



BUDGET The United States
Department of the Interior
JUSTIFICATIONS
and Annual Performance Plan
Fiscal Year 2000

**BUREAU OF LAND
MANAGEMENT**



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BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT GENERAL STATEMENT

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) was established on July 16, 1946, through the consolidation of the General Land Office (created in 1812) and the Grazing Service (formed in 1934), following the provisions of §402 and §403 of the President's Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946 (60 Stat. 1097). The functions of the BLM and its directorate are also addressed in §301 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1731).

MISSION

It is the mission of the Bureau of Land Management to sustain the health, diversity, and productivity of the public lands for the use and enjoyment of present and future generations.

The 2000 President's Budget for BLM includes \$1,268,700,000 requested for Current Budget Authority. In the Bureau's primary operating account, the Management of Land and Resources (MLR), there is an increase of \$21,789,000 from the 1999 enacted level.

The Public Lands and Resources

The BLM is responsible for carrying out a variety of programs for the conservation, management, development, and protection of both surface and mineral resources on approximately 264 million acres of public lands located in 28 of the 50 States. The public lands make up about 13 percent of the total land surface of the United States and more than 40 percent of all land managed by the Federal government. The Bureau, together with other Department of Interior agencies, is also responsible for wildfire management and suppression on more than 500 million acres of public land.

Most of the public lands are located in the western United States, including Alaska, and are predominantly characterized by extensive grassland, forest, high mountain, arctic tundra, and desert landscapes. The BLM manages a wide variety of resources and uses, including energy and minerals; timber; forage; recreation; wild horse and burro populations; fish and wildlife habitat; wilderness areas; archaeological, paleontological, and historical sites; and other natural heritage values.

In addition to the surface and minerals management cited above, the BLM administers mineral leasing and supervises mineral operations on an additional 300 million acres of Federal mineral estate underlying other state, private, or federally administered ownerships throughout the United States, and supervises most mineral operations on Indian lands.

The public lands provide significant economic benefits to the Nation and to states and counties in which these lands are located. Revenues generated from public lands make BLM one of the top revenue generating agencies in the Federal government. In 1998, the BLM managed lands generated over \$1 billion from a variety of sources, including royalties from mineral leasing, timber sales, grazing fees and recreation use fees. About \$640 million is returned for use by the States in which the money was generated.

Sustaining America's Productive Public Lands

Satisfying the BLM's multiple use mission has proven to be far more challenging than meeting the goals of a strict preservationist approach to land management. After all, in meeting its legal requirements, the BLM may adopt a management strategy which pleases one set of customers, wilderness advocates, while constraining the uses of another set of customers such as off-highway vehicle enthusiasts. The BLM well understands that in the twenty-first century, "sustaining productive landscapes" will require an active approach to management mixed with a healthy dose of collaboration. And further, that collaboration must involve all competing interests such as recreationists, the mining industry, the timber industry, and many other concerned parties.

Sustaining productive landscapes requires that renewable resources, like timber, be harvested at a pace that can be preserved indefinitely. And that grazing permits must be managed to benefit both livestock and the quality of the public lands on which they graze. In each case, management is guided by a long-term view in which the best interests of users and the owners of the public lands - all Americans - are simultaneously considered. To sustain productive public lands in healthy condition, the BLM today must play an active management role. Whether by controlling the spread of invasive species; using fire and mechanical forest treatments as tools; planting native vegetation; creating in-stream fish habitat; cleaning up runoff from abandoned mines; or limiting wild horse populations, the BLM's management plans are blueprints to produce healthy lands over multiple generations.

Complex balancing act? Certainly - but hardly impossible. Look, for instance, at the BLM's end-of-the-century achievements in the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah, the San Pedro National Riparian Conservation Area in Arizona, or the west-side forests in Washington and Oregon that are covered by the Northwest Forest Plan. In each of these areas, sometimes antagonistic interests have worked together and continue to work together to reach agreements on long-term management strategies that permit consumptive uses consistent with maintaining the health of the land. For landscapes to remain productive, these kinds of solutions are required.

As stated above BLM has many challenges ahead as we enter the twenty-first century. A growing and increasingly urban population are placing new demands on the public lands. These demands — coupled with growing public concern over the health of the environment, more complex legal mandates, a greater understanding of how to manage natural resources on a sustainable basis, and technological advances — are creating profound challenges and opportunities for the BLM.

COMPLIANCE WITH THE GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE AND RESULTS ACT***Strategic Plan***

The BLM Strategic Plan, which was submitted to Congress on September, 29, 1997, describes these challenges and opportunities and outlines what BLM is doing to address them. The Strategic Plan, as modified by the 1999 and 2000 Annual Performance Plans (APP) is

developed around three broad goals: 1) *To Serve Current and Future Publics*; 2) *To Restore and Maintain the Health of the Land*; 3) *To Increase Organizational Effectiveness*. The 2000 APP outlines the activities BLM will undertake and the resources needed to meet the performance goals under these three areas. The APP can be found at the back of the 2000 Budget Justifications.

The BLM 2000 Budget Request facilitates the completion of the planned accomplishments in the APP. The BLM 2000 Budget Request is portrayed in this section by broad strategic goal areas clearly showing the interconnectedness of the Budget Request to the projected accomplishments in the APP.

Annual Performance Plan

The 2000 APP is consistent with the Strategic Plan. The APP presents results-oriented accomplishments from 1998, those anticipated in 1999 and those planned for 2000 at the funding levels proposed in the President's Budget. The APP and the 2000 Budget Justifications are designed as stand alone documents. The APP provides the more detailed information relative to meeting *Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA)* requirements. However, the information within the two documents is intertwined and compliments the other document.

The Annual Performance Plan represents a comprehensive view of the major activities of the Bureau. However, the annual goals and performance measures contained in the APP do not cover all of the work the BLM performs on an annual basis. Rather, the APP focuses on those areas in which the BLM wants to change, improve or track outcomes. The Budget Justifications present a comprehensive description of work to be accomplished as measured by workload measures at the subactivity level.

2000 BUDGET HIGHLIGHTS

The total BLM 2000 budget level is estimated at \$1,424,413,000 (refer to Summary of Bureau Appropriations table), and includes increases totaling \$ 99,226,000 from the 1999 level. The 2000 President's Budget requests \$1,268,700,000 for Current Budget Authority for the BLM. This represents a \$ 85,905,000 increase from the 1999 funding level for Current Budget Authority. For Permanent Budget Authority, the 2000 Budget estimate is \$155,713,000, an increase of \$13,321,000 from the 1999 enacted level.

The BLM 2000 budget request will support a total of 10,500 budgeted FTE, an increase of 300 from the 1999 enacted level.

The BLM budget has increased approximately 13% since 1993 while the FTE usage has decreased by over 15%.

The 2000 Budget Highlights section summarizes the budget increases under two broad strategic goal areas: To serve Current and Future Publics and To Restore and Maintain the Health of the Land.

General Goal 1: To Serve Current and Future Publics. *Over the last 20 years, the BLM has increasingly focused on managing for outdoor recreation and scenic values, natural and cultural heritage preservation, and new commercial uses such as communication facilities, waste disposal, and cinematography. The BLM is a leader in the use of the electronic medium to best serve the American public.*

Funding increases associated with this goal category are requested to continue or to begin implementation of the following Bureau-wide Initiatives:

Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands	\$ 2,500,000
FERC Hydropower Relicensing	\$ 700,000
Headwaters Forest	\$ 1,000,000
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	\$ 3,150,000
Safe Visits (includes \$4.245 million of the wildland fire increase)	\$12,745,000
Wildland Fire	\$13,405,000
Central Hazmat Fund	\$ 1,350,000
Community/Federal Information Partnership	\$ 2,000,000
Revitalization of Indian Country	\$ 750,000
Total Increase for General Goal 1	\$37,600,000

Each of these initiatives are summarized in this section, while specific accomplishments are described in each subactivity in which funds are requested.

Background

The BLM's customers and stakeholders are as varied as the Nation's citizens and as diverse as the resources being managed. The sidebar below illustrates one way the BLM is attempting

to improve services to customers. The customers can generally be categorized into four major groups:

Service First

Since 1996, two pilot projects in Colorado and Oregon, involving the U.S. Forest Service (FS) and the BLM, have implemented a "one-federal-government" approach to managing their lands and serving customers. The pilots developed innovations, tested implementations, and developed a framework for interagency sharing to maximize fiscal and human resources. Dramatic results are visible to the clientele of both the BLM and the Forest Service. For example, the same fire wood permit is now used by both agencies. In addition, there is: Access to the same services at more office locations, one-stop service for permits and information, and reduced confusion due to implementing similar processes and prices.

The FS and BLM Colorado and Oregon pilots have saved or avoided the FS and BLM approximately \$1.24 million in

- **Permittees:** Those who use the public lands and resources by permit or other authorization. This group includes the mineral extraction industry, utility companies that use public lands for communication sites and other rights-of-ways or permits, the livestock grazing industry, the timber industry, organized recreational users and others who need a special use permit.

- **Casual Users:** Those who use the public lands and resources for recreational or other use which does not require a permit or other authorization. This group includes day hikers, sightseers, hunters, fishermen, and other one-day users. The BLM has experienced a dramatic growth in visitation to the public lands, from about 51 million visits in 1994 to 61 million visits in 1997. This equates to nearly 72 million "visitor days" of recreation use. In 1999, recreational use on the public lands is projected at over 73 million visitor days. This trend is expected to continue.
- **Service Users and Customers:** Those who use the specialized services and other information that the BLM provides. This group includes users of cadastral survey records, lands record information, mapping products, wild horse and burro adopters, among others. An example of this use is illustrated by the use of the Federal lands records in the definition of boundaries and title restrictions associated with the private lands in the Western States.
- **Stakeholders and Beneficiaries:** Those who are impacted by or have a stake in BLM's management decisions. This group includes tribal, state and local governments, adjacent landowners, the general public, and advocacy groups. Also, it includes people who benefit from BLM programs, such as wildfire suppression, heritage preservation, wilderness and others.

Collaboration with State and Local Governments

The BLM provides a wide array of services to the Western states and counties as well as several states east of the Mississippi River. Several examples of the impact of public land management are listed below:

- Electronic data sharing will increase substantially under the Community/Federal Information Partnership efforts in 2000. An example of potential cost-savings is the Flathead County, MT savings of \$300,000 by utilizing the BLM's Geographic Coordinate Data Base information.
- The increasing economic impact to communities from significantly increasing recreation on the public lands is expected to continue. In Oregon visitors to the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Area spent almost \$21 million locally and in central Colorado, an estimated 378 local jobs results from recreation in the Goldbelt area.
- The traditional public land uses continue to have a significant economic impact for state and local governments. The total direct and indirect economic output/gross sales of commercial uses being approximately \$26.3 billion in 1998.
- In 1998, \$120,000,000 in Payment in Lieu of Taxes were disbursed by the BLM to approximately 1,900 counties and in 1999, \$125,000,000 will be disbursed.

Numerous partnerships are developing between states, counties and the BLM to facilitate meeting long term planning goals and to meet current needs such as road maintenance.

Resource Values and Special Designated Areas

The public lands managed by BLM provide important natural resource values to the American people as well as resource commodities and revenues to the Federal government, states, and counties. The BLM does administer numerous Congressionally designated areas throughout the western United States and Alaska. In addition to these legislative designations, there are many other nationally significant resources administered by BLM that are recognized under

other designations such as National Historic Landmarks, National Register of Historic Places, World Heritage Sites, National Natural Landmarks, Research Natural Areas, National Back Country Byways and National Recreation Trails (see the following table).

National Designation (location)	Number	Miles/Acres
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument (UT)	1	1,880,000 ac
National Wild and Scenic Rivers (AK, CA, MT, NM, OR)	34	2,038 mi
Wilderness Areas (AZ, CA, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, OR, UT, WA)	136	5,243,012 ac
National Conservation Areas (AK, AZ, CA, ID, NV, NM)	8	17,298,430 ac
Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area (CA)	1	101,000 ac
White Mountains National Recreation Area (AK)	1	1,000,000 ac
Historic Trails (AK, AZ, CA, ID, NM, NV, MT, OR, UT, WY)	8	3,590 mi
National Scenic Trails (CA, CO, NM, MT, OR, WY)	2	568 mi
Yequine Head National Outstanding Area (OR)	1	100 ac

The American people recognize the important role that the public lands play in supporting local and regional economies. The BLM is committed to managing all public lands in a sustainable manner in order to pass this legacy onto future generations of Americans.

A substantial portion of the total BLM budget is expended in support of BLM's goal, Service to Current and Future Publics. The 2000 Budget Request includes \$37,600,000 associated with initiatives which further achievement of goals in this area. The following section describes the initiatives associated with these goals.

Initiatives

Initiative: Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands - Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands, (+ \$2,500,000) - The BLM is requesting \$2,500,000 to support work that results from the large number of ten-year grazing permits/leases that expire in 2000. The additional funds will be used to conduct interdisciplinary, site specific environmental compliance reviews and analysis prior to renewing expiring livestock grazing permits or leases as clarified by the recent IBLA decision (140 IBLA 85).

At the present time, BLM authorizes, through issuance of ten-year permits/leases, approximately 17,000 livestock grazing operators to graze on 164 million acres of public land. Many of these permits/leases were issued for a ten year period in the late 1980's after the completion of many of the Land Use Plans and are now expiring. The BLM will review the majority of expiring 1999 leases in 1999, however the task may exceed our workforce and resource availability, even employing all possible efficiencies and creative uses of the

workforce; therefore it is conceivable that up to 1000 of the 1999 permits will have to be addressed in 2000. Specifically, this means that interdisciplinary teams will be compiling data and completing a total of 3,000 environmental reviews in 2000 to meet the requirements of environmental laws and regulations. The number of permits will need to be addressed in 2000 is more than double the BLM's historic permit renewal workload. For example, in 1998, 1439 permits required renewal action by BLM.

The complexity of the workload has also increased because of the growing issues surrounding the uses and management of natural resources on public lands. To meet the review requirements of the laws and regulations, the BLM will use interdisciplinary teams, composed of wildlife, range, wild horse & burros, cultural, recreation, wilderness, and other professionals to complete compliance reviews and in preparing detailed environmental assessments. This is expected to take from several weeks to months, or perhaps longer, to complete for expiring permits.

In 1999 the BLM has shifted staff and resources to complete the workload associated with the re-authorization of the expiring permits. This is having a significant effect on workload in the following areas:

- Monitoring, baseline inventories and assessment impacting rangeland health improvement
- Resource data analysis affecting future environmental compliance/permit renewals
- On-the-ground range improvements
- Compliance inspections on livestock grazing
- Timely responses to customers and the public, including grazing billings

The BLM's inability to conduct higher levels of monitoring and assessments in 1999 will severely constrain the ability to address expiring permits in 2000 and beyond thus compounding the current situation. This impact will become more evident should BLM not receive the requested funding in 2000. In addition, the BLM's inability to complete the reauthorization of permits/leases in a timely manner may have substantial consequences for public land livestock operators as many livestock producers in the western states depend on parcels of public land as an integral part of their operations.

The BLM is attempting to address this significant expanded workload in 1999. Without the additional funding in 2000 the BLM will not be able to adequately prepare the environmental reviews and analyses which may result in additional litigation from the various interested parties. The inability to adequately address the expiring permits/leases would further erode BLM's ability to comply with applicable regulations and meet it's goals for healthy lands and service to our public.

<i>2000 Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands Funding Request</i>	
<i>Subactivity</i>	<i>\$000's</i>
Rangeland Management	+ 2,500
Total	+ 2,500

Initiative: FERC Hydropower Project Relicensing - The BLM requests an additional \$700,000 to participate in the numerous Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) hydropower project relicensing proposals which affect public lands and resources.

Dams and reservoirs to provide hydroelectricity have been built on public lands by public and private entities after obtaining a fifty-year license issued by FERC. Many of the FERC licenses, which were issued in the 1940's and 1950's, are expiring within the next ten years and are now being reviewed for re-licensing. When the initial licenses were issued, little consideration was afforded to environmental protection and balancing competing resource uses. Through time, public recreational use of associated reservoirs permitted in the FERC licenses have become a major use and changing environmental conditions have raised concerns regarding habitat loss for native species, protection of threatened and endangered species, protection of cultural and heritage resources and a myriad of other concerns.

The FERC re-licensing effort provides the BLM and other land management agencies the only opportunity for the next 30 to 50 years to ensure that licenses and other authorizations pertaining to hydropower projects include provisions which address today's issues. It is critical that additional resources be provided to the BLM for this initiative to allow the agency to participate in interagency reviews for the protection and use of adjacent public lands before the opportunity is lost for another generation. The BLM's participation will primarily focus on fisheries, riparian and recreation management, but other resources such as wildlife, cultural heritage, historic sites, and forestry are also considered during the re-licensing phase.

The scope of BLM's workload is defined by the nearly 250 FERC licenses for existing hydropower projects on Federal lands which are up for renewal over the next several years. There will be 43 "active " FERC re-licensing projects on BLM managed lands in 2000. In addition, there are many other active cases which may affect BLM administered lands. At least 18 of these projects fall within the historic range of salmon and bull trout, requiring mandatory conditions to protect the fisheries. The additional funding will enable the BLM to review FERC re-licenses using an integrated watershed approach, as opposed to a site by site piecemeal basis. If the review indicates the need to alleviate impacts from hydropower development, such as habitat replacement, restoration and/or recreation site improvements, the BLM would work with other agencies and FERC to secure mitigation funds, to accomplish the necessary work.

An example of the scope and significance of the re-licensing projects is the Hells Canyon Complex in Idaho and Oregon. The Hells Canyon Complex of dams, on a 100-mile stretch of the Snake River in Idaho and Oregon, plays an integral part in the natural resource concerns that link the upper and lower reaches of the Snake River including the Columbia River. This complex consists of three dams--the Brownlee Dam, Oxbow Dam, and Hells Canyon Dam. Anadromous fish and other fish issues linked to the Endangered Species Act, as well as recreation, paleontological resources, cultural resources, riparian and wildlife habitat (including big horn sheep habitat), and water quality issues are tied to future operating conditions of the dams and management within the Columbia River Basin. These issues transcend geographic and ownership boundaries along the corridor. More than 25 state, local and Federal agencies

and non-governmental groups are involved in the re-licensing effort of the Hells Canyon Complex.

The 2000 budget increase will support an inventory of resources and lands affected by hydropower projects, written input on resources and mitigation to FERC, input and review of project Environmental Impact Statements (EIS), involvement in interagency coordination and negotiations, and other project specific requirements. In order to complete input to these projects effectively, BLM must begin to gather information prior to re-licensing efforts.

This initiative also supports the BLM's strategic plan goal of managing commercial activities to achieve and maintain public land health standards and to restore and maintain riparian areas and priority watersheds. This initiative provides our only opportunity within the next 30 to 40 years to ensure that FERC hydropower projects and associated developments, located in some of the country's most important ecosystems, provide adequate protection for the natural and cultural resources.

2000 FERC Hydropower Relicensing Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$100's
Wildlife Management	+ 100
Fisheries Management	+ 200
Threatened and Endangered Species	+ 250
Recreation Resource Management	+ 150
Total	+ 700

Initiative: Headwaters Forest - The BLM is requesting an additional \$1,000,000 in the Forestry Management subactivity to conduct the silvicultural and watershed assessments necessary to prepare the Headwaters Forest Coordinated Resource Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement. The Headwaters Forest land acquisition provides a unique opportunity for Federal, State, and local agencies to combine their strengths and involve the public in a Cooperative Resource Management Plan. A cooperative agreement among three levels of government, along with a broad spectrum of interest groups, will oversee and help direct future management of the area. Such an approach fosters and perpetuates a public sense of stewardship for these important biological resources.

In 2000 BLM will help lead the development of a management plan. One issue to be addressed in the plan is the protection and monitoring of threatened and endangered species and their aquatic and terrestrial habitats, particularly within the old-growth redwood groves. Another issue surrounding second-growth includes restoration activities to accelerate the return to old-growth dependent species. Undisturbed old-growth forest stands will not be subject to silvicultural treatments. Past timber practices developed an extensive road system which has disrupted the natural drainage network. The management plan will be important

in setting the direction for future watershed restoration work. The management plan will also address the recreation activities and visitor services to be provided at the Headwaters Forest.

Annual management responsibilities for the Headwaters property will be shared with the State, other Federal agencies, and the private sector. BLM's portion of the annual management cost is \$300,000 for normal operations work and a projected \$100,000 for law enforcement and other emergency actions. This funding is included in the BLM's base funding.

The BLM requests an additional \$1,000,000 for the first year the property is in Federal ownership to help develop the management plan. Part of this funding request would be used to restore the haul roads and skid trails which have significantly altered the natural flow of both surface and subsurface water.

2000 Headwaters Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Forest Management	+ \$1,000
Total	+ \$1,000

Initiative: Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Construction - The BLM is requesting an additional \$3,150,000 in 2000 for the construction of three visitor contact stations to be built at major access points into the Monument.

The Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument is a good example of how BLM is meeting its strategic goals of preserving the Nation's natural and cultural heritage while providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation. Designated by President Clinton on September 18, 1996, the 1.9 million acre Monument in southern Utah is a place of remote and desolate beauty, with cliffs and mesas in a rich mosaic of colors. Working collaboratively with local partners, BLM is focusing on three broad areas of responsibility: interim management; land use planning; and scientific studies. Through these efforts, the BLM will ensure that this extraordinary region will be used, protected, and enjoyed by future visitors as part of the American public land heritage. The draft management plan was released for public review in November of 1998, and is on schedule for completion in 1999.

In 1999, the BLM expects to accomplish a significant goal of its Strategic Plan which is the completion of the management plan for the Monument. This will be accomplished cooperatively by evaluating and responding to the public comments and then preparing the final management plan/EIS. In the development of the management plan, BLM has made an unprecedented effort to encourage involvement by all interested parties and, in particular, to facilitate a significant role for the State of Utah.

Requests for information on the Monument have significantly increased since the designation. The BLM continues to make modifications necessary to existing visitor facilities to improve public health and safety conditions; to increase the frequency of maintenance at high use

recreation sites; to respond to increased requests for interpretive information; and to coordinate management issues with state and local governments, including search and rescue responses and law enforcement needs. The BLM, along with Utah State and local government officials, recognizes the need for the three additional visitor contact administrative facilities. These three facilities are needed to provide resource and interpretative materials to visitors, providing information on visitor safety and to provide office space for Monument staff.

The 2000 budget request contains \$6,400,000 within BLM's base funding for management of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. This is the same funding level appropriated in 1998 and 1999.

The BLM 2000 Budget requests an increase \$3,150,000 for the construction of three visitor contact stations to be built in Cannonville, Big Water and Glendale. The Cannonville and Big Water facilities would be small office complexes and visitor contact stations to serve the northwestern and southern part of the Monument. The Glendale facility will consist of a visitor contact station which will serve the western part of the Monument. All three of these facilities are located outside of the Monument at major access points.

2000 Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Construction	+ \$3,150
Total	+ \$3,150

Initiative: Safe Visits - The BLM 2000 Budget Request includes an increase of \$12,745,000 for the repair and maintenance of facilities. The BLM manages an extensive network of roads that provide access to thousands of public land recreational resource opportunities. In order to help the public enjoy these resources, the BLM has built numerous administrative and recreation facilities. Funding is urgently needed to maintain these facilities to ensure the public safe visits, user satisfaction, and resource protection. In 1999, the Department began an aggressive Safe Visits Initiative to improve the condition and functionality of its facilities.

Building on the accomplishments in 1999 the BLM has developed a bureau-wide Five-Year Deferred Maintenance/Capital Improvement Plan as an important step in improving the condition of its facilities. The concept behind the Five-Year Plan is to better enable planning for and management of the Bureau's highest priority maintenance needs. Projects in the Five-Year Plan are ranked in accordance with established criteria, with highest emphasis applied to deferred maintenance associated with critical health and safety and critical environmental resource protection needs. For the first time, the BLM is using standard Departmental definitions to describe and report deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs. Data developed during the formulation of the initial plan and through the annual updates will provide a greatly improved foundation for making facilities management decisions.

Another step being taken, to enable the BLM to begin to understand the scope of deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs, is to monitor the progress being made in reducing the accumulated deferred maintenance needs. In order to accomplish this BLM must: 1) implement a facilities condition assessment process; 2) update the facilities inventory; 3) track individual project expenditures; and 4) improve the priority setting process for selecting maintenance projects.

The 2000 Bureau construction and Department Wildland Fire construction project write-ups are included in the respective Construction and Wildland Fire Appropriations sections towards the back of this document. The 2001 through 2004 fire and construction project lists are included in a companion document. The companion document also includes the deferred maintenance project lists for 2000 through 2004 for all BLM administered lands. Annual modification to these lists will occur as BLM refines condition assessments and updates project cost estimates. Additional projects will be added to the five-year plan as lands with existing facilities are acquired or as changes in use pattern or weather conditions change the condition of the facilities or the public health and safety hazards associated with them.

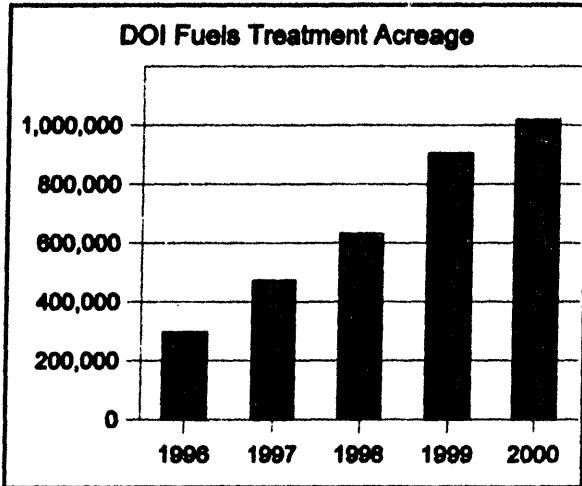
2000 Safe Visits Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Deferred Maintenance (MLR)	+ 6,000
Deferred Maintenance (O&C)	+ 1,500
Construction	+ 1,000
Wildland Fire	+ 4,245
Total	+ 12,745

Wildland Fire Management - An increase of \$ 13,405,000 is requested for the Wildland Fire Management account. Wildland Fire Management funds are appropriated to the BLM and made available to the other three Interior Bureaus with fire management responsibilities: the Bureau of Indian Affairs, the National Park Service, and the Fish and Wildlife Service. All four Bureaus will use these funds to protect, maintain and enhance natural resources, ensure a cost effective fire management program, and promote firefighter and public safety. The Department's total 2000 budget request for Wildland Fire Management is \$ 305,850,000.

The budget request includes an increase of \$9,160,000 for Readiness and Program Management. This level of capability will reduce the likelihood of escaped wildfires across the country and reduce the costs of suppression and damage resulting from escaped fires. Fire management plans will be revised to promote the use of fire as a land management tool in concert with existing land use plans.

The fire science program, established in 1998 at the direction of Congress, will continue at the same funding level as 1999 to guide the successful implementation of the fuels management effort.

Deterioration of fire facilities has increased health and safety risks to firefighters and the public. The budget request includes an increase of \$4,245,000 for Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement projects to eliminate the backlog of critical health and safety problems in DOI fire facilities over the next five years. This request is also discussed in the section above on the Safe Visits Initiative.



Many decades of fire suppression, rather than a balanced program of suppression and fire use, have caused fuels to accumulate to dangerously high levels and have altered fire dependent ecosystems. In the last several years, this has contributed to more frequent, larger, more costly and damaging fires. Increasing fuels treatments is imperative to reduce the risks to public health, property and safety and to improve the health of fire dependent ecosystems. The Secretary of the Interior has identified this effort as one of his top priorities and the Department has significantly increased

treatment levels in the last few years. At the requested funding level, the acreage of fuels management treatments will continue to increase over prior years' accomplishments.

Interagency coordination, cooperation and consistency will continue to be emphasized to improve the collective efforts of Federal, state and local agencies involved in all aspects of wildland fire management.

Personnel safety will continue to be the paramount consideration for all wildland fire management activities. All Department of the Interior Bureaus will implement actions from the Wildland Firefighter Safety Awareness Study.

2000 Wildland Fire Management Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Fire Readiness and Program Management	+ 9,160
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement (also shown in Safe Visits)	+ 4,245
Total	+ 13,405

Central Hazardous Materials Fund - The requested 2000 budget is an increase of \$1,350,000 for management of sites within the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service and the BLM. The requested funding increase will enable the Department to accelerate cleanup of contaminated sites to reduce threats to public and employee health and safety and increase pursuit of Potentially Responsible Party's to recover appropriate costs of providing services. Without the requested funding, planned remediation would be delayed at several sites, increasing risks to public health and safety and curtailing cost recovery efforts.

2000 Central Hazardous Materials Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	+ \$1,350
Total	+ \$1,350

Initiative: Community/Federal Information Partnership (CFIP)- The BLM is requesting an increase of \$2,000,000 for the Community/Federal Information Partnership (CFIP). The Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC), established by OMB and comprised of 15 Federal agencies, is proposing a government wide initiative, called the Community/Federal Information Partnership (CFIP), that is designed to make geospatial data widely available for use by governments, businesses, academic organizations and citizens. The Community/Federal Information Partnership initiative includes all agencies with geospatial data capabilities and responsibilities. The initiative has two integrated components:

- A partnership program to advance the ability of communities to create and use geospatial data for sound decision making; and
- A series of actions to improve Federal agencies' capabilities to meet community information needs.

By taking a government-wide approach to geospatial data, this initiative would reduce duplication by the Federal agencies and ensure that Federal dollars are used effectively by identifying common priorities across agency boundaries.

The BLM will use the funding increase to coordinate with communities, State and Tribal governments and other federal agencies to acquire and provide access to geospatial data and to collaboratively acquire and integrate cadastral parcel data. By producing work products compatible with the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) through CFIP, the BLM can improve the opportunity for all citizens to participate

In Socorro, New Mexico, the BLM entered into a cooperative project with U.S. Forest Service Magdalena Ranger District, and Socorro County, New Mexico to collect county-wide road data, regardless of land ownership, so that legal access to public lands could be identified. This information will facilitate managing road access, road maintenance, and road closure issues. A road inventory of all roads in the county will increase the effectiveness and efficiencies of the field office management of water quality, threatened and endangered species habitat, cultural site, and noxious weed issues.

BLM-California has recently entered into a partnership with the California State University, Fresno, and Counties of Fresno, Kings, Madera, Mariposa, Merced, and Tulare to collect, coordinate, and disseminate geographic data for California's Central Valley. The major rivers of the central valley of California, the Sacramento and San

in community-driven solutions while better meeting crucial Federal responsibilities. Unlike base funding, which is used to collect Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) information on public lands, additional funding would also be used to improve GCDB data quality with Global Positioning Systems, to develop common data solutions that can be used across government agencies where differences may exist, and to maintain and implement the FGDC cadastral content standard.

Of the total request the BLM would use \$1,000,000 to match investments by local and state governments and other partners for the development of cadastral parcel data and to provide assistance for utilization of FGDC/BLM cadastral content standards. As a result, the BLM and other entities would be able to increase data coverage, currentness, and data compatibility with less BLM time and money. This project supports the strategic goals to improve collaborative management and the efforts to restore and conserve critical habitats on the public lands by fostering mutual understanding and developing a common set of geospatial data which is available to all parties.

2000 Community/Federal Information Partnership Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Cadastral Survey	+ \$2,000
Total	+ \$2,000

Initiative: Revitalization of Indian Country - The request of \$750,000 for the Revitalization of Indian Country Initiative continues the implementation of the BLM's Trust Responsibilities for a wide variety of issues that cross many resource programs, including on-shore mineral leasing, lands and realty actions, wildlife, cultural resources, and more. The benefits from this initiative will have a direct and lasting impact on the economic and cultural welfare of tribes. These benefits accrue from the royalties for mineral development received by the tribes, the training and management opportunities provided through various actions under this initiative and the participation in public land management. The BLM is proposing to increase activities under the mineral programs on reservations and to increase Tribal involvement in public land management decisions.

The BLM has contracts with two Tribes under the *Indian Self Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)* and five agreements under the *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act (FOGRMA)* for the management of Tribal mineral resources. The additional capability of the BLM to expand the number of agreements would provide significant economic benefits to additional Tribes.

The BLM has a wide range of responsibilities in Government-to-Government relationships with Indian Tribes and Alaskan Native communities. These responsibilities range from services delivered to Indians in their status as Indians, such as minerals management, cadastral survey, protection of treaty rights for location, hunting, fishing and gathering in the Pacific Northwest, cooperative resource management opportunities with tribes whose lands are adjacent to public lands, and consultation with tribes about significant cultural sites on public land. Recently,

the BLM has undertaken more effective government to government consultation through the implementation of Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with tribes and increased emphasis on improving the dialog between our managers and the Tribes. Through the emphasis on Indian Country Revitalization, the BLM is seeking to increase the effectiveness of the programs which will have a direct impact on tribes economic welfare and increase the participation in public land decisions which affect the tribal members. The budget request for this initiative will significantly increase the BLM's capability to include all affected tribes.

The proposed 2000 increase for the Cultural Resource Management subactivity is \$300,000.

The increase would allow more participation of Indian tribes in the administration of Bureau programs, with particular attention to programs requiring agencies to operate within a government-to-government relationship with federally recognized Native American Tribes, and ensure that rights of sovereign tribal governments are fully respected. The additional funding would also enable the BLM to negotiate an additional six signed Memoranda of Understandings (MOUs) with Indian tribes formalizing the government-to-government relationship, including self determination annual funding agreements.

Multiple Benefits from Agreement

The BLM has a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Cochiti Pueblo in which the BLM pays the Pueblo \$15,000 and 20% of the Tent Rock entrance fees to have them manage and monitor the Tent Rock Fee Area. This agreement also established a partnership between the BLM and the Cochiti that allows co-management of the Tent Rocks ACEC, the National Recreation Trail and the Fee Demonstration Program

The requested \$450,000 for the BLM's mineral programs would provide additional capability to adequately provide technical assistance and training for minerals management on Indian lands. Several tribes have begun to contract with the BLM under the *Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)* to assume their respective portions of the BLM's mineral programs. By law, the Secretary's trust responsibility is not diminished by the contracting of these functions to the Tribes and the BLM must continue to provide oversight of the contracted function. This additional funding would enable BLM to transfer adequate funds for P.L. 93-638 contracting, expand agreements under *FOGRMA* and expend BLM resources to provide direct assistance to the Indians to maximize environmentally sound mineral resource development thereby increasing the royalties received by the tribes.

2000 Revitalization of Indian Country Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Cultural Resources Management	+ \$300
Oil and Gas Management	+ \$150
Coal Management	+ \$150
Other Minerals Management	+ \$150
Total	+ \$750

General Goal 2: To Restore and Maintain the Health of the Land. *Restoring and maintaining the health of the land is the foundation for everything the BLM does. In the last several years, the BLM has worked with the Resource Advisory Councils to develop standards and guides for public land health. The BLM is now identifying those areas that are functioning at risk and focusing on restoring them.*

Funding increases associated with this goal category are to continue or implement the following Bureau-wide Initiatives:

Clean Water Action Plan	\$2,150,000
Standards and Guidelines	1,829,000
Invasive Plant Management	3,500,000
Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration	800,000
California Desert	1,200,000
Leaping Ahead Amphibian Initiative	1,000,000
Tundra to Tropics	1,000,000
Land and Water Conservation Fund	<u>34,219,000</u>
Total Increase for General Goal 2	\$45,698,000

Background

Restoring and maintaining the health of the land is the foundation for every undertaking of the BLM. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting, hunting, fishing, and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is healthy.

Many of the lands managed by the BLM were degraded by the end of the nineteenth century because of unsustainable livestock grazing, timber harvesting, and mining practices. While important strides have been made in this century in developing and applying more sustainable management practices, resource conditions are still unsatisfactory in some areas.

The public lands are just one component of a larger, intertwined, and interdependent landscape that has a variety of owners and managers. Most of the lands managed by the BLM are characterized by thin soils and very low annual precipitation. They are subject to a wide variety of environmental stresses. In some areas, it will be impossible to restore the lands to their previous resiliency and diversity. In other areas, decades may be required to demonstrate any real progress. Working with others, the BLM is helping to develop and implement an overall strategy for maintaining and restoring the health of the land. This strategy has three interrelated components: establishment of standards for the health of the land; assessment of ecological condition, trend, and function; and restoration and maintenance activities.

In implementing this strategy, BLM's efforts are being guided by several principles: the integration and use of fire and fuels management; utilization of a landscape approach; consideration of local conditions and the application of adaptive management; and the establishment of management partnerships to foster cooperation.

A significant portion of the BLM budget is directly expended in support of the BLM's mission goal: To Maintain and Restore the Health of the Land. The results of the work associated with

this mission goal are summarized through workload measures in the budget subactivities, as well as in the performance measurements of the APP. The 2000 budget request includes increases of \$45,698,000 to further support the mission goal to maintain and restore the health of the land. The following section describes the initiatives which will be undertaken, in addition to the ongoing work accomplished within the subactivities. In addition, the BLM has been quite successful in developing partnerships with public groups to implement projects which help restore the public lands.

Challenge Cost Share

In an effort to expand funding available for program work, the BLM actively leverages appropriated funding with contributions from non-Federal partners. Consistent with the BLM's mission goals to expand partnerships to implement on-the-ground activities and to restore public lands to healthy conditions, the BLM strives to meet a one-to-one or greater funding ratio on a project by project basis with non-Federal partners. Projects frequently engage the assistance of state fish and wildlife agencies, Trout Unlimited, Ducks Unlimited, National Audubon Society, The Nature Conservancy, universities, landowners, private corporations like Disney and Chevron, and several local interest groups to perform on-the-ground work like threatened and endangered species inventories, watershed restoration, fish and wildlife habitat improvements, improvements to recreation sites, and education and public outreach. In 1998, the BLM dedicated over \$7,300,000 in base program funding for Challenge Cost Share partnerships and it received \$10,277,000 in matching funds from non-Federal partners. In 1999 and 2000, the BLM hopes to dedicate over \$9,000,000 to build on past Challenge Cost Share successes and increase the annual dollars returned to the Challenge Cost Share program.

Implementing the Clean Water Action Plan - On October 18, 1997, the Vice-President directed the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency to work with other Federal Agencies and the public to develop a Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative that addresses the restoration and protection needs of the Nation's waters. The result was the Clean Water Action Plan (CWAP) which required Federal land managers to reduce polluted runoff from Federal lands, promote restoration of federally managed watersheds, and to promote community-based partnerships for watershed management.

The CWAP has provided a renewed emphasis on bringing people, lands, and resources together in the formation of active watershed partnerships. This plan has evolved into a multi-agency, public and private collaborative effort that addresses the restoration and protection needs of the Nation's waters. This emphasis is fully supported by the BLM's goal to expand partnerships to implement on-the-ground activities and to reduce threats to public and employee health and safety and the environment by maintaining public lands and facilities in a safe condition and remediating hazards.

The requested funds will be used to continue this direction and to build on the successes the BLM has attained over the years. The BLM has employed the overarching goals of this plan, to improve water quality and watershed health, into many of its core missions and functions. In 2000, the BLM will continue to aggressively implement clean water and watershed restoration efforts. Additional funding will be directly used in support of the plan objectives. Activities include: water pollution abatement at additional abandoned hardrock mine sites; projects to help reduce Colorado River salinity; and watershed assessment and watershed restoration projects. Additional funds that support the goals of this effort are shown below.

2000 Clean Water Action Plan Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Soil, Water and Air Management	\$650
Rangeland Management	\$1,100
Riparian Management	\$100
Fisheries Management	\$300
Total	+ \$2,150

Implementation of Standard and Guidelines - In September 1995, the Administration's efforts at promoting rangeland health were advanced by the chartering of 24 Resource Advisory Councils (RACs). Composed of members representing business interests, conservation groups, and public officials, these RACs have worked with the BLM staff to develop standards and guidelines for the management of livestock grazing and other uses of the Nation's rangelands. Standards and Guidelines (S&Gs) for the western states provide for a balance of sustainable development and multiple use, with progress toward attaining healthy, properly functioning rangelands.

The requested increase will allow the BLM to make significant progress toward implementing locally developed S&Gs and incorporating them into land use and activity plans. As a result, rangeland monitoring and data collection will increase to identify resources at risk and take appropriate management actions. Such actions could include adjustment of grazing prescriptions, development of rangeland improvement projects (i.e., wildlife, livestock, rangeland ecosystem enhancement, watershed, and riparian), and land treatments (vegetation, weed, prescribed fire).

A portion of the proposed increase would be used for conducting inventories to establish baseline soil and vegetation data in support of monitoring rangeland health or progress toward meeting ecosystem standards for landscapes and for the development of appropriate rangeland management actions. The extent, condition and potential of upland and riparian ecological sites are determined through inventories, and understanding of the supporting soil resource. These inventories support the performance goal to incorporate comprehensive land health standards into commercial use authorizations by providing the baseline information needed to assess rangeland health at the allotment level.

2000 Standards and Guides Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Rangeland Management	\$1,829
Total	+ \$1,829

Initiative: Invasive Plant Management (Weeds) - The BLM is requesting an additional \$3,500,000 for noxious weed inventory, treatment, and control efforts. Actions in weed management directly support BLM's long term goal of emphasizing the control of noxious weeds and undesirable non-native plants to improve the health of vegetative communities.

The prolific spread of invasive weeds is causing the greatest, most rapidly accelerating adverse impact to the long-term health of the public lands today. Noxious weed infestations degrade the productivity of rangelands, wildlife habitat, and adjacent agricultural lands throughout the western United States, and can pose health hazards to grazing animals. Special Status Species of plants and animals suffer as noxious weeds out compete native vegetation on traditional habitats.

Amount of Infestation

More than 11 million acres or 5 percent of BLM administered public lands are currently infested with noxious weeds. It is estimated that weeds are spreading on these lands at more than 2,300 acres per day and on all western federal lands at more than 4,600 acres per day.

Adverse Effects of Weed Infestations

Water flows in the Pecos River at the New Mexico/Texas border have been reduced by 75 percent from those of 100 years ago largely due to water hungry salt cedar.

Western Montana bunchgrass sites infested with spotted knapweed lose an additional 18 tons of soil per 500-acres during an average 30-minute rainfall event.

Spotted knapweed invasion of bunchgrass sites in Montana reduces available winter forage for elk by 50 to 90 percent.

A once popular hiking trail along the Klamath River in Oregon has been abandoned by recreationists because of the discomfort caused to hikers by the overgrowth of yellow starthistle.

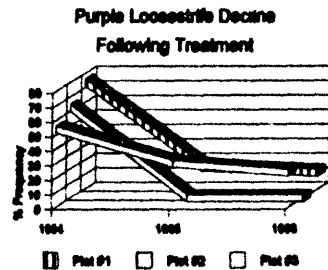
Economic impacts of leafy spurge on grazing and wildlands in Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming total \$144.3 million annually, and represent a loss of 1,433 jobs. Nationwide, alien plants cost about \$4.5 billion a year, as reported by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

It is imperative that BLM work to decrease the spread of invasive weeds and aggressively control weed establishment in new areas. Past years of inventory work are now supporting the increasing emphasis on treatment. With the additional funds the BLM will treat an additional 60,000 acres of public land, for a total of 176,000 acres being treated in FY2000. Through the Interagency Agreement with the Agriculture Research Service and the Western Biological Control Center, the BLM will continue to support the collection, identification, screening, introduction, rearing and release of biological weed control agents as a vital part of integrated weed management.

Representative Examples of Success

- The California Department of Food and Agriculture reports that because of integrated weed management efforts 13 species of noxious weeds have been eradicated from California.

- In 1992, yellow starthistle was discovered in the Pueblo Mountains in the BLM Burns District in Oregon and 700 plants were immediately pulled. Subsequent hand pulling of all discovered plants has almost eradicated the infestation.
- Several acres of the Shaw Island Prairies in Washington were infested with Scotch broom plants and the infestation was growing. A combination of cutting, burning, and herbicide use the first year with follow-up treatments in two succeeding years has brought the infestation under control. Only 20-40 seedlings have subsequently been discovered in the area and have been removed.
- In 1993 at Warm Creek, near Grady, Utah, it was discovered that five miles of desert stream were infested with purple loosestrife. Resource values included not only riparian and fisheries habitat, but also habitat for both a threatened and endangered species. BLM teamed up with Millard County and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to treat the infestation with selective hand spraying. As the graph shows, despite the challenges associated with treatment near a riparian area, excellent progress is being made in controlling loosestrife. Eradication from the system is a reachable goal.



A funding increase will allow BLM to expand Integrated Weed Management efforts by promoting cooperative partnerships designed to prevent the spread of weeds at the local level. Priority will be given to early detection and immediate control of small infestations. To find these new infestations, additional inventories and assessments are needed before sites become too large to effectively be contained or controlled. Emphasis will be given to control efforts on previously treated and new treatment areas. Previously treated areas will be monitored and evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the control measures applied. New treatments will occur at priority areas where control techniques are the most likely to be successful. Prevention, education and awareness are key aspects of an effective weed management program.

2000 Invasive Plant Management Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Rangeland Management	\$3,500
Total	+ \$3,500

Initiative: Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration - The BLM is requesting \$800,000 to continue critical habitat restoration in the Southwest, specifically in Arizona and New Mexico. After several years of working with local landowners, the public, Federal, State,

Tribal, and local governments, and other interested parties, the BLM plans to implement and maintain projects designed to restore the ecological functions of the watersheds and riparian areas of the desert Southwest, while advancing environmentally sound economic uses (livestock and mineral production) of the land. BLM will use this funding increase to expedite on-the-ground projects in order to comply with recent biological opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) and reduce the likelihood of future adverse litigation. Since 1990, the number of appeals and law suits have quadrupled, costing the agencies involved an estimated \$10 million annually.

Currently, 93% of Arizona native fish are listed as endangered, threatened, or are considered to be of special concern; 63% of the U.S. fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act are endemic to the Southwest; and nearly 5,000 animal unit months of forage allocation have been either temporarily or permanently suspended from use because of biological opinions issued by USFWS regarding threatened and endangered species management within grazing allotments.

These legal challenges have diverted resources away from critical riparian restoration activities. Furthermore, it is anticipated that litigation aimed at stopping commercial activity in riparian areas, through challenges of agency programs under the Endangered Species Act, will continue until management strategies to bring riparian ecosystems up to desired conditions are implemented. With additional resources to mount a pro-active, coordinated approach to managing this ecosystem, the BLM will be able to reduce costly litigation by restoring ecosystem functions in a more timely manner. Restoration projects that would be performed include habitat improvement projects such as riparian and pasture fencing; use of prescribed fire to improve upland and riparian habitat; water quality improvement projects; and habitat assessments and surveys to maintain critical scientific data and modify, if necessary, management practices for special status species. These plans are developed through full public participation and interested party collaboration to address the spectrum of issues ranging from endangered species compliance to habitat restoration to commercial use of the land.

2000 Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Soil, Water and Air	+ \$150
Rangeland Management	+ \$200
Wildlife Management	+ \$200
Threatened and Endangered Species Management	+ \$250
Total	+ \$800

Initiative: California Desert - The 2000 Budget Request of \$1,200,000 will further BLM's restoration efforts in the California Desert in conjunction with the California Desert Managers Group.

The desert in southern California encompasses approximately one-fourth of the entire State of California. This area includes the Los Angeles basin that includes one of the largest population concentrations in the United States. Primarily due to this proximity, human activities in the California Desert over the last century have resulted in tremendous damage to the fragile desert ecosystem.

There is often a lack of understanding of the desert ecosystem and about the natural and cultural resource values that the desert provides. As a result, continuous development, unauthorized dumping, illegal off-highway vehicle use, extensive military training activities, and mining have all resulted in a landscape that is scarred and not likely to recover unassisted. Unauthorized dumping of hazardous materials has increased in the Desert with many sites requiring restoration work. These dump sites will be assessed for their hazards and then prioritized for cleanup and restoration. In addition, the interagency law enforcement strategy will be strengthened in an attempt to reduce the occurrence of illegal activities.

The California Desert is also subject to the invasion and spread of non-native plant and animal species. Salt cedar, a non-native plant species, has invaded most riparian areas and spring habitats within the Desert. Salt cedar out competes native flora, provides no wildlife forage, uses massive amounts of water, and is often so dense that many animals cannot reach the associated water source. The California Desert's riparian areas will be prioritized for salt cedar eradication and work will begin on native seed propagation to revegetate damaged sites.

Wild horses and burros have been roaming the West since the introduction by settlers in the late 1800's. In 1971, Congress passed the *Wild, Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act* declaring that wild free roaming horses and burros are "living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West, that they contribute to the diversity of life forms within the Nation and enrich the lives of the American people."

With the passage of the California Desert Protection Act in 1994, over 3 million acres of BLM managed public lands were transferred to the National Park Service (NPS) in Death Valley National Park, Mojave National Preserve, and Joshua Tree National Park. A large portion of the transferred lands have burro populations. Those burro populations that *exclusively* inhabit land administered by the NPS, or the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, are not covered by the *Wild, Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act*. Faced with conflicting legal mandates, common boundaries and overlapping herd populations, a joint approach to burro management is the most effective method to resolve these challenges. The California Desert Managers Group (which includes BLM) will help coordinate management and any necessary removal and adoption efforts in 2000 among the affected agencies.

The process of healing the California Desert is one that all land managing agencies have been pursuing for many years. The California Desert Managers Group's mission is to "Promote restoration of desert lands through collaborative efforts in education, research, and habitat restoration." Restoration of federally managed lands is a goal defined in the Department of

the Interior Draft Strategic Plan, the President's Council on Sustainable Development, as well as the various agency missions. Of the \$1,200,000 requested \$50,000 is included for activities (management oversight, interagency coordination, administrative support, etc.) for the multi-bureau California Desert Managers Group.

2000 California Desert Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Riparian Management	+ \$100
Wild Horse and Burros	+ \$600
Threatened and Endangered Species	+ \$200
Hazardous Materials Management	+ \$300
Total	+ \$1,200

Initiative: Leaping Ahead Amphibian Initiative - An additional \$1,000,000 will be used to participate in the government-wide initiative to address the decline of amphibian species. Approximately 230 species of frogs, toads, and salamanders make up the amphibian fauna of the continental United States where amphibian declines have recently been observed. Habitat alteration and destruction have long been a major cause of amphibian decline. However, more recently, significant declines have occurred in protected areas in the western United States that have no obvious alterations in habitat. These unexplained declines may be caused by contaminants, non-native species, disease, or a combination of factors. To understand these declines, an evaluation and quantification of the status of amphibians must be carried out by observing changes in distribution, abundance, and habitat. Additionally, there is a need for collaborative research to establish the reasons for these declines.

Under this initiative, the BLM will work collaboratively with several other Department of the Interior (DOI) bureaus such as the Geological Survey's Biological Resources Division (BRD), National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Department of Agriculture's U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The lands managed by the DOI and the USFS provide significant opportunities for investigating amphibian declines. Federal lands are broadly distributed across the United States but are concentrated in the West (where most amphibian declines have been documented) and are subject to a broad range of management approaches from resource extraction to wilderness preservation. Furthermore, this initiative cuts across several natural resource processes such as inventory, monitoring, research, information management/transfer, and education. Work to be performed in 2000 would include collecting and assessing existing information, training field workers in amphibian monitoring and inventory protocols, and then



Deformed frog with 3 hind legs

performing amphibian inventories in the ten western BLM states. The 2000 inventories would lay the groundwork for future monitoring and management activities.

2000 Amphibian Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Wildlife Management	+ \$750
Threatened and Endangered Species	+ \$250
Total	+ \$1,000

Initiative: Tundra to Tropics - The BLM is requesting a budget increase of \$1,000,000 to participate in the Tundra portion of the Department of the Interior initiative to address species dependent on habitats in the tundra regions of Alaska and the tropical habitats of Hawaii, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Marinas Islands, American Samoa, Kingman Reef, Palmyra Atoll, the Federated States of Micronesia and other lands under U.S. jurisdiction in the Pacific Basin. Over 50 percent of all lands managed by the Department, and 33 percent of all lands managed by the BLM, are in Alaska, which is home to 54 species of mammals, 42 species of fish, 2 species of amphibians, and more than 230 species of birds. However, very little baseline scientific information or data currently exists on Alaska lands and its natural resources. The Tundra to the Tropics Initiative, planned as a cooperative effort between the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Minerals Management Service, National Park Service, and U.S. Geological Survey, seeks to accomplish four objectives: establish baseline data on natural and cultural environment; understand ecosystem relationships and functions; evaluate the effect of human activities on Federal lands and resources; and provide effective data management and sharing capabilities.

The Tundra to the Tropics initiative for scientific research will provide public land managers with accurate scientific data to ensure that biological, natural, and cultural resources are properly analyzed and managed. Funding for this initiative will enable Bureau field personnel to collect and analyze data, collaboratively monitor resource conditions on public lands, and then share this information for Alaska's vast land area. The BLM would be in a better position to collaborate with those attempting to provide needed information on the natural and cultural environment, ecosystem functions and relationships, and effects of human activities on public lands and resources, if they assist in data collection, management, and sharing capabilities.

The \$1,000,000 requested increase will be allocated to four subactivities to accomplish these scientific studies and management issues. Funding will be used in the Wildlife program to begin habitat modeling from recently acquired land cover imagery that has been ground truthed to determine habitat requirements by species. Similarly, the Recreation program will monitor for change detection in areas of increasing recreational demand. The Fisheries program will expand efforts to collaborate with and support the efforts of resource management partners by providing information about salmon production habitats and stocks using those habitats. The Soil, Water, and Air program will fund the processing of data

identifying surface water sources and river systems for Alaska's BLM Geographic Information System, which is extremely important for analyzing management activities, authorizing land uses, and determining restoration efforts.

2000 Tundra to Tropics Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Soil, Water, and Air	+ \$300
Wildlife Management	+ \$300
Fisheries Management	+ \$200
Recreation Resources Management	+ \$200
Total	+ \$1,000

Land and Water Conservation Fund - In a strong move to preserve open spaces as part of our nation's natural resource heritage, President Clinton on January 12, 1999, introduced his "Lands Legacy Initiative." For over two hundred years, Americans have been drawn to the intangible promise of open spaces. The President's initiative captures this spirit. The BLM has proposed acquisitions in two of the areas emphasized in the President's initiative, the California Desert and the Lewis and Clark Trail in Montana.

The BLM will direct its efforts toward acquisitions supporting California Wilderness and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River), and to secure key properties necessary to protect endangered species, promote biological diversity or protect lands containing scarce or critical resources.

In addition to purchasing environmentally sensitive lands, the BLM also uses LWCF funding to accomplish its preferred method of acquisition -- land exchanges. Both methods of acquisition may be used in one project. In 2000, the BLM plans to acquire nearly 374,000 acres.

2000 Land and Water Conservation Funding Request	
Subactivity	\$000's
Land Acquisition	\$34,219
Total	+ \$34,219

Programs of the President, Secretary, and Other Commitments

This section summarizes ongoing efforts to address key streamlining efforts in the BLM.

BLM Organization - The BLM has designed an organization to meet the multiple demands of the American public. During 1999, the BLM will complete the implementation of the organizational streamlining efforts (see Organization Chart on the following page). The BLM has been moving toward this organizational structure since the fall of 1996. In the new structure, the field organization (composed of State and Field Offices) is "two-tier." Field Offices will serve as the primary management units and have the bulk of the organizational capability since they are closest to on-the-ground activities and to the resources.

State Offices provide regional (statewide or multi-state) mission direction and leadership, focusing on identifying regional goals and priority efforts under the BLM's Strategic Plan. They will communicate the Administration's, the Secretary's and the BLM's priorities to the Field Offices, state government agencies, and the public.

The Headquarters Office provides strategic direction, leadership, and resource acquisition and allocation; enhance interagency coordination; facilitate legislative and regulatory changes; and be responsible for performance and accountability evaluations.

Implementation of the Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Act - The BLM has made notable progress in implementing the Chief Financial Officers Act. The Bureau has been preparing annual financial statements and the annual report required by the CFO Act since 1991. These statements and reports, along with the supporting financial records have been audited every year, except one. The BLM has received an unqualified "clean" audit opinion on its financial statements for every year since 1995, including the most recent year (1998).

Beginning with the BLM's 1996 annual report, the Bureau has integrated the reporting requirements of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), and the Chief Financial Officers Act into one comprehensive report based on BLM's Strategic Plan. These efforts are consistent with the BLM's Strategic Plan goal to provide customers and stakeholders with meaningful information about the BLM's performance.

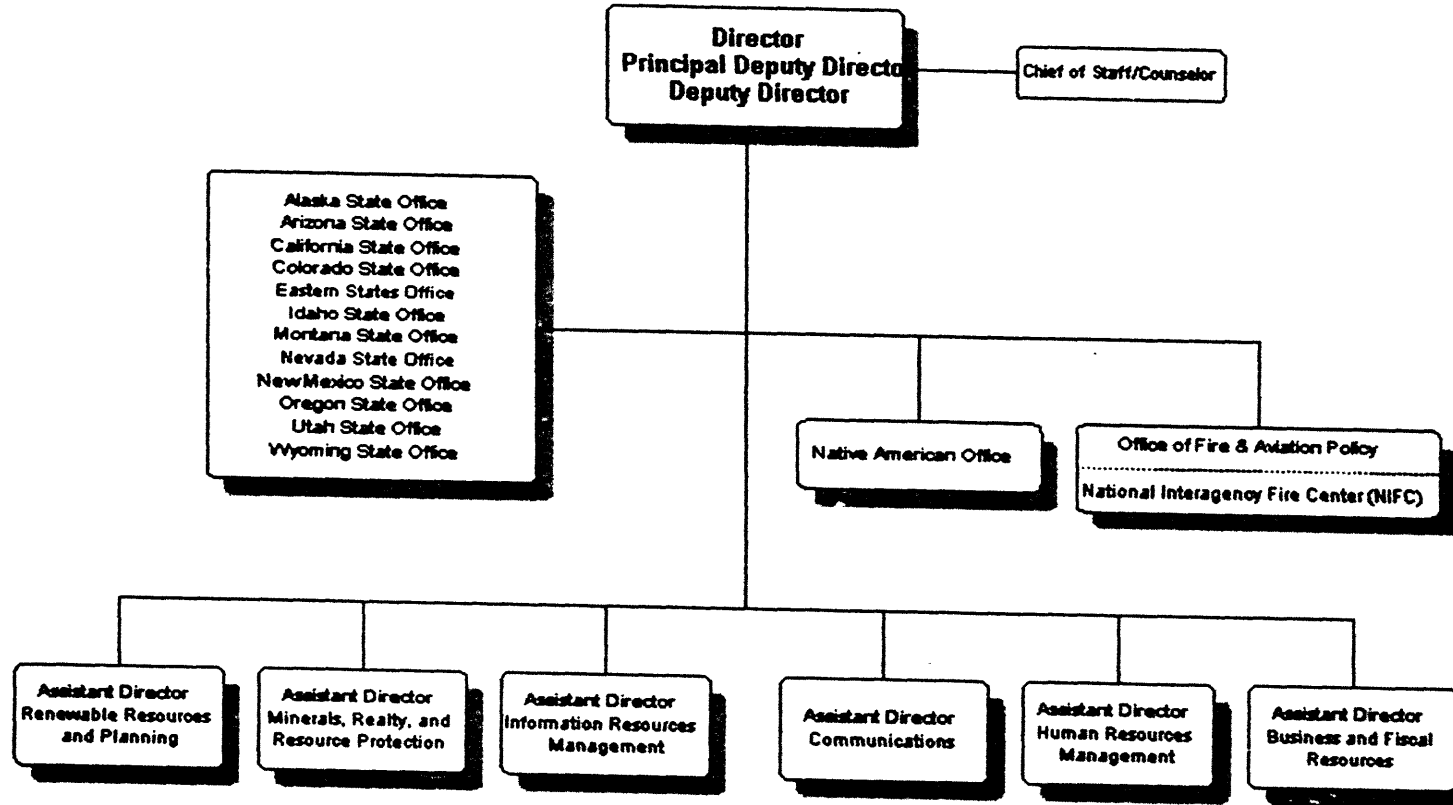
The Bureau has implemented all of the accounting standards developed by the Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board (FASAB). The BLM has assumed a leadership role in implementing FASAB standards, and has successfully incorporated appropriate program involvement and emphasis into the implementation process to assure long-term compliance with the standards.

In addition, the BLM is now adapting its management information systems to integrate both CFO and GPRA reporting requirements.

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)

The Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS)- Procurement Desktop (PD) is a Departmental automated acquisition system to be implemented Bureauwide in the BLM with

Bureau of Land Management



completion during 1999. During 2000, the IDEAS-PD project will be focused on system operation and maintenance related activities, Bureau-wide. Post production site visits are anticipated at several State Offices. The data models will be developed for integration with the BLM's Management Information System and other report requirements requested by users. The BLM will allocate \$87,000 toward this effort during FY 2000.

The Bureau will take full advantage of the Internet and the IDEAS-PD to support electronic commerce applications. Purchase cards, GSA Advantage, and IDEAS-PD will be used to facilitate small dollar purchases less than \$100,000 through the worldwide web by FY 2000.

Long term BLM contracts for repetitive goods and services are being placed on the worldwide web so that purchase cardholders may order at a discount. The BLM Acquisition Homepages on the Internet, Acquisition Reform Network (ARTNET), and the Commerce Business Daily Network (CBDNet) will be used to promote easy, user-friendly interactions between buyers and sellers.

Electronic commerce will allow the BLM to make faster, more easily, more cheaply with less burden and fewer resources. Prompt electronic payment to sellers should reduce prompt payment interest. The next generation of charge cards—purchase, travel, and fleet will be Web-based and customer friendly.

Federal Personnel and Payroll System

The Federal Personnel and Payroll System (FPPS) is a Department-wide system encompassing all employee payroll/ personnel actions which replaces the present payroll/ personnel system (PAY/PERS and SF-52's). The FPPS is an automated system that will allow a common link between Bureaus, enabling smooth and efficient transfer of data on employees regardless of their organization. These efforts are consistent with the BLM's Strategic Plan goal to provide managers and staff with useful mission-critical and business information.

Use of Outside Centers to Provide Administrative Support - Hiring Franchisers: The BLM uses outside centers to provide certain types of administrative support, and also provides administrative support to other organizations in certain situations. Examples of using outside centers include using the Denver Administrative Service Center to provide Federal Financial System and payroll support to BLM, and using the Washington Administrative Service Center to host the new BLM IDEAS database. The BLM, through its Working Capital Fund, provides support to the National Park Service in the acquisition of wildland fire trucks. The BLM operates the Department of Interior (DOI) property disposal system for the DOI bureaus. The BLM is also involved in leading certain acquisition initiatives for the Department. These initiatives include the acquisition of radios, use of the BLM Modernization contract by U.S. Forest Service, and providing space co-location opportunities for other organizations in BLM facilities when the opportunity is available.

Preparation for the Year 2000 (Y2K): The BLM expects to have its mission critical systems in operation Bureau-wide with four digit year fields by March 1999, with the exception of two systems which are scheduled for replacement later in 1999. If funding is required in 2000 for Year 2000 compliance, it will be used for: 1) contingency arrangements for legacy systems in case deployment of any mission critical system is delayed; 2) the replacement or repair of

noncompliant hardware critical to BLM's operations; or 3) the repair of equipment using embedded microchips. The BLM is developing a contingency plan to address these possibilities and will have contingency arrangements in place well in advance of 2000. In the event that mission critical systems are all compliant, funding in this area will shift to any system that develops an unexpected problem during implementation. Year 2000 funding will also be used to replace defective mission critical embedded systems and to implement continuity of operations plans affecting those systems. It is expected that most of the funding expended in this area will be expended in the first quarter of the fiscal year. However, it is possible that there will be a need to fund Year 2000 compliant hardware in order to run legacy systems, until all redesigned systems are completely deployed. The BLM is currently investigating the cost of leasing or purchasing Year 2000 compliant hardware or of moving the legacy applications onto Year 2000 compliant Unix workstations. The amount of funding depends on the alternative selected and the length of time in which the legacy systems would need to be maintained.

In 1999, the BLM will complete repair or replacement of computer equipment (minicomputers, microcomputers, printers and other peripherals) to insure that they are prepared for the Year 2000. Recoding of the BLM's critical automated systems will be completed during 1999. The cost in 1999 for the completing Y2K information systems is expected to be approximately \$5,200,000.

Fleet Conversion and Investment in Building Energy Conservation: Alternative Fuel Vehicle (AFV) replacements for 1999 will match mission requirements and alternative fuel sources for vehicles as they become available for replacement. Vehicles will be purchased through GSA and the incremental cost will be paid at the time of purchase. The BLM plans to acquire 6 AFVs in 2000. The BLM will increase the number of vehicles purchased depending on the manufacturer's capability.

Energy conservation is an integral component in design of new and reconstructed administrative and recreation sites. Building orientation; the design of heating, ventilation and cooling systems; and the use of low energy lighting is a common practice in new construction and major repairs of existing buildings.

The BLM is also aggressively seeking ways to expand the use of photovoltaic systems on the public lands. As a result of a 50:50 challenge cost share partnership with Sandia Laboratories, the BLM is using this alternate energy source in supplying power, lighting, heating, communications and/or for pumping water in remote locations on public lands. Since 1996, 30 such projects were completed.

Non-GSA Facility Security - The BLM has conducted an extensive security assessment of all its non-GSA owned buildings and has determined that it will take an expenditure of approximately \$2,700,000 to fund requests for security upgrades within the BLM in 1998 and 1999 to meet the President's order to ensure adequate security of Federal facilities. The BLM has allocated \$2,000,000 in 1999 for the highest priority upgrades.

Summary of Program Changes

The following tables summarize the major program changes that are proposed in the BLM's 2000 budget. The first table addresses changes in the Management of Lands and Resources (MLR) appropriation and the second table addresses all remaining non-MLR appropriations.

Management of Lands and Resources

The MLR appropriation is the BLM's largest and primary operating account. It provides funding for the majority of the BLM's natural resources management and operational activities on the public lands. The 2000 budget request for MLR is \$641,100,000, a net increase of \$21,789,000 over the 1999 enacted funding level. This increase in the appropriation includes \$17,260,000 in uncontrollable changes and program increases totaling \$4,529,000. These increases are consistent with the focus and direction of the BLM's Strategic and Annual Performance Plans.

Program Changes within the MLR Appropriation

Activity/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
Activity - Land Resources		
• Soil, Water & Air	+ 1,100	(+ \$650) The increase will be used for watershed restoration and to improve water quality on the public lands. (+ \$150) The increase will support the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration initiative to improve watershed conditions and water quality supporting wildlife and Endangered Species habitat. (+ \$300) The increase will support the Tundra to Tropics initiative so that Alaska can obtain surface water and river system data.
• Rangeland Management	+ 9,129	(+ \$3,500) The increase will be used to improve rangeland health by increasing the BLM's efforts at integrated weed management. (+ \$2,500) The increase will be used to conduct environmental compliance and land use plan conformance prior to renewing expiring grazing permits and leases. (+ \$1,829) The increase supports implementation of Rangeland Standards and Guidelines through inventory, monitoring and assessment work and modification of livestock management practices. (+ \$200) The increase will support the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration initiative to improve wildlife and Endangered Species habitat through modification of livestock management practices and projects.
• Forestry Management	+ 1,000	The increase will be used to fund planning and appurtenant NEPA compliance documentation once the Headwaters Forest is acquired; a portion of the request will be used to fund management of the Forest.
• Riparian Management	+ 200	(+ \$100) The increase will support the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration initiative to improve riparian habitat conditions supporting wildlife and Endangered Species. (+ \$100) The increase will support riparian area restoration activities in the California Desert.

Activity/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
• Cultural Resources Management	+ 300	The increase is to support Native American consultation and development of Memoranda of Understanding within the context of the Revitalization of Indian Country initiative.
• Wild Horse & Burro Management	+ 600	The increase is to support the activities of the California Desert Managers' Group and to improve coordinated burro removal and management efforts in the California Desert.
Subtotal for Land Resources, + 12,329		
Activity - Wildlife & Fisheries		
• Wildlife Management	+ 1,350	(+ \$300) The increase will support the Tundra to Tropics initiative so that Alaska can model wildlife habitats, by species, from digital earth cover data. (+ \$750) The increase will support the "Leaping Ahead" Amphibian Initiative to conduct amphibian inventories, lay groundwork for monitoring, and develop a regional field guide. (+ \$100) The increase will support the FERC Hydropower Re-licensing effort to supply recommendations for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of wildlife resources during dam re-licensing. (+ \$200) The increase will support the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration initiative to apply wildlife habitat treatments, prevent Endangered Species Act listings, and improve wildlife riparian habitat in Arizona and New Mexico.
• Fisheries Management	+ 700	(+ \$300) The increase will support the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative to reduce sedimentation, salinity, and heavy metals; maintain stream channel morphology; and control erosion. (+ \$200) The increase will support the Tundra to the Tropics initiative to document fisheries stock trends on anadromous waters. (+ 200) The increase will support the FERC Hydropower Re-licensing effort to supply written input on resources and mitigation to FERC; Environmental Impact Statement reviews; and recommendations for protection and fish loss prevention during dam re-licensing.
Subtotal for Fisheries and Wildlife Management, + 2,050		

Activity/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
Activity - Threatened and Endangered Species		
• Threatened and Endangered Species	+ 950	(+ \$250) The increase will support the "Leaping Ahead" Amphibian Initiative to conduct threatened and endangered amphibian inventories, lay groundwork for monitoring, and develop a regional field guide. (+ \$250) The increase will support the FERC Hydropower Re-licensing effort to supply recommendations for the protection, mitigation, and enhancement of threatened and endangered species during dam re-licensing. (+ \$250) The increase will support the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration initiative to improve aquatic and riparian habitat supporting threatened and endangered species, revise management plans, and perform Endangered Species Act Section 7 consultations in Arizona and New Mexico. (+ \$200) The increase will support the California Desert to address multiple threatened and endangered species using an ecosystem based approach to planning and issue resolution.
Subtotal for Threatened and Endangered Species, + 950		
Activity - Recreation Resources Management		
• Recreation Resource Management	+ 350	The increase will support the FERC Hydropower Re-licensing effort to assess recreation values during dam re-licensing.
Subtotal for Recreation Resource Management, + 350		
Activity - Energy and Minerals Management		
• Oil and Gas	+ 150	The increase will be used to support the Revitalization of Indian Country initiative to increase contracts under the Indian Self Determination Act for oil and gas production verification, inspection and enforcement and to provide additional support to Tribes that do not contract with BLM.
• Coal	+ 150	The increase will be used to support the Revitalization of Indian Country initiative to increase contracts and MOUs under the Indian Self Determination Act for coal production verification, inspection and enforcement and to provide additional support to Tribes that do not contract with BLM.
• Other Minerals	+ 150	The increase will be used to support the Revitalization of Indian Country initiative to increase contracts and MOUs under the Indian Self Determination Act for sand and gravel production verification, inspection and enforcement and provide additional support to Tribes that do not contract with BLM.
• Alaska Minerals	-1,000	The decrease reflects funding made available in 1999 for BLM's participation in the Alaska Mineral Library and information system effort.
Subtotal for Energy and Minerals Management, -550		

Activity/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
Activity - Realty & Ownership Management		
• Alaska Conveyance	-2,400	The acreage for entitlement selection transfers will decrease, as emphasis is placed on resolving individual claim conflicts. The BLM will focus on priority conveyances.
• Cadastral Survey	+2,000	The increase supports collecting and importing data for the Community/Federal Information Partnership.
Subtotal for Realty and Ownership Management, -400		
Activity - Resource Protection & Maintenance		
• Hazardous Materials	+300	The increase will provide for identification, assessment, cleanup and restoration of unauthorized dump sites in the California Desert.
Subtotal for Resource Protection & Maintenance, +300		
• Annual Maintenance	+2,500	The increase is needed to conduct required preventative and cyclic maintenance scheduled for 2000.
• Deferred Maintenance	+3,500	All funding in this subactivity will be directed to critical deferred maintenance needs on public land at recreation and administrative sites, buildings, hazardous dams, roads, trails, and bridges.
Subtotal for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, +6,000		
Activity - Land and Resource Information Systems		
Land and Resource Information Systems	-16,500	Based on the results of the recently completed Operational Assessment, Test, and Evaluation, the BLM is reevaluating the development and deployment strategy for ALMRS. This change in strategy will result in a delay in development and deployment work.
Subtotal for Land and Resource Information Systems -16,500		
TOTAL MLR Program Change: Current Appropriation	+4,529	These program changes, when added to the uncontrollable changes of \$17,260,000, account for the net increase of \$21,789,000 over the 1999 enacted funding level.

Program Changes within Other Appropriations

Appropriation/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
Appropriation - Wildland Fire Management		
Readiness and Program Management	+ 9,160	The requested funding will increase the level of readiness to 83% of the Most Efficient Level (MEL). This increased capability will reduce the risk of escaped wildfires and thus reduce the costs of fire suppression and fire damage.
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement	+ 4,245	The requested funding increase will provide the capability to address critical health and safety problems in fire facilities.
Subtotal for Wildland Fire Preparedness, + 13,405		
TOTAL for Wildland Fire Management Program Change: Current Appropriation	+ 13,405	
Appropriation - Construction		
• Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument	+ 3,150	The additional funding is for facilities associated with the Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument in Utah; three visitor contact stations in Cannonville, Big Water and Glendale.
• Construction	+ 1,000	The additional funding is for highest priority construction projects supporting the Safe Visits Initiative.
TOTAL for Construction Program Change: Current Appropriation	+ 4,150	
Appropriation - Central HAZMAT		
• Central HAZMAT	+ 1,350	The funding increase will enable the Department of the Interior to accelerate cleanup at contaminated sites and pursuit of cost recovery from Potentially Responsible Parties.
TOTAL for Central HAZMAT Program Change: Current Appropriation	+ 1,350	

Appropriation/ Subactivity	Program Change (\$000's)	Description of Change
Appropriation - Land Acquisition		
• Land Acquisition	+ 34,219	The funding increase supports the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative and specifically aids in acquisition of lands in the California Desert and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River).
• Acquisition Management	+ 4	The funding increase supports the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative.
TOTAL for Land Acquisition Program Change: Current Appropriation	+ 34,223	
Appropriation - Oregon & California (O&C) Grant Lands		
• Deferred Maintenance	+ 1,500	The increase will be used to address the highest priority corrective maintenance backlog projects on the O&C Grant Lands
Subtotal for Transportation and Facilities Maintenance, + \$1,500		
• Reforestation and Forest Development	- 1,000	This funding will be shifted to the Other Forest Resources subactivity in order to fund high priority survey and manage of special status species work.
• Other Forest Resources Management	+ 1,925	\$1,000,000 of requested increase is a base shift from the Reforestation and Forest Development subactivity and will be used to fund high priority survey and manage of special status species work. \$925,000 of the requested increase will be used to update watershed analyses that are necessary to comply with the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act and to address associated Pacific coast salmon restoration issues.
Subtotal for Western Oregon Resources Management, + \$1,925		
TOTAL O & C Program Change: Current Appropriation	+ 2,425	The requested increases and associated shift in base funding is necessary for strategic implementation of the Forest Plan, in accordance with the Plan's standards and guidelines and other environmental laws.

Congressional Directives

Wild Horse and Burro - As directed by Congress, the ELM will submit a report on long-term solutions to achieve and maintain a thriving ecological balance on lands inhabited by wild horses and burros, including the need for an evaluation and comparison of the effectiveness, cost, and social acceptability of a variety of population control methods, including adoption, immunocontraception, gelding, and euthanasia, by no later than September 30, 1999 (date extended from March 1, 1999).

Recreation Operations (fees) - As directed by Congress, the BLM will submit a consolidated Recreation Fee Pilot report on annual accomplishments for the preceding fiscal year and any recommended improvements by January 31, 1999.

Collocation of BLM and USFS in Portland, OR - As directed by Congress, the BLM will submit a report no later than March 31, 1999 on the status of the collocation between BLM and USFS in Portland, Oregon.

Hardrock Mining - As requested by Congress, the National Academy of Sciences will submit a detailed study on hardrock mining by July 31, 1999 and prior to implementation of regulations under 43 CFR part 3809. (Promulgation of final regulations may not occur prior to September 30, 1999.) NAS must assure that consultation occurs with relevant state and Federal authorities in the process of conducting the study. No interim report is required.

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act - Land will be conveyed to Kawerak, Inc. if and only if BLM's determination concludes that the Sitnasuak Native Corporation is not entitled to the land in question.

Interior Pipeline Restoration Fund - As requested by the Congress in the Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, P.L. 104-134, a report detailing the BLM progress in 1999 relative to filling the timber pipeline and addressing backlog maintenance at recreation sites in western Oregon is included in the Permanent Operating Funds section of the FY 2000 justifications.

Interior Columbia Ecosystem Management Project - As requested by the Congress in section 323(a) of the *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998, P.L. 105-83*, a report on the economic and social conditions of affected communities was prepared and delivered to the Appropriations Committees on March 6, 1998. However, text included in the *Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999, P.L. 105-177*, relieves the BLM of additional reporting requirements included in Section 323(a) of *P.L. 105-83*.

American Heritage Rivers - As requested by the Congress, the BLM will report by April 30, 1999 and September 1, 1999, on specifically what funds have been made available to the Willamette American Heritage River and from which specific program. The report will include the specific staff assigned to be a "River Navigator" and what other duties they perform in addition to the new assignment.

SUMMARY OF BUREAU APPROPRIATIONS

(Dollars in Thousands)

Appropriations		1998 Actual Amount	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Requests	Change from 1999 Amount
Current:					
Management of Lands and Resources	\$	583,270	619,311	641,100	+21,789
Rescission (P. L. 104-208)	\$	-1,188	0	0	0
Proposed Rescission (non-add)	\$	0	(-6,800)	0	(+6,800)
Supplemental Appropriation - Deferred Maint. (non-add)	\$	0	(+10,000)	0	(-10,000)
Supplemental Appropriation - Y2K (non-add)	\$	0	(+5,000)	0	(-5,000)
Current	FTE	6,977	6,175	6,352	+177
Mining Law Administration	FTE	427	430	430	0
MLR Reimbursable	FTE	118	118	118	0
Other	FTE	0	10	0	-10
Wildland Fire Management	\$	280,103	286,895	305,850	+18,955
Current	FTE	1,655	1,745	1,880	+115
Fire Reimbursable	FTE	34	38	40	+6
Central HAZMAT Fund	\$	12,000	10,000	11,350	+1,350
	FTE	0	0	0	0
Construction	\$	3,254	10,997	8,350	-2,647
Emergency Supplemental Appropriation	\$	1,837	0	0	0
	FTE	15	25	21	-4
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	\$	120,000	125,000	125,000	0
	FTE	1	2	2	0
Land Acquisition	\$	11,200	14,600	48,900	+34,300
Supplemental Appropriation - Title V (non-add)	\$	0	(+300,200)	0	(-300,200)
Current	FTE	43	44	44	0
Other	FTE	0	8	0	-8
Oregon and California Grant Lands	\$	101,406	97,037	101,650	+4,613
Rescission (P. L. 105-174)	\$	-2,800	0	0	0
	FTE	1,026	1,027	1,027	0
Range Improvements	\$	9,113	10,000	10,000	0
	FTE	84	89	89	0
Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures	\$	12,411	8,055	8,800	+745
	FTE	106	106	106	0
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Indefinite)	\$	9,592	7,700	7,700	0
	FTE	87	87	87	0
Subtotal, Current Appropriations	\$	1,140,498	1,189,595	1,268,700	+79,105
	FTE	9,571	9,901	10,176	+275
Permanent and Trust:					
Miscellaneous Trust Funds (Permanent)	\$	1,130	1,100	1,100	0
	FTE	1	1	1	0
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations	\$	71,452	120,347	121,394	+1,047
For Payment to Timber Counties (Legislative Proposal)	\$	0	0	0	0
	FTE	0	0	9,000	+9,000
	FTE	0	0	0	0
Permanent Operating Funds	\$	43,499	20,945	22,219	+1,274
	FTE	189	148	173	+25
Land Acquisition from Surplus Land Sale (Legislative Proposal)	\$	0	0	2,000	+2,000
	FTE	0	0	0	0
Reclamation Fund	\$	16,573	15,000	16,000	+1,000
Offsetting Collection	\$	-16,573	-15,000	-16,000	-1,000
	FTE	160	85	85	0
Working Capital Fund	\$	23,038	22,000	22,250	+250
Offsetting Collection	\$	-23,038	-22,000	-22,250	-250
	FTE	22	22	22	0
Allocated FTE	FTE	68	63	63	0
Subtotal, Permanent and Permanent Trust	\$	116,081	142,392	155,713	+13,321
	FTE	430	299	324	+25
Total, Bureau of Land Management	\$	1,256,579	1,331,987	1,424,413	+92,426
	FTE	10,001	10,200	10,500	+300

Collections

Collections in 1997, 1998, 1999, and 2000 (\$000s)

Collection Source	1997 Actual	1998 Actual	1999 Estimated	2000 Estimated
Sale of Public Land and Materials	19,238	8,772	13,000	63,000
Miscellaneous Filing Fees	1,071	1,000	1,100	1,100
Mineral Leasing	897	1,043	8,900	1,300
Grazing Fees & LU Project Lands	14,728	14,971	14,295	14,233
Timber Sales & Vegetative Material	83,840	88,533	65,838	80,398
Recreational Use Fees	3,668	6,107	7,800	8,400
Mineral Leasing Naval Petroleum Reserve	0	0	8,000	400
Alaska National Petroleum Reserve	0	0	15,250	250
Other Receipts, Service Charges & Fees	31,314	28,512	27,117	28,875
Total	184,756	146,938	161,300	197,956

2000 PROGRAM

- In 2000 the BLM will collect an estimated total of \$197,956,000. Receipts collected by BLM from sources such as sale of land and materials, grazing fees, timber sales, recreation use fees, and other miscellaneous sources contribute to state and local governments, support the General Fund of the U.S. Treasury, and offset charges for program operations where fees collected can be retained by the BLM.
- In addition, BLM's on-shore mineral leasing activities contribute directly to the generation of about \$1,200,000,000 in on-shore mineral leasing receipts (bonuses, rents, royalties). (These mineral leasing receipts are reflected in the Minerals Management Service (MMS) budget.)
- The large increase in collections in 2000 compared to 1999, is due to the new Nevada Land Sale authority (2000 collections are expected to be approximately \$50,000,000).

The following is a brief description of BLM receipt sources:

- Sales of Public Land and Material** - This category of receipts include receipts from the sale of public land, including land sales in Clark County Nevada, and sale of vegetative and mineral materials. This includes new authority for 15% of Nevada land sales to be

distributed to the State of Nevada and Clark County, and BLM may keep 85% of land sale receipts for acquisition and capitol investments. BLM may keep interest generated from the above mentioned fund. Excluded from this receipt source are the sale of timber from the public domain land, sale of land from the Oregon & California Grant Lands and from Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands, sale of land and materials from Land Utilization (LU) project lands, sale of land and materials from Reclamation Lands (reserved or withdrawn) and sale of town sites and reclamation projects.

- **Miscellaneous Filing Fees** - Collections are primarily from filing fees for applications to noncompetitively lease oil and gas. Parcels offered but not leased in competitive sales, are available for non- competitive leasing. Also included are fees received for filing or recording documents, charges for registration of individual, firms or products, and requests for approval of transfer of leases or permits.
- **Mineral Leasing** - These receipts include all rental collections from oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way associated with lands leased under the *Mineral Leasing Act (MLA)* and the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands*. The MMS assumed responsibility for collection and distribution of most mineral leasing receipts in 1985. BLM continues to collect first-year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing but deposits these receipts directly into MMS accounts.
- **Grazing Fees from Public Lands and Land Utilization (LU) Project Lands** - This category includes all grazing fees collected from public lands and from Land Utilization (LU) Project lands administered by the BLM. It also includes certain receipts from LU lands, such as from mineral leasing. Grazing fees are collected under the authority of the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *FLPMA*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act*.

From 1978 through 1985, Public Land grazing fees were based on a formula established in the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA)*. The statutory authority for this formula expired on December 31, 1985. On February 14, 1986, the President issued Executive Order 12548 directing the continued use of the PRIA formula to set grazing fees for the Public Lands.

The grazing fee is updated annually based on index factors including, private land lease rates, beef cattle prices, and the cost of production. Based on the PRIA formula, the fee was \$1.35 per Animal Unit Month (AUM) for the 1997 and 1998 grazing year. To date, the fee for the 1999 grazing year has not been published.

In accordance with the new grazing regulations, a surcharge has been added to the grazing fee bill for authorized grazing of livestock owned by persons other than the permittee or lessee except where such use is made by livestock owned by sons and daughters of permittees and lessees. The surcharge is equal to 35 percent of the difference between the 1997 grazing fee and the 1996 private land lease rate for the State where the pasturing agreement occurs. Anticipated grazing receipts reflect these fee rates.

Fifty percent of all grazing receipts collected under the *Taylor Grazing Act* and 50 percent of all receipts (including mineral receipts) from LU Project Lands transferred to BLM by *Executive Orders 10787 and 10890*, are allocated to the Range Improvements Fund. As provided in the *Taylor Grazing Act*, *FLPMA*, and the *Public Rangelands Improvement Act*,

when appropriated by Congress, these funds are available for the construction, purchase and development of range improvements. Appropriations are made from the receipts collected during the previous fiscal year.

- **Timber Receipts from the Oregon and California Grant Lands** - In 2000, an increase in timber receipts in the O&C is expected compared to estimated receipt collections for 1999. Estimates are based on historical data, anticipated changes in factors affecting timber demand, and local timber market conditions. The anticipated level of receipt in 2000 is more consistent with receipt levels in 1996, 1997, and 1998. However, 1999 is expected to be a soft market for timber and timber products and estimated receipts are expected to be lower than in previous years. Timber harvest levels in the O&C Grant Lands and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands are governed by the standards and guidelines established under the Pacific Northwest Forest Plan which sets targets of allowable sale quantities of timber.
- In total, the BLM plans to offer 211MMBF/34.8MMCF of salvage and non-salvage timber for sale in 2000 under the new Forest Plan, generating \$66,317,000 in timber receipts on the O&C lands in western Oregon. Of this amount, approximately \$7,000,000 will be receipts derived from the sale of salvage timber sales and the balance will be receipts derived from the sale of non-salvage timber.
 - All O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts are returned to the U.S. Treasury with the exception of funds derived from timber sales using the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund and Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Funds (see below). However, O&C counties are guaranteed 50% of these receipts if that sum is greater than the guaranteed floor payment of \$62,437,156, as established in the *Omnibus Reconciliation Act of 1993* (OBRA). It is estimated that in 2000 the OBRA payment will be greater than 50% of the estimated timber receipts.
 - The 2000 President's Budget includes a proposal to make payments to states and counties permanent at the 1997 payment level of \$70,824,237. The proposal would provide a stable annual payment to the counties beginning in 2000, "de-linking" the payments from actual timber sale receipts and providing a guaranteed payment that is higher than future payment levels established in OBRA.
 - Salvage timber sales are prepared using the *Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund* (FEHRF), which was established in 1993, and further amended in 1998, for the purposes of completing forest ecosystem health projects, including preparing salvage timber sales, reforestation, and fuels reduction. The Federal share of receipts equals 100% of the collected receipts, which is fully deposited back into the Fund for future forest health initiatives. (Refer to the Permanent Operating Funds section for additional details on FEHRF).
 - The *Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund* was established to address, in part, the need to prepare timber sales and establish a sale pipeline in western Oregon. Receipts from the release of Section 2001(k), *P.L. 104-134*, sales provided the start-up funding to start this Fund. The Fund finances timber sales; any receipts from these sales are then deposited back into the Fund. In 2000, it is estimated that \$3,754,000 in receipts will be generated using the Interior Pipeline Fund; these receipts will be deposited into the Pipeline Fund.

- **Timber Receipts from the Public Domain Forest Lands** - Estimated timber receipts from public domain forest lands in 2000 are \$6,500,000, an amount equal to the estimated receipts for 1999. The BLM expects to offer approximately 7MMBF/1,210MCF of non-salvage timber and 6MMBF/10,319MCF of salvage timber in 2000. Approximately \$2,500,000 of the estimated receipts are from salvage timber sales that will be deposited into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. The balance are receipts from non-salvage timber sales, of which 4% of the receipts will be returned to the states and the balance will be deposited in the Treasury. The proposal included in the 2000 President's Budget to provide a stable payment to states and counties at the 1997 payment level, and that it is not based on current timber receipts, also applies to the public domain forest lands. This payment would be approximately \$760,000, an amount greater than would be provided under current payment law.
- **Recreation Use Fees** - These funds are derived from the fees collected on public lands at recreation sites, for issuing recreation use permits and for selling Federal recreation passports (Golden Eagle, Golden Age, etc.). These funds are used to improve the conditions and services provided at the recreation sites where the fees were generated. In 2000 the BLM anticipates collecting approximately \$8,400,000 in recreation receipts.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 amended the *Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF)* and the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees. Recreation fees collected by the BLM are deposited into a special Treasury account and are made available through appropriation in the following fiscal year in the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation. A 1993 amendment allowed the BLM to retain and spend up to 15 percent of the recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs. The 1993 amendments also broadened the range of recreation sites at which fees could be collected and allowed the BLM to charge an entrance fee for National Conservation Areas and it collects fee for Federal recreation passports (Golden Age and Golden Eagle). In 2000 the BLM anticipates collecting \$1,400,000 under the LWCF authority, as amended, of which \$200,000 will be used for collections. The remaining funds will be deposited into the special Treasury account. In 1999 and 2000 fees collected for many recreation fee sites will be collected through the recreation fee demonstration pilot program. This will decrease collections under LWCF, and increase the fee demonstration pilot receipts.

The 1996 *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act*, provided the BLM with additional authority to develop recreation fee demonstration pilots. The goals of the pilots are to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees, in consultation with recreation site users and local communities. The language in the 1996 Act has been amended by both the 1997 and 1998 Appropriation Acts. The 1999 Appropriation Act extended the recreation fee demonstration pilot program through 2001. The fees collected under this authority are to be directed back to the sites where fees were collected to enhance site conditions. In 2000 the BLM anticipates having 85 pilot sites which should generate approximately \$7,000,000.

- **Mineral Leasing Naval Petroleum Reserve** - These receipts include revenue derived from the bonuses, rents, and royalties from mineral leasing under the *Mineral Leasing Act of (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.)*, in 1999 of the developed lands within the Naval Oil Shale Reserve No. 3 (NOSR 3) in Colorado. BLM is authorized to keep these receipts under the 1998 *National Defense Authorization Act* and to seek appropriation of these funds for environmental

restoration of the NOSR 1 and 3 properties which were transferred to BLM management in 1998.

- **Alaska National Petroleum Reserve:** The Minerals Management Service (MMS) collects all monies from sales, MMS transfers 100% of the collections to the BLM. BLM then distributes the money: 50% of collections to the State of Alaska, and 50% to the General Fund of the Treasury.
- **Other Receipts, Service Charges, and Fees** - The major categories of other receipts collected by the BLM are from rent of land for authorized commercial, industrial and residential purposes, annual rentals from rights-of-way permits (except those issued under the authority of the Mineral Leasing Act), and the following:
 - **Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures** - These receipts included revenue from providing special program services such as road maintenance fees, rights-of-way application processing fees, wild horse and burro adoption fees, fees charged to timber sale purchasers when BLM performs work required by the contract, reimbursement to the government for damage to lands and resources, and copy fees;
 - **Contributions** - Funds contributed to BLM from non-federal sources for projects or work as authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act*, *Taylor Grazing Act*, *Sikes Act*, and other laws;
 - **Mining claim-related fees** - *The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)*, provided that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from fees established by the Secretary of the Interior for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

Additionally, the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)*, provided that the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites would continue through 1998. This authority was extended to 2001 in the *Department of the Interior Appropriations Act*, as included in *Public Law 105-277, Section 101(e)*. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. The Act also established a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid at the time of recordation. Funds derived from mining claim maintenance fees are available to BLM for Mining Law Administration program operations.

Payments of Bureau of Land Management Receipts to States, 1998 (\$000's, actual)

State	Mineral Leases and Permits	Grazing Receipts Outside Grazing Districts	Grazing Receipts Inside Grazing Districts	Sale of Public Land and Materials	Other	Total
Alabama	0	0	0	2	0	2
Alaska ¹	0	0	0	2	0	2
Arizona	33	91	67	43	0	234
California	48	74	24	36	0	182
Colorado	101	31	87	10	0	229
Idaho	15	21	188	18	0	250
Montana ²	19	109	126	11	369	634
Nevada ³	55	0	270	157	0	482
New Mexico ⁴	386	128	235	23	10	782
N. Dakota	0	7	0	0	0	7
Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	5	5
Oregon ⁵	4	27	141	171	68,028	68,371
S. Dakota	0	79	0	0	0	79
Utah	37	0	152	22	0	211
Washington	0	24	0	19	0	43
Wyoming	280	351	189	33	0	853
Total	978	842	1,489	543	68,412	72,364

¹ No receipts for Alaska National Petroleum Reserve in fiscal year 1998.

² Bankhead-Jones Act, Executive Order 10787, November 6, 1958, from grazing and sale of other resources.

³ Includes Clark County land sales under the Santini-Burton Act of December 23, 1980.

⁴ Same as footnote #2.

⁵ Fiscal Year 1998 special O&C payments of \$67,491,901 and 1997 special CBWR payment of \$536,642 as required by P.L. 103-66 (107 Stat. 682) dated August 10, 1993, as amended by P.L. 103-443 (108 Stat. 4631) dated November 2, 1994.

Appropriation: Management of Lands and Resources

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for protection, use, improvement, development, disposal, cadastral surveying, classification, acquisition of easements and other interests in lands, and performance of other functions, including maintenance of facilities as authorized by law, in the management of lands and their resources under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management, including the general administration of the Bureau, and assessment of mineral potential of public lands pursuant to Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150(a)), [\$619,311,000] **\$641,100,000**, to remain available until expended, of which \$2,147,000 shall be available for assessment of the mineral potential of public lands in Alaska pursuant to section 1010 of Public Law 96-487 (16 U.S.C. 3150); and of which [\$3,000,000] *not to exceed \$1,000,000* shall be derived from the special receipt account established by the Land and Water Conservation Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460l-6a(i)); and of which \$1,500,000 shall be available in fiscal year [1999] **2000** subject to a match by at least an equal amount by the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation, to such Foundation for cost-shared projects supporting conservation of Bureau lands; in addition, [\$32,650,000] **33,529,000** for Mining Law Administration program operations, including the cost of administering the mining claim fee program; to remain available until expended, to be reduced by amounts collected by the Bureau and credited to this appropriation from annual mining claim fees so as to result in a final appropriation estimated at not more than [\$619,311,000] **\$641,100,000**, and \$2,000,000, to remain available until expended, from communication site rental fees established by the Bureau for the cost of administering communication site activities: *Provided*, That appropriations herein made shall not be available for the destruction of healthy, unadopted, wild horses and burros in the care of the Bureau or its contractors. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

16 U.S.C. 594,
 43 U.S.C. 17015,
 30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*,
 30 U.S.C. 351-359;
 43 U.S.C. 2, 31(a), 52, 315;
 43 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*, and 1901 *et seq.*,
 78 Stat. 986;
 P.L. 103-332;
 P.L. 104-208;
 P.L. 105-83; and
 P.L. 105-277.

16 U.S.C. 594, provides for the Secretary of the Interior to protect and preserve, from fire, disease, or the ravages of beetles or other insects, timber on the public lands owned by the United States.

30 U.S.C. 181 *et seq.*, the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 as amended, provides for the leasing of deposits of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, and bituminous rock or gas, and lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forest, but excluding those acquired under other acts subsequent to February 25, 1920, and those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. The Act also preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented.

30 U.S.C. 351-359, the Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands, provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, oil, oil shale, gas, sodium, potassium, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits.

43 U.S.C. 2, provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or such officer as he may designate, shall perform all executive duties appertaining to the surveying and sale of the public lands of the United States, or in anyway respecting such public lands, and, also, such as relate to private claims of land and the issuing of patents for all grants to land under the authority of the Government.

43 U.S.C. 31(a), provides for the classification of the public lands and examination of the geological structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.

43 U.S.C. 52, provides that the Secretary of the Interior, or such officer as he may designate, shall cause to be surveyed, measured, and marked, without delay, all base and meridian lines through such points and perpetuated by such monuments, and such other correction parallels and meridians as may be prescribed; that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they

have been confirmed by authority of Congress, so far as may be necessary to complete the survey of the public lands; and that he shall transmit general and particular plans of all lands surveyed by him to such officers as he may designate.

43 U.S.C. 315, *The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended*, provides that the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to establish grazing districts from any part of the public domain of the United States (exclusive of Alaska) which, in his opinion, are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops; to regulate and administer grazing use of the public lands, and to improve the public rangelands.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., *the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended*, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public lands statutes; for multiple-use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resource; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of mineral, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Mineral Policy Act of 1970; and for payments to compensate States and local governments for burdens created as a result of the immunity of Federal lands from State and local taxation.

43 U.S.C. 1901 et seq., *the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978*, provides for the improvement of range conditions on public rangelands, research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and other range management practices.

78 Stat. 986, provides for the classification of certain lands administered exclusively by the Secretary of the Interior in order to provide for their disposal or interim management under principles of multiple-use and to produce a sustained yield of products and services. Although this authority has expired, the classifications remain in effect.

43 U.S.C. 1715, provides the Secretary of the Interior authorization to acquire, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain (for access to public lands only), land and interests in lands.

P.L. 105-277, *the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriation Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e)*.

AUTHORIZATIONS

General Authorizing Legislation - The following authorize the general activities of the Bureau of Land Management or govern the manner in which BLM's activities are conducted.

Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §403

Establishes the Bureau of Land Management (BLM).

Omnibus Parks Act of 1996

Reauthorizes BLM activities for 6 years.

Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Outlines functions of the BLM Directorate, provides for administration of public lands through the BLM, provides for management of the public lands on a multiple use basis, and requires land-use planning including public involvement and continuing inventory of resources. The act establishes as public policy that, in general, the public lands will remain in Federal ownership, and also authorizes:

- acquisition of land or interests in lands consistent with the mission of the Department and land use plans;
- permanent appropriation of road use fees collected from commercial road users, to be used for road maintenance;
- collection of service charges, damages, and contributions and use of funds for specified purposes;
- protection of resource values;
- preservation of certain lands in their natural condition;
- compliance with pollution control laws;
- delineation of boundaries in which the Federal government has right, title, or interest;
- review of land classifications in land use planning; and modification or termination of land classifications when consistent with land use plans;
- sale of lands if the sale meets certain disposal criteria;
- issuance, modification, or revocation of withdrawals;
- review of certain withdrawals by October 1991;
- exchange or conveyance of public lands if in the public interest;
- outdoor recreation and human occupancy and use;
- management of the use, occupancy, and development of the public lands through leases and permits;
- designation of Federal personnel to carry out law enforcement responsibilities;
- determination of the suitability of public lands for rights-of-way purposes (other than oil and gas pipelines) and specification of the boundaries of each right-of-way;
- recordation of mining claims and reception of evidence of annual assessment work.

National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) (42 U.S.C. 4321 et seq.)

Requires the preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects which may have a significant effect on the environment. It requires systematic, interdisciplinary planning to ensure the integrated use of the natural and social sciences and the environmental design arts in making decisions about major Federal actions that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1531 et seq.)	Directs Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize threatened and endangered species, and that through their authority they help bring about the recovery of these species.
The Civil Service Reform Act of 1978 (5 U. S. C. 1701)	Requires each executive agency to conduct a continuing program to eliminate the under-representation of minorities and women in professional, administrative, technical, clerical, and other blue collar employment categories within the Federal services.
The Civil Rights Act of 1964, as amended (42 U.S.C. 2000)	Requires development and maintenance of affirmative action programs to ensure non-discrimination in any employment activity.
Executive Order 11478 of August 8, 1969 (34 F. R. 12985)	Requires agencies to establish and maintain an affirmative action program of equal employment opportunity for all employees and applicants for employment.
The Paperwork Reduction Act of 1980 (44 U.S.C. 3501-3520)	Provides national Federal information policy, and requires that automatic data processing and telecommunication technologies be acquired and used to improve services, delivery, and productivity, and to reduce the information processing burden for the Federal government and the general public.
The Computer Security Act of 1987 (40 U.S.C. 753)	Requires adoption and implementation of security plans for sensitive information systems to ensure adequate protections and management of Federal data.
The Electronic FOIA Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-231)	Requires that government offices make more information available in electronic format to the public.
The Information Technology Management Reform Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-106 §5001)	Requires agencies more effectively use Information Technology to improve mission performance and service to the public, and strengthen the quality of decisions about technology and mission needs through integrated planning, budgeting, and evaluation.
The Chief Financial Officers Act of 1990 (U.S.C. 501)	Requires that a Chief Financial Officer (CFO) be appointed by the Director of OMB and that this CFO will provide for the production of complete, reliable, timely, and consistent financial information for use by the executive branch of the Government and the Congress in the financing, management, and evaluation of Federal programs.
The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)	Requires 10 federal agencies to launch a 3-year pilot project beginning in 1994, to develop annual performance plans that specify measurable goals, and produce annual reports showing how they are achieving those goals.
Public Law 101-512, November 5, 1990 (104 Statute 1915)	Authorizes BLM to negotiate and enter into cooperative arrangements with public and private agencies, organizations, institutions, and individuals to implement challenge cost-share programs.

Specific Authorizing Legislation - In addition to the above laws that provide general authorization and parameters, a number of laws govern specific program activities, or activities in specific or designated areas.

Safe Drinking Water Act Amendments of 1977 (42 U.S.C. 201)	Requires compliance with all Federal, State, or local statutes for safe drinking water.
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Colorado River Basin Salinity Control Act Amendment of 1984 (43 U.S.C. 1593)	Directs the Department to undertake research and develop demonstration projects to identify methods to improve the water quality of the Colorado River. The amendment requires BLM to develop a comprehensive salinity control program, and to undertake advanced planning on the Sinbad Valley Unit.
National Dam Inspection Act of 1972 (33 U.S.C. 467)	Requires the Secretary of the Army, acting through the Chief of Engineers, to carry out a dam inspection program to protect human life and property.
Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (16 U.S.C. 2001)	Provides for conservation, protection and enhancement of soil, water, and related resources.
The Clean Air Act of 1990 as amended (42 U.S.C. 7401, 7642)	Requires BLM to protect air quality, maintain Federal and State designated air quality standards, and abide by the requirements of the State implementation plans.
Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management, May 24, 1977 (42 F.R. 26951)	Provides for the restoration and preservation of national and beneficial floodplain values, and enhancement of the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in carrying out programs effecting land use.
Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands, May 25, 1977 (42 F.R. 26961)	Directs that wetland and riparian habitats on the public lands be identified, protected, enhanced, and managed.
Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards October 17, 1978 (43 F.R. 47707)	Sets the requirements for standards applicability, agency coordination, and limits on exemptions from standards.
Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 315), as amended by the Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)	Authorizes the establishment of grazing districts, regulation and administration of grazing on the public lands, and improvement of the public rangelands. It also authorizes the Secretary to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and establishment of a trust fund to be used for these purposes.
Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937 (7 U.S.C. 1010 et seq.)	Authorizes management of acquired farm tenant lands, and construction and maintenance of range improvements. It directs the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a program of land conservation and utilization to adjust land use to help control soil erosion, conduct reforestation, preserve natural resources, develop and protect recreational facilities, protect watersheds, and protect public health and safety.
Executive Orders 10046, 10176, 10234, 10322, 10787, 10890	Authorizes the transfer of certain lands from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.
Carlson-Foley Act of 1968 (42 U.S.C. 1241-1243)	Authorizes BLM to reimburse States for expenditures associated with coordinated control of noxious plants.
Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)	Provides for the management, protection and control of wild horses and burros on public lands and authorizes "adoption" of wild horses and burros by private individuals.

Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Provides for the improvement of range conditions to assure that rangelands become as productive as feasible for watershed protection, livestock grazing, wildlife habitat, and other rangeland values. The act also authorizes:

- research on wild horse and burro population dynamics, and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free roaming horses and burros, and
- appropriation of \$10 million or 50% of all moneys received as grazing fees, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the amount of fees collected.

The Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814)

Provides for the designation of a lead office and a person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establishment and funding of an undesirable plant management program; completion and implementation of cooperative agreements with State agencies; and establishment of integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Executive Order 12548

Provides for establishment of appropriate fees for the grazing of domestic livestock on public rangelands. Directs that the fee shall not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month.

The Antiquities Act of 1906 (16 U.S.C. 431 et seq.)

Protects cultural resources on Federal lands, and imposes penalties for excavation or appropriation without a permit.

The Historic Sites Act (16 U.S.C. 461)

Declares national policy to identify and preserve historic sites, buildings, objects, and antiquities of national significance, providing a foundation for the National Register of Historic Places.

The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470)

Expands protection of historic and archaeological properties to include those of national, State and local significance. It also directs Federal agencies to consider the effects of proposed actions on properties eligible for or included in the National Register of Historic Places.

The Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470a, 470cc and 470ee)

Requires permits for the excavation or removal of Federally administered archaeological resources, encourages increased cooperation among Federal agencies and private individuals, provides stringent criminal and civil penalties for violations, and requires Federal agencies to identify important resources vulnerable to looting and to develop a tracking system for violations.

The Chacoan Culture Preservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 410)

Provides for preservation, protection, research, and interpretation of the Chacoan system, including 33 "Archaeological Protection Sites", located throughout the San Juan Basin on public, State, Indian and private lands.

The Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3001)

Requires agencies to inventory archaeological and ethnological collections in their possession or control (which includes non-federal museums) for human remains, associated funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony; identify them geographically and culturally; and notify appropriate tribes within 5 years.

Executive Order 11593 of May 13, 1971, Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment (36 F.R. 8921)

Directs Federal agencies to locate, inventory, nominate, and protect Federally owned cultural resources eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and to ensure that their plans and programs contribute to preservation and enhancement of non-Federally owned resources.

The Migratory Bird Conservation Act of 1929, as amended (16 U.S.C. 715) and treaties pertaining thereto	Provides for habitat protection and enhancement of protected migratory birds.
The Sikes Act of 1974, as amended (16 U.S.C. 670 et seq.)	Provides for the conservation, restoration, and management of species and their habitats in cooperation with State wildlife agencies.
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)	Provides for the special designation of certain public lands in Alaska and conservation of their fish and wildlife values; management for subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on public lands by residents of rural Alaska; and protection of the wildlife resources on North Slope lands impacted by oil and gas exploration and development activities.
The Surface Mining Control and Reclamation Act of 1977 (30 U.S.C. 1201 et seq.)	Provides that lands may be declared unsuitable for surface coal mining where significant adverse impacts could result to certain wildlife species.
Executive Order 12962, Recreational Fishing, June 7, 1995	Directs all Federal agencies to enhance recreational fish species and provide increased recreational fishing opportunities.
The Wilderness Act of 1964 (16 U.S.C. 1131 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and preservation of wilderness areas.
The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460 et seq.)	Provides for the establishment of the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), special BLM accounts in the Treasury, the collection and disposition of recreation fees, the authorization for appropriation of recreation fee receipts, and other purposes. Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities.
The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460y)	Provides for management and development of the King Range National Conservation Area for recreational and other multiple use purposes. It authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges and to acquire lands or interests in lands within the national conservation area.
The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 460)	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area.
The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
The Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93)	Authorizes the Secretary to enter into land exchanges for certain purposes.
The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433)	Establishes boundaries and management responsibilities for areas in the California Desert, and establishes 69 new wilderness areas.
An Act to Establish the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area in Nevada (16 U.S.C. 480ccc)	Provides for the conservation, protection, and enhancement of cultural and natural resources values by the BLM within the Red Rock Canyon National Conservation Area.

An Act to Establish the El Malpais National Monument and the El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, (16 U.S.C. 460uu 21)	Provides for the protection and management of natural and cultural resource values within the El Malpais National Conservation Area by the BLM.
An Act to Provide for the Designation and Conservation of Certain Lands in Arizona and Idaho (16 U.S.C. 460)	Establishes the San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area in Arizona and provides for management and development for recreation and other multiple use purposes.
The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1241-1249)	Establishes a national trails system and requires that Federal rights in abandoned railroads be retained for trail or recreation purposes, or sold with the receipts to be deposited in the LWCF.
The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)	Provides for the development and management of certain rivers. Authorizes the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.
The National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1242-1243)	Establishes a number of national historic trails which cross public lands.
The Federal Cave Resource Protection Act of 1988 (16 U.S.C. 4301)	Provides for the protection of caves on lands under the jurisdiction of the Secretary, and the Secretary of Agriculture. Establishes terms and conditions for use permits, and penalties for violations.
The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended, (30 U.S.C. 181, et seq.)	Provides for leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, native asphalt, solid and semi-solid bitumen, bituminous rock, and gilsonite on lands containing such deposits owned by the United States, including those in national forests, but excluding those within the national petroleum and oil shale reserves. It preserves the right of pre-1920 oil shale mining claims to be patented, mandates a broad spectrum of requirements for lease management, and authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way.
The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 351-359)	Provides for the leasing of coal, phosphate, sodium, potassium, oil, gas, oil shale, and sulfur which are owned or acquired by the United States and which are within the lands acquired by the United States, with the consent of the head of the agency having jurisdiction over the lands containing such deposits. It provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases under this act shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.
The Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973 (30 U.S.C. 185)	Authorizes the Secretary to determine suitability of public lands for oil and gas pipeline rights-of-way, and issue rights-of-way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska pipeline. Rights-of-way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)	Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way, permits, and leases.
The Materials Act of 1947, as amended (30 U.S.C. 601-604 et seq.)	Provides for the sale of common variety materials for personal, commercial, or industrial uses and for free use for local, State, and Federal governmental entities.
The Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (30 U.S.C. 1701) (FOGRMA)	Comprehensive law dealing with royalty management on Federal and Indian leases. In addition to revenue accountability, it includes provisions pertaining to onshore field operations, inspections, and cooperation with State and Indian tribes; duties of lessees and other lease interest owners, transporters, and purchasers of oil and gas; reinstatement of onshore leases terminated by operation of law; and a requirement that the Secretary study whether royalties are adequate for coal, uranium, and non-energy leasable minerals.
The Federal Onshore Oil and Gas Leasing Reform Act of 1987 (30 U.S.C. 226, et seq.)	Establishes a new oil and gas leasing system, and changes certain operational procedures for onshore Federal lands.
The Combined Hydrocarbon Leasing Act of 1981 (30 U.S.C. 181, 351)	Permits the owners of oil and gas leases issued after November 16, 1981, to explore, develop, and produce tar sands. Authorizes the issuance of combined hydrocarbon leases in specified areas designated by the Department of the Interior on November 20, 1980.
Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1946, §402 (60 Stat. 1099)	Transferred mineral leasing functions to the Secretary, from the Secretary of Agriculture, for certain acquired lands.
The Department of the Interior Appropriations Act for FY 1981 (42 U.S.C. 6508)	Provides for competitive leasing of oil and gas in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska.
The Federal Coal Leasing Amendments Act of 1976 (30 U.S.C. 201, et seq.)	Requires competitive leasing of coal on public lands, and mandates a broad spectrum of coal operations requirements for lease management.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 21a)	Establishes policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and minerals industries, their orderly and economic development, and studying methods for disposal of waste and reclamation.
The Geothermal Steam Act of 1970 (30 U.S.C. 1001)	Authorizes the Secretary to issue leases for the development of geothermal resources.
The Geothermal Steam Act Amendments of 1988	Lists significant thermal features within the National Park System requiring protection, provides for lease extensions and continuation of leases beyond their primary terms, and requires periodic review of cooperative or unit plans of development.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and products of the national domain.
The Act of March 3, 1909, as amended, and the Act of May 11, 1938 (25 U.S.C. 396, 396(a))	Provides the basic mandate under which BLM supervises minerals operations on Indian Lands. Provides that lands allotted to Indians, and unallotted (Tribal) Indian lands, may be leased for mining purposes, as deemed advisable by the Secretary.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) (43 U.S.C. 1612)	Requires the survey of Alaska Native lands for conveyance to Native corporations and individuals.
The Alaska Statehood Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. Chap. 2 note)	Requires the survey of lands for conveyance to the State.
The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et seq.)	Provides for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in Alaska. BLM responsibilities include six wild and scenic rivers, nine study rivers, one national conservation area, one national recreation area, and one national scenic highway.
43 U.S.C. 2	Provides that the Secretary shall perform all executive duties pertaining to the surveying and sale of public lands, private claims of public lands, and the issuing of patents for all grants of land under the authority of the Government.
43 U.S.C. 52	Provides that the Secretary shall cause all public lands to be surveyed and monumented, that all private land claims shall be surveyed after they have been confirmed, and that the Secretary shall transmit plats of all lands surveyed to such officers as he may designate.
Federal Land Exchange Facilitation Act of 1988 (43 U.S.C. 1716)	Amends FLPMA to provide for the streamlining of Federal land exchange procedures.
The Desert Land Act of 1877 (43 U.S.C. 321-323)	Provides authority to reclaim arid and semi-arid public lands of the western States through individual effort and private capital.
The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687(b))	Authorizes the Secretary to dispose of public lands, and certain withdrawn Federal lands in Alaska, that are classified as suitable for housing and industrial or commercial purposes.
The Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (49 U.S.C. App. 211-213)	Authorizes the Secretary to lease contiguous unappropriated public lands (not to exceed 2,560 acres) for a public airport.
The Airport and Airway Improvement Act of 1982 (49 U.S.C. 2215)	Authorizes conveyance of lands to public agencies for use as airports and airways.
The Engle Act of February 28, 1958 (43 U.S.C. 158)	Provides that withdrawals for the Department of Defense for more than 5,000 acres shall be made by Congress.
The Recreation and Public Purposes (R&PP) Act of 1926, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869)	Authorizes the Secretary to classify public lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.
The R&PP Amendment Act of 1988	Provides that suitable public lands may be made available for use as solid waste disposal sites, in a manner that will protect the United States against unforeseen liability.
The Burton-Santini Act (P.L. 96-586, 94 Stat. 3381)	Authorizes the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada. The proceeds are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada.

The Federal Power Act of 1920, as amended (16 U.S.C. 818)	Allows other uses of Federal waterpower withdrawals with Federal Energy Regulatory Commission approval.
Indian Self Determination And Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)	Provides for non-competitive contracts, grants, or cooperative agreements entered into between a tribal organization and the Federal government for the planning, conduct, and administration of programs which enhance Indian educational achievement or provide other Federal services more responsive to the needs and desires of those communities.
The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act as amended by Federal Facility Compliance Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 6901-6992)	Authorizes EPA to manage, by regulation, hazardous wastes on active disposal operations. Waives sovereign immunity for Federal agencies with respect to all Federal, State, and local solid and hazardous waste laws and regulations. Makes Federal agencies subject to civil and administrative penalties for violations, and to cost assessments for the administration of the enforcement.
The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)	Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. Requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean-up releases of hazardous substances.
Community Environmental Response Facilitations Act of 1992 (42 U.S.C. 9620(h))	Amendment to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended, which expands on the risk assessment requirements for land transfers and disposal.
The Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11001-11050)	Requires the private sector to inventory chemicals and chemical products, to report those in excess of threshold planning quantities, to inventory emergency response equipment, to provide annual reports and support to local and State emergency response organizations, and to maintain a liaison with the local and state emergency response organizations and the public.
The Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 13101-13109)	Requires and encourages prevention and reduction of waste streams and other pollution through minimization, process change, and recycling. Encourages and requires development of new technology and markets to meet the objectives.
The Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 148f)	Provides for the transfer of funds to the Secretary of Agriculture for Mormon cricket and grasshopper control.
The General Mining Law of 1872, as amended (30 U.S.C. 22, et seq.)	Provides for locating and patenting mining claims where a discovery has been made for locatable minerals on public lands in specified States, mostly in the western United States.
The Act of March 3, 1879, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 31(a))	Provides for the inventory and classification of the public lands, and examination of the mineral resources and products of the national domain.
The Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970, (30 U.S.C. 21a) (30 U.S.C. 1601, et seq.)	Sets out the policy of fostering development of economically stable mining and mineral industries, and studying methods for waste disposal and reclamation.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1989 (43 U.S.C. 1474)

Provides that receipts for 1989 and thereafter from administrative fees (service charges) established by the Secretary for processing actions relating to the administration of the General Mining Laws shall be immediately available to BLM for mining law administration program operations.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-66)

Establishes an annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee for unpatented mining claims and sites through FY 1998. The law allows a waiver from the fee for those claimants who hold 10 or fewer claims. It also establishes a \$25 per claim location fee for new claims, to be paid when they are recorded with BLM. The Act also broadened the BLM's authority to collect recreation use fees.

The Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (P.L. 103-62)

To provide for the establishment, testing, and evaluation of performance measurement in the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

Executive Order 12906

The executive branch is developing, in cooperation with State, local, and tribal governments, and the private sector, a coordinated National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI) to support public and private sector applications of geospatial data. BLM is charged with developing data standards, ensuring the capability to share cadastral data from the Public Land Survey System of the United States with partners.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1996 (P.L. 104-134)

Directs the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to develop and implement a pilot recreation fee demonstration program to determine the feasibility of cost recovery for operation and maintenance of recreation areas and sites.

National Fish and Wildlife Foundation Establishment Act, as amended, (16 U.S.C. 3701)

Established the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation as a nonprofit corporation to encourage, accept and administer private gifts of property, and to undertake activities to further the conservation and management of fish, wildlife, and plant resources of the United States.

Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)

Authorizes the orderly disposal of certain Federal lands through sale in Clark County, Nevada, and provides for the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands within the State of Nevada.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1994 (P.L. 103-138)

Provides that funds shall be available to BLM for mining law administration program operations, to be reduced by amounts collected from annual mining claim fees.

The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in P.L. 105-277, section 101(e).

Reauthorizes the collection of annual mining claim maintenance fees through 2001. Extends the recreation fee demonstration program through fiscal year 2001, with collected funds remaining available through fiscal year 2004.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Inc (+) Dec (-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Management Of Lands and Resources	6,520	582,082	6,733	619,311	0	+17,280	+167	+4,829	6,900	641,100	+167	+21,788
Land Resources	1,914	127,408	1,628	144,914	0	+4,137	+112	+12,329	1,740	181,380	+112	+18,466
Soil, Water, Air Mgt	239	22,381	303	30,387	0	+819	+6	+1,100	309	32,306	+6	+1,919
Range Mgt	702	54,342	710	58,323	0	+1,765	+97	+9,129	807	87,217	+97	+10,894
Forestry Mgt	76	5,852	78	5,801	0	+165	+7	+1,000	83	6,966	+7	+1,165
Riparian Mgt	194	16,473	226	20,441	0	+540	+1	+200	226	21,181	+1	+740
Cultural Resources Mgt	148	12,722	148	13,084	0	+366	0	+300	148	13,740	0	+666
Wild Horse and Burro Mgt	185	15,868	166	18,878	0	+492	+1	+600	167	19,970	+1	+1,092
Wildlife & Fisheries	312	28,028	328	31,763	0	+875	+18	+2,050	346	34,686	+18	+2,825
Wildlife Mgt	237	21,210	240	22,214	0	+596	+11	+1,350	251	24,180	+11	+1,946
Fisheries Mgt	75	7,818	88	9,549	0	+279	+7	+700	95	10,528	+7	+979
Threatened & Endangered Species	187	16,996	189	17,419	0	+484	+8	+950	194	18,863	+8	+1,434
Recreation	647	46,886	648	50,078	0	+1,328	-1	+350	647	51,753	-1	+1,675
Wilderness Mgt	170	15,505	170	15,873	0	+417	0	0	170	16,290	0	+417
Recreation Resource Mgt	436	30,833	437	31,634	0	+843	0	+350	437	32,827	0	+1,183
Recreation Operations fee	41	2,520	41	2,568	0	+68	-1	0	40	2,636	-1	+68
Energy & Minerals	936	72,106	941	73,096	0	+1,981	+18	-540	968	74,377	+18	+1,341
Oil and Gas Mgt	719	54,570	720	53,764	0	+1,412	+9	+150	729	55,326	+9	+1,562
Coal Mgt	81	7,017	83	7,188	0	+189	+6	+150	88	7,527	+6	+339
Other Mineral Resources Mgt	116	8,778	118	8,992	0	+236	+4	+180	122	9,377	+4	+386
Alaska Minerals (transfer)	20	2,743	20	3,092	0	+55	0	-1,000	20	2,147	0	-945

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Justifications

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1996 Actual		1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Inc (+) Dec (-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Realty and Ownership	847	71,079	869	73,882	0	+1,825	+12	-400	871	76,107	+12	+1,825
Alaska Conveyance	310	30,448	314	31,131	0	+756	-4	-2,400	310	29,487	-4	-1,644
Cadastral Survey	140	11,236	148	12,312	0	+356	+12	+2,000	157	14,668	+12	+2,356
Land and Realty Mgt	397	29,395	400	30,139	0	+813	+4	0	404	30,962	+4	+813
Communica- tions Sites Mgt	43	0	42	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0
Fee Collection	43	2,000	42	2,000	0	0	0	0	42	2,000	0	0
Offsetting Fee	0	-2,000	0	-2,000	0	0	0	0	0	-2,000	0	0
Resource Protection & Maintenance	876	87,258	727	74,888	0	+986	+1	+300	319	34,085	+1	+1,185
Resource Mgt Planning	67	6,292	67	6,444	0	+169	0	0	67	6,613	0	+169
Facilities Maintenance	359	35,097	409	41,758	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement	112	10,566	112	10,822	0	+284	0	0	112	11,106	0	+284
Hazardous Materials Mgt	138	15,301	139	15,564	0	+412	+1	+300	140	16,376	+1	+712
Transporta- tion & Facilities Maintenance	0	0	0	0*	0	+1,088	+24	+6,000	433	48,866	+433	+7,088
Operations	0	0	0	0*	0	+150	0	0	121	6,150	+121	+150
Annual Maintenance	0	0	0	0*	0	+700	+14	+2,500	266	30,006	+266	+3,200
Deferred Maintenance	0	0	0	0*	0	+248	+10	+3,500	46	12,700	+46	+3,748
Grasshopper Mormon Cricket & Emergency	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workforce & Organiza- tional Support	725	116,581	722	119,119	0	+3,743	+4	0	726	122,861	+4	+3,743
Information Systems Operations	141	15,073	141	15,430	0	+406	-1	0	140	15,836	-1	+406
Administra- tive Support	584	44,637	581	45,683	0	+1,567	+5	0	586	47,240	+5	+1,557

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Justifications

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 1999		
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount		FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	
Bureauwide Fixed Costs	0	58,871	0	58,005	0	+1,781	0	0	0	59,786	0	+1,781
Mining Law Administra- tion	427	0	430	0	0	0	0	430	0	0	0	0
Mining Law Administra- tion	318	27,660	430	32,660	0	+879	0	0	430	33,529	0	+879
Mining Claim Fee	109	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Offsetting Fees	0	-32,660	0	-32,660	0	-879	0	0	0	-33,529	0	-879
Land & Resources Information Systems	81	32,961	81	34,716	0	+914	-16	-16,900	75	19,130	-16	-16,900
Reimburse- ables & Other	118	---	118	---	0	---	0	---	118	---	0	---
Rescission (P. L. 104- 208)	0	-1,188										
Proposed Rescission, Automated Lands & Mineral Recordation (non-add)	0	0	0	(-6,800)	0	0	0	(+6,800)	0	0	0	(+6,800)
Suppl. Appr. Deferred Maintenance (non-add)	0	0	10	(+10,000)	0	0	-10	(-10,000)	0	0	-10	(-10,000)
Suppl. Appr. V2K (non- add)	0	0		(+5,000)	0	0	0	(-5,000)	0	0	0	(-5,000)

*Starting in 2000, the Management of Land and Resources Appropriation will have a new activity, the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance Activity. This new activity will have three new subactivities, namely, Operations, Annual Maintenance and Deferred Maintenance. The purpose for this proposal is to improve management controls within the BLM's maintenance program and to be consistent with bureaus in the Department of the Interior.

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(Dollars in Thousands)

Management of Lands and Resources

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		+ \$3,172
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raise		+ \$11,778
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Increase in cost in 2000 for Injured Workers Compensation Payments		+ \$274
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of compensating injured employees and dependents of employees who suffered accidental deaths while on duty. Costs for 2000 are for the 12-months ending June 1998 and will reimburse the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.		
Savings in 2000 for Unemployment Compensation Payments		- \$619
The adjustment is for changes in the costs of unemployment compensation claims to be paid to the Department of Labor, Federal Employees Compensation Account, in the Unemployment Trust Fund, pursuant to Public Law 96-499.		
Additional cost in 2000 for Rental Payments to GSA		+ \$1,194
The adjustment is for changes in the costs payable to General Services Administration resulting from changes in rates for office and non-office space as estimated by GSA.		
Additional cost in 1999 for CSRS/FERS Retirement costs		+ \$1,211
The adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureau. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the workforce, including the effect of the recent CSRS-to-FERS conversion open season.		
Additional cost in 1999 for Department Working Capital Fund Changes		+ \$250
The amount reflects expected changes in the charges for Department services and other services through the working capital fund.		

Activity: Land Resources

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Soil, Water, and Air Management FTE	\$ 22,351 239	30,387 303	+819 0	+1,100 +6	32,306 309	+1,919 +6
Range Management FTE	\$ 54,342 702	56,323 710	+1,765 0	+9,129 +97	67,217 807	+1,0894 +97
Forestry Management FTE	\$ 5,652 76	5,801 76	+165 0	+1,000 +7	6,966 83	+1,165 +7
Riparian Management FTE	\$ 16,473 194	20,441 225	+540 0	+200 +1	21,181 226	+740 +1
Cultural Resource Management FTE	\$ 12,722 148	13,084 148	+356 0	+300 +0	13,740 148	+656 +0
Wild Horse and Burro Management FTE	\$ 15,866 155	18,878 166	+492 0	+600 +1	19,970 167	+1,092 +1
Total Dollars	127,406	144,914	+4,137	+12,329	161,380	+16,466
Total FTE	1,514	1,628	0	+112	1,740	+112

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity provides for integrated management of public land renewable and cultural resources. BLM manages these resources on a landscape basis where each subactivity contributes to the overall health of the land. Restoring and maintaining the health of the land is the foundation for everything the BLM does, and is key to the agency's long term strategic vision. Livestock grazing, timber harvesting and other resource uses can be sustained over time only if the land is in a healthy condition. The programs in this activity in concert with other programs strive to support the BLM strategic vision by providing resource values, uses and benefits through healthy forests, rangeland vegetation, watershed values, and riparian habitat; forage for livestock; cultural values; and thriving wild horse and burro herds. Each of the subactivities within the Land Resources Activity will contribute to healthy, productive and sustainable public land resources.

Soil, Water, and Air Management- The Soil, Water, and Air Management program is responsible for the acquisition, analysis, and interpretation of soil, water and air resource data in connection with land use planning, use authorizations, mitigation of impacts and monitoring

effects on resources. The BLM's compliance and consistency with the Clean Water Act, state water quality requirements, and related environmental standards is coordinated within the program. The Soil, Water, and Air Management program supports the physical and legal availability of quantities of water necessary to carry out public land management purposes (including livestock, wildlife, and recreational needs) through administrative procedures established by state water laws. The program works closely with other programs and other agencies and interests to protect and restore water quality and watershed health, including protection of water sources for public water supply systems that may arise on or otherwise be influenced by uses and conditions of the public lands.

Rangeland Management- The BLM manages public rangelands to ensure their long-term health, natural diversity, and productivity. Through interdisciplinary management techniques, rangeland management activities contribute to the well being of many other programs. Activities such as inventory, monitoring, developing vegetation objectives, integrated weed management, and activity plan development are completed jointly with other programs. This facilitates the BLM's ability to meet fish and wildlife habitat needs, wild horse and burro needs, and watershed requirements, as well as providing livestock forage. Through the rangeland management program, the condition of upland ranges and riparian areas can be maintained or improved for a variety of uses and values.

The BLM stresses the management of rangeland resources on a landscape basis, considering the interrelationships of living organisms (plants and animals), the physical environment (soil, water, air), and landscape characteristics when developing and implementing resource objectives and management actions.

The BLM authorizes approximately 19,100 grazing preference holders to graze their livestock on about 164 million acres of public land in 16 western states. These preference holders graze approximately 3.7 million livestock (2.0 million cattle and 1.7 million sheep) and constitute a significant portion of total grazing in some western states. For example, 88 percent of the cattle produced in Idaho, 64 percent in Wyoming, and 63 percent in Arizona graze at least part of the year on public rangelands.

Forestry Management- The BLM is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 45 million acres of forest land in 11 western states, including Alaska (excluding western Oregon, which is managed through the O&C account). An estimated 9 million acres are forest lands of commercial timber capability, including a potential 7 million acres in Alaska, and 36 million acres are woodland that, while they do not produce commercial timber, are important sources of woodland products such as fenceposts and Christmas trees, and are key to overall watershed resource health. These forested lands are uniquely woven throughout the public lands. Management of these lands emphasizes overall forest ecosystem management and recreational use while providing for the harvest of commercial timber and other forest products. This forest management strategy is an essential link to these other BLM programs and strategic plans, and reflects the new forest policy of managing from a forest ecosystem perspective.

Riparian Management- The BLM manages nearly 24 million acres of land classified as riparian or wetland. These areas include or support some of the most ecologically diverse and

significant plant and animal communities on the public lands. Because of their importance to many natural ecosystems and resources, including wildlife habitat and fisheries, and their relative scarcity, they are often focal points for other multiple-use activities as well.

The BLM places a high priority on the management and improvement of riparian-wetland systems. Riparian area management is a key issue on public rangelands and continues to be a high resource management priority. These areas have ecological significance far beyond their small acreage. They provide vital components of the habitat for hundreds of wildlife and fish species, remove sediment from water, afford greater water storage capacity, dissipate flood waters and offer excellent recreational opportunities.

Cultural Resources Management- As steward of the Nation's largest land estate, the BLM manages the Federal Government's largest, most varied, and scientifically most important body of cultural resources -- an estimated 4 to 4.5 million cultural properties. The BLM has conducted inventory on more than 13.4 million acres of the 264 million acres of public lands in the 11 western states and Alaska, or about four percent of the total area. Almost 221,000 cultural properties (e.g., archaeological and historic sites), spanning the entire period of human presence in the Western Hemisphere, have been discovered through this inventory. The cultural resource management program also includes funding for paleontology. The public lands serve as America's largest outdoor laboratory and classroom for the study of paleontology. These lands have produced some of the most scientifically significant vertebrate fossils known and have contributed to museum exhibits the world over.

Wild Horse & Burro Management- Through the Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act (Public Law 92-195), "...Congress finds and declares that wild free-roaming horses and burros are living symbols of the historic and pioneer spirit of the West, that they contribute to the diversity of life forms within the nation and enrich the lives of the American people...". Entrusted to protect and manage wild horse and burro populations, assuring a thriving natural ecological balance and multiple use relationship on the range, BLM develops coordinated interdisciplinary herd management area plans, monitors the animals and habitat, manages the use of the range, and controls population size through adoption of excess animals. Currently there are about 44,500 wild horses and burros on public lands.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Soil, Water, and Air Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$32,306,000 and 309 FTE.

The Soil, Water and Air Management subactivity is responsible for collecting and analyzing soils information, water and watershed related activities, and air management issues. The program emphasis in 2000 is as follows:

Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Efforts

The BLM has, for several decades, been concerned with healthy, proper functioning watersheds and has integrated watershed management with the other programs and uses on public lands. This effort received renewed emphasis when the Department of Agriculture and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) began to work with other Federal agencies and the public to address the restoration and protection needs of the Nation's waters. Federal land managers took more aggressive actions to reduce polluted runoff from Federal lands, promote restoration of Federally-managed watersheds, and to promote community-based partnerships for watershed management. Many of BLM's watershed restoration and improvement efforts will support the planned actions, now and in the future.

To implement clean water and watershed restoration and meet the BLM's strategic objectives related to improved watershed function, the BLM has substantially increased emphasis on abandoned mine land reclamation during 1999 with the funds provided by Congress. *Abandoned Mine Land (AML)* sites on Federal lands, particularly hardrock mining sites, can be a major source of water quality degradation and environmental pollution. Abandoned hard rock mine sites may affect public health and the environment due to releases of hazardous substances from waste materials and acid drainage. BLM will continue to restore AML sites which are adversely affecting water quality in accordance with its goals. BLM coordinates its AML program with State reclamation agencies, the U.S. Forest Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency through an interagency agreement. States set the priorities in terms of which watersheds to address. Through partnership agreements, the Bureau seeks to leverage funds through direct or in-kind contributions with other government agencies and private parties wherever possible. During 1997, BLM and the U.S. Forest Service commenced two pilot AML cleanup programs in Colorado and Montana. A third pilot was launched in Utah in 1998. By 1999, based on the successes of the pilot initiatives, BLM, together with the Forest Service and the States, began implementing a national program to address water quality-related AML sites in twelve States and 26 watersheds. BLM plans to continue its water quality--based AML site cleanup activities at the current funding level of \$10,000,000 during 2000.

The BLM will continue to implement its responsibilities under the Clean Water Act, which requires the BLM to participate in state and Federal water quality planning and restoration activities. This includes working closely with state water quality agencies (Section 319, CWA)

SUCCESS IN MONTANA

Abandoned mine lands in the Boulder River watershed before remediation

Montana - Boulder River Watershed - The tributaries in this watershed impact the trout fishery in the Boulder River and the water supply to the town of Basin. Zinc, copper, lead, arsenic and antimony are among some of the metals contributing to water quality impairment. Remediation of Abandoned Mine Land impacts in this watershed began in 1998 and are continuing in 1999. USGS conducted assessment and monitoring of water resources, the State conducted a removal action at the Comet Mine (the 10th worst site in the State). BLM will conduct a removal action along 4 miles of High Ore

Creek, to remove mine tailings from the creek banks that have washed downstream from the Comet Mine. In addition two mineralized waste dumps located along 1,000 feet of High Ore Creek are impacting water quality to the point where cadmium, manganese and zinc concentrations exceed life sustaining effluent limits. The material is being removed and the site will then be re-vegetated. BLM is also working on removal actions on dozens of smaller stream-side mine tailings and waste dumps in other parts of this watershed that are discharging heavy metals high in arsenic, lead, cadmium, copper and zinc. This waste rock is being removed from the flood plain. The U.S.F.S. is working on remediation plans for four large AML sites in the watershed as well as conducting repository siting evaluations. These actions along High Ore Creek will essentially eliminate heavy metals contributions from this watershed to the Boulder River. These actions will improve the fishery in the Boulder River and eventually restore a fishery to High Ore Creek, as well



Successful Reclamation

in the development, implementation, and monitoring the effectiveness of Best Management Practices for managing non-point source pollution. The program will support clean water and watershed restoration by emphasizing watershed improvement activities such as reducing sediment loads through culvert placements and other drainage improvements. This work includes monitoring and data analysis of watersheds to determine if the BLM management actions and investments are achieving established objectives consistent with water quality standards and watershed health. Watershed monitoring and assessment is critical to other land healthy land programs, such as implementation of Rangeland Standards and Guidelines; Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands; and Northwest Forest Plan implementation. These analyses are conducted in conjunction with other land owners and

interests within the watershed such as the U.S. Forest Service, state agencies, and private landowners. The analyses consider social and economic factors in addition to physical and biological factors, such as current vegetative conditions, current levels of erosion and the potential for erosion, water quality, and uses/factors affecting watershed resources (e.g., roads, recreational use, livestock grazing, and timber harvest).

Colorado River Basin Salinity

The Departments of the Interior and Agriculture are charged by law with salt loading reduction to the Colorado River system. The BLM will continue to reduce salt loading and discharges from the public lands above the present removal commitment of 33,400 tons per year, to reach its tonnage goals as outlined in the 1996 Federal Plan of Implementation. In 1999 and continuing into 2000, additional emphasis is planned for the BLM's Colorado River water quality improvement effort, which will help maintain the flow-weighted average annual salinity at or below the numeric criteria at three river reference stations

Air Management

Interpretation and application of climate and air data are used to support operational activities such as prescribed burning, smoke management, fire rehabilitation, wilderness baseline monitoring, and energy and minerals development. With increased use of prescribed burns in forest and rangeland management activities, more emphasis is being placed on modeling for smoke management and regulatory compliance. To support this, the BLM plans to continue participation in the National Atmospheric Deposition Program (NADP)/National Trends Network, including sample analysis, equipment maintenance, operator training, and network support for six BLM operated NADP stations.

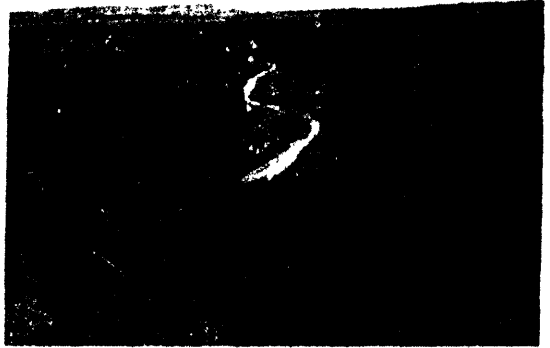
Soils Baseline Data

Soils scientists support is provided to establish baseline Soil and Vegetation data in support of Rangeland Standards and Guidelines; Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands; Northwest Forest Plan Implementation; wildland fire rehabilitation and mine land reclamation.

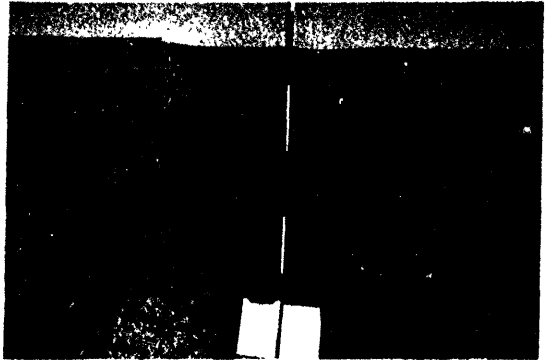
PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Under its water quality-based Abandoned Mine Land program, BLM continued working with States and Federal agencies to clean up polluted watersheds and leverage resources. In Colorado, work continued in the upper Animas River watershed with initial application of long-term treatment methods to mitigate acid mine drainage. The State of Montana and BLM collaborated on clean up of the Boulder River where 500,000 cubic yards of mine tailings were removed from a tributary and placed in a designated mine waste stabilization site (see previous insert). BLM and Utah conducted baseline studies to support future cleanup projects in the Cottonwood Wash watershed area. This effort has greatly expanded with increased funding in 1999 to a Bureau-wide endeavor encompassing 12 states and 26 watersheds.

On-the-ground restoration efforts continue to be accomplished on public lands. An example of planning and implementation efforts is the Rio Puerco watershed in New Mexico. Past and present management efforts include reduction of sediment loading with focus on improving vegetative cover in upland areas and in the riparian zone. Special emphasis is placed on management of livestock grazing, oil and gas development, and off highway vehicle use. Managing toward desired plant communities will result in increased vegetation-type conversions in both woodland and sagebrush communities and improve water quality and quantity. Goals include treating approximately 5,000 acres to increase plant diversity and ground cover. Other work includes dam inspection and repair, riparian fencing, plantings, and the installation of small check dams. These type efforts are representative of watershed restoration actions throughout the BLM. \$350,000 will be applied to the Rio Puerco watershed in 2000, with base funding.



1990 - Rio Puerco Watershed



1997 - Same location after intensive management prescriptions applied. Note the increase in vegetation along the water course.

In 1998, as part of the PM-10 Air Quality Study in the San Joaquin Valley, California the BLM helped develop the Federal Clean Air Partnership (FCAP). This partnership is a coordinating and technical advisory group on air quality issues in the Sierra Nevada. Support for the PM-10 Air Quality Study will continue in 1999 at the same level as level as 1998. The FCAP partnership consists of representatives from the BLM, U.S. National Park Service, and U.S. Forest Service which pool personnel, resources, and expertise to improve, maintain, and protect the air quality and associated air quality values of lands managed by the FCAP agencies. FCAP also seeks to prevent or minimize the threat to public health and safety, damage to natural site characteristics, and economic losses due to degraded air quality.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	32,306	+ 1,100
FTE	309	+ 6

The 2000 Budget Request for Soil, Water and Air Management is \$32,306,000 and 309 FTE, a program increase of \$1,100,000 and 6 FTE from the 1999 enacted level. The proposed increase will be to three areas of emphasis.

Clean Water and Watershed Restoration, (+ 650,000) - Increased funds would be used to restore BLM watersheds, consistent with the current program and grants guidance issued by the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) Office of Water (*Nonpoint Source Program and Grants Guidance for 97 and Future Years*). For example: in Montana the BLM would be able to join as a full partner in the Medicine Lodge and Missouri River demonstration projects; in Oregon remedial culvert placements will significantly reduce sediment loads; and in New Mexico on-the-ground efforts in the Rio Puerco watershed will be increased from \$350,000 to \$400,000. This increased funding will help the BLM address its goal to restore and maintain riparian areas and priority watersheds. Specifically, activities to restore watersheds and provide for clean water in 2000, will include, among other actions, the modification of livestock grazing practices (grazing intensity, duration, and period of use) and changes to off highway vehicle use to ensure that the requirements for watershed health or recovery are being met. The BLM will apply more intensive management utilizing a combination of the practices listed above, as well as others. Restoration activities will include land treatments, such as prescribed fire, seedings and other vegetation modifications designed to increase plant community diversity and increase vegetation cover to slow water flows and increase water infiltration. Vegetative treatments will also be used to remove non-native species such as tamarisk (salt cedar) and other undesirable vegetative species. Watershed enhancement projects will include structures to slow and reduce water flows, allowing for water quality improvement. All these efforts will benefit watershed health, and result in improved water quality available for wildlife, livestock, domestic and community use.

Using formal agreements, the BLM will work closely with the U.S. Geological Survey and other cooperators in the upgrading of watershed monitoring to address effects of use authorizations, and other public lands activities and processes important to water quality and uses. Priority will be given to reactivation of key surface water monitoring stations in states such as Arizona, New Mexico, Montana, Colorado and Idaho where funding shortages have required cessation of monitoring important to public land management.

Southwest Habitat Conservation & Restoration, (+ \$150,000) - The additional funding will be used for on-the-ground restoration actions that are identified as part of the Section 7 Endangered Species Act consultations and the local watershed coalitions, in Arizona and New Mexico. Efforts will focus on livestock grazing, recreation and habitat improvements and will support performance goals to: promote community based planning, expand partnerships to implement on-the-ground activities, and restore public lands to healthy conditions. It is anticipated that 25 miles of fencing will be completed to facilitate livestock management especially in areas where streambanks need to be stabilized to reduce sedimentation; 5 water source improvement projects will be completed; and 100 miles of roads will be evaluated in order to mitigate the impacts of roads on at risk species. One example of an on-the-ground restoration initiative is in the Gila Box Riparian Conservation Area in Arizona where project funding will be used to construct approximately 15 miles of fence and four water source improvement projects that will help facilitate improved livestock management in the area. In part, efforts will concentrate on bank stabilization along the Gila River and on improving upland watershed conditions in order to reduce sediment and peak flows that impact at risk species such as the spikedace, razorback sucker, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher, and loach minnow in the river. The requested funding and corresponding outputs will be split equally between Arizona and New Mexico. Where possible, both states will seek cost sharing arrangements with the Forest Service, local governments, and private interests to complete projects. These efforts will significantly contribute to restoring priority plant and animal habitats and reduce costly litigation that results when watershed health is not at desired conditions.

Tundra to Tropics, (+ \$300,000) - This funding will be directed toward ongoing efforts to establish the capability to develop and share natural resources information in Alaska. This three year initiative is planned as a cooperative effort between the Bureau of Land Management and partners in state, federal, local, and tribal governments which seek to establish baseline spatial data on the natural and cultural environment; provide effective data management and sharing capabilities; understand ecosystem and watershed relationships and functions; and evaluate the effect of human activities on Federal lands and resources. This funding will allow the BLM to participate as an active and effective partner in this effort and to assure functionality and availability of aquatic resources information to share and for BLM's end user. The Soil, Water, and Air program would fund the BLM share of the processing of data that identifies surface water sources and river systems which is an extremely important and necessary base layer to the Alaska BLM Geographic Information System. This information will be used to analyze current management activities, respond timely to requested land use authorizations, ensure sound environmental protection measures are in place and to identify watersheds in need of restoration.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Request
Soil Survey (acres)	485,534	735,000	800,000
Water Rights Actions Processed (number)	12,445	8,716	5,480
Water Quality Management Projects (#s)	142	196	225
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Projects (numbers)	25	45	75
Instream Flows (number of Actions)	52	37	37
Watershed Analysis/assessment Actions (000s acres)	4,844	4,757	5,300
Watersheds Monitored (Number)	244	250	260
Water Quality Compliance Actions (number)	955	897	900

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Rangeland Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$67,217,000 and 807 FTE for the Rangeland Management Subactivity.

The goal of the Rangeland Management Program is to ensure that the public rangelands are managed to assure long-term health and productivity. Components of this program include assessments of rangeland conditions and development of objectives and plans for compatible public land uses, including livestock grazing. Weed management is included in this program, with the long-term goal of controlling noxious weeds and undesirable non-native plants, limiting their spread and improving the health of vegetation communities.

Rangeland Standards and Guidelines

The implementation of regional and local Rangeland Standards and Guidelines is a high priority. The efforts of BLM Field Offices have been focused on evaluating the resource conditions and comparing those to the Rangeland Standards which have been developed over the past several years with Resource Advisory Council involvement. Based on these evaluations the Field Offices make adjustment to uses, including livestock numbers and season of use; establish Appropriate Management Levels for Wild Horses and Burros; and develop land treatments and projects.

Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands

Since the decision by the Interior Board of Land Appeals (IBLA), "Comb Wash Decision" (140 IBLA 85) dated August 21, 1997, clarified that the Bureau of Land Management must conduct National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) compliance and Land Use Plan (LUP) conformance reviews before re-authorizing livestock grazing permits or leases, the BLM has been developing and implementing the required reviews. In 1999, it is estimated that BLM will complete 3,600 permit/environmental reviews of the 4,600 permits/leases which expire in 1999, however the task may exceed our workforce and resource availability, even employing all possible efficiencies and creative uses of the workforce. Therefore it is conceivable that up to 1000 of the 1999 permits will have to be addressed in 2000 and another 1,900 additional reviews totaling about 3,000 reviews in 2000 in order to meet environmental law and regulation requirements prior to the permits/leases expiring. These efforts will ensure a reasoned and informed decision making process that recognizes and balances competing resource values. The analysis and actions that result will make substantial progress toward restoring and maintaining the health of public lands. Work in other aspects of the range program will be impacted in 1999 and 2000 due to this effort.

Resource Assessment

Ecological site inventories, which are developed using soil survey data in combination with rangeland environmental factors and vegetation analysis, form the basis for identifying desired plant communities on upland resource ecosystems. These inventories will serve an important

role in providing baseline data for monitoring the progress toward meeting Rangeland health standards and BLM long-term goals. In addition, interdisciplinary monitoring studies, such as utilization and trend studies, have been established on about 10,300 livestock allotments. Of these, the BLM plans to collect monitoring data on 3,435 livestock allotments in 1999 and will use this data in support of implementing standards and guidelines and to meet the needs for permit renewal/environmental compliance. The BLM, working with other agencies, has been very active and will continue its efforts to improve the accuracy, scientific validity and commonality of the methodologies and use of this inventory and monitoring data among agencies and users.

Seeking Common Ground Initiative

In support of the BLM's performance goal to restore priority plant and animal habitats the BLM will continue this initiative in 2000. This effort focuses on reducing longstanding conflicts between big game and livestock. Through partnership efforts between the BLM, the Forest Service and national and regional cooperators such as American Farm Bureau, National Cattlemen's Beef Association, Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and the Wildlife Management Institute, a number of demonstration projects are being implemented. A key to the success of Seeking Common Ground has been the grass-roots involvement of all interests in identifying issues and solutions.

Resource Improvement and Maintenance

The Rangeland Management subactivity supports Range Improvement activities (funded by the Range Improvement Appropriation) funded by the Range Improvement Appropriation through the involvement of personnel in developing proposals, planning the projects and, many times, contributing funds toward project development. Efforts will be directed to improving upland rangelands to restore and maintain riparian area and priority watersheds, and restore priority plant and animal habitats. Range improvements enhance the productivity of public rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock; fish and wildlife habitat; riparian values; watershed protection and other resource values.

Integrated Weed Management

More than 11 million acres or 5 percent of BLM administered public lands are currently infested with noxious weeds. BLM is continuing to increase its efforts of prevention, detection, and quick control of new infestations. These efforts are laying the ground work for

WEED FACTS

Weeds have invaded approximately 17 million acres of public rangelands (Forest Service and BLM) in the West— more than tripling their range from 1985 to 1995.

Weeds are damaging endangered species and native plants. Two-thirds of all federally listed species, and many native plants, are threatened by weeds.

Weeds cost Western States hundreds of millions of dollars each year. A 1,300-acre ranch near Klamath Falls, Oregon, was abandoned due to infestations of leafy spurge. It later sold at auction for 10 percent of the value of surrounding property.

Of the approximately 350 million acres of federal lands in the West, about 90 percent are not infested yet.

significant ecological, recreational, and economic benefits to the public as resource conditions are improved and the threat of noxious weed infestations is reduced. Education, awareness, inventory, mapping, monitoring and aggressive control are the keys for successful programs.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM has made systematic progress in implementing the Standards and Guidelines which were developed through the input of Resource Advisory Councils throughout the West. In 1998, more than 500 livestock grazing allotments were evaluated to ensure Rangeland Health Standards are being met. On those allotments where standards are not met or trends are not making progress toward meeting the standards, the guidelines provide the direction for making adjustments in livestock use, management actions and land treatments, to reasonably meet the standards. In 1999, the Standards and Guidelines implementation is expected to occur on more than 1100 allotments.

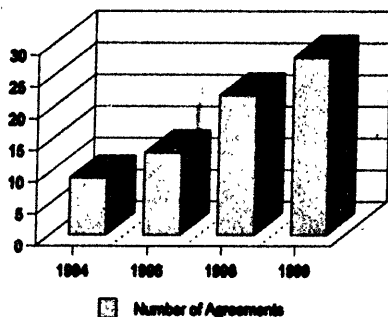
The Seeking Common Ground Initiative has been very effective in resolving conflicts between livestock and wildlife needs and has expanded to include riparian, watershed, recreation and other resource requirements and uses. An Example is the Owl Mountain Partnership, in northern Colorado, which has been very successful in developing management plans and projects which resolve conflicts, while improving wildlife, riparian and wetland habitat, improving livestock management and improving water quality.

Significant achievements in Weed Management in 1998 include:

- Cooperated with county, state, federal and private partners to treat approximately 102,000 acres of public land.
- Progress continued in each of the four Weed Management Demonstration Areas (WMDA) in Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Utah. For example, the Tri-State WMDA conducted their second annual field work week where cooperators surveyed a total of 29,000 acres along the Snake River, in Idaho, at a cost of only \$4,000. They discovered a new population of Russian knapweed and a quarter-acre patch of rush skeletonweed, both of which were successfully treated. These new sites will be revisited and treated as the situation warrants.

In 1999 BLM will continue to increase cooperative efforts with partners, emphasizing education and awareness efforts, and the need for prevention, early detection and eradication of new weed infestations. As an example, the graph to the right portrays past and expected increases in the number of cooperative agreements between Colorado counties and the BLM. Each state is expected to develop new Cooperative Weed Management Areas facilitating cooperation among all land managers and owners for addressing the shared weed threat. In 1999 BLM will continue supporting the National Fish

Colorado County Agreements



and Wildlife Foundation's "Pulling Together" weed cost share program generating matching funds with local partners in weed inventory, treatment, and education projects.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	67,217	+ 9,129
FTE	807	+ 97

The 2000 Budget Request is \$67,217,000 and 807 FTE, a program increase of \$9,129,000 and 97 FTE above 1999.

This increase will be used to improve rangeland health with emphasis on implementation of standard and guidelines, including inventory, monitoring, and assessments: environmental compliance; watershed restoration and clean water; restoration efforts in the Southwest; and increasing the BLM's efforts at integrated weed management.

Invasive Plant Management (Weeds), (+ \$3,500,000) - A total increase of \$3,500,000 is being requested to combat invasive weeds on public lands administered by the BLM in the Rangeland Management program. Emphasis will focus in following areas:

- ***Weed Pilot Projects*** - Cooperative partnerships would continue to receive priority and are designed to help prevent the spread of weeds at the local, community level. Ideas and processes generated by these efforts would be communicated to others as new cooperative weed management programs are developed.
- ***Integrated Weed Management*** - Emphasis would be on establishing new cooperative weed management areas or expanding existing ones. Priority would be given to early detection and immediate control of small infestations crossing jurisdictional boundaries to eliminate whole weed infestations, rather than controlling only portions of weed sites. Prevention, education and awareness are also key aspects of an effective weed management program.
- ***Control Treatments*** - A successful weed management program must include aggressive control treatments. High priority would be given to control efforts on previously treated and new treatment areas.
- ***Assessments*** - New areas of weed infestations occur every year. Because it is more cost effective to treat small areas, it is imperative to locate these sites as early as possible. To find these new infestations, additional inventories and assessments are needed before these sites become too large to effectively be contained or controlled.

Noxious weed infestations threaten the productivity of rangelands, wildlife habitat, and adjacent agricultural lands, occur on many public land areas throughout the western United States, and pose health hazards to grazing animals. Weed infestations are increasing at an accelerating rate. More than 11 million acres, or 5 percent, of BLM administered public lands are currently infested with noxious weeds. Education of public land users as to the importance of prevention, detection, quick control, and awareness of new/small weed infestations is paramount. Examples include: in northern California yellow starthistle increased from 1 million acres in 1981 to more than 10 million acres today; and in Montana spotted knapweed increased from a few plants in 1920 to 5 million acres today. Inventory continues to be critical to determine the location of weeds in order to treat infestations of these invasive plants while still small.

With additional funding, in support of the annual goal to increase the acreage treated to control noxious weeds, BLM will use an integrated weed management approach (chemical, cultural, biological, and mechanical) to treat 60,000 more acres, for a total treatment in 2000 of 176,000 acres of public land. BLM anticipates being able to inventory a total of 7 million acres of public land for weed occurrence. In addition, approximately 7 million acres of previously treated areas will be monitored and evaluated to determine the effectiveness of the treatments and the control measures applied. BLM plans to fund new cooperative weed management projects in each of the public land states. BLM Field Offices have submitted about 200 detailed proposals for high priority work in their states. These on-the-ground proposals range from prevention, inventory and monitoring, education and awareness, to control and restoration. High priority for funding will be given to those projects with demonstrated partnership support. For example:

- In central Utah, BLM, state, county, and private land managers joined forces, and with the assistance of up to 200 student volunteers in multiple outings, controlled a thousand acre Scotch thistle infestation. The range has returned to healthy conditions and only spot treatments are necessary to ensure that an outbreak does not reoccur.

Responsible Use and Environmental Compliance of Rangelands, (+ \$2,500,000) - The BLM is requesting \$2,500,000 to support work that results from the large number of ten-year grazing permits/leases that expire in 2000. The additional funds will be used to conduct interdisciplinary, site specific environmental compliance reviews and analysis prior to renewing expiring livestock grazing permits or leases as clarified by the recent IBLA decision (140 IBLA 85).

At the present time, BLM authorizes, through issuance of ten-year permits/leases, approximately 17,000 livestock grazing operators to graze on 164 million acres of public land. Many of these permits/leases were issued for a ten year period in the late 1980's after the completion of many of the Land Use Plans and are now expiring. The BLM will review the majority of expiring 1999 leases in 1999, however the task may exceed our workforce and resource availability, even employing all possible efficiencies and creative uses of the workforce; therefore it is conceivable that up to 1000 of the 1999 permits will have to be addressed in 2000. Specifically, this means that interdisciplinary teams will be compiling data and completing a total of 3,000 environmental reviews in 2000 to meet the requirements of environmental laws and regulations. The number of permits will need to be addressed in 2000

is more than double the BLM's historic permit renewal workload. For example, in 1998, 1439 permits required renewal action by BLM.

The complexity of the workload has also increased because of the growing issues surrounding the uses and management of natural resources on public lands. To meet the review requirements of the laws and regulations, the BLM will use interdisciplinary teams, composed of wildlife, range, wild horse & burros, cultural, recreation, wilderness, and other professionals to complete compliance reviews and in preparing detailed environmental assessments. This is expected to take from several weeks to months, or perhaps longer, to complete for expiring permits.

In 1999 the BLM has shifted staff and resources to complete the workload associated with the re-authorization of the expiring permits. This is having a significant effect on workload in the following areas:

- Monitoring, baseline inventories and assessment impacting rangeland health improvement
- Resource data analysis affecting future environmental compliance/permit renewals
- On-the-ground range improvements
- Compliance inspections on livestock grazing
- Timely responses to customers and the public, including grazing billings

The BLM's inability to conduct higher levels of monitoring and assessments in 1999 will severely constrain the ability to address expiring permits in 2000 and beyond thus compounding the current situation. This impact will become more evident should BLM not receive the requested funding in 2000. In addition, the BLM's inability to complete the reauthorization of permits/leases in a timely manner may have substantial consequences for public land livestock operators as many livestock producers in the western states depend on parcels of public land as an integral part of their operations.

The BLM is attempting to address this significant expanded workload in 1999. Without the additional funding in 2000 the BLM will not be able to adequately prepare the environmental reviews and analyses which may result in additional litigation from the various interested parties. The inability to adequately address the expiring permits/leases would further erode BLM's ability to comply with applicable regulations and meet its goals for healthy lands and service to our public.

Standard and Guidelines Implementation, (+ \$1,829,000) - This funding increase is being requested to implement standards and guidelines on public lands administered by the BLM, and for additional inventory and monitoring to support this effort. This request will support the BLM's performance goal to manage commercial activities to achieve and maintain public health standards by



Livestock benefit from shade and forage in a healthy riparian area, which results from proper grazing practices.

incorporating standards into all new authorizations. Standards and guidelines (S&Gs) for the western states provide for a balance of sustainable development and multiple use, with progress toward attaining healthy, properly functioning rangelands. The requested increase will allow the BLM to make progress toward implementing locally developed S&G's and incorporating them into land use and activity plans at a more rapid pace. As a result, rangeland conditions will improve sooner and provide for better habitat conditions and healthy watersheds. In addition, rangeland inventory and monitoring will increase and the data collection will focus to identifying resources at risk and taking the appropriate management actions to restore the resources to proper conditions. Such actions could include adjustment of grazing prescriptions, development of rangeland improvement projects (i.e., wildlife, livestock, rangeland ecosystem enhancement, watershed, and riparian), and land treatments (vegetation, weed, prescribed fire). In support of the performance goal of restoring riparian areas and priority watersheds, an additional 250,000 acres of combined soil survey and ESI will be completed, a total of 1,500 allotments will be monitored and an additional 300 allotments will be evaluated to determine if management prescriptions are obtaining the intended results.

Clean Water and Watershed Restoration, (+ 1,100,000) - These funds will be used to increase monitoring and assessments of watersheds to determine whether BLM watershed and water quality standards are being met. Results of this monitoring and assessment work will be incorporated into the Standards and Guidelines implementation and the grazing permit environmental review, to assure livestock grazing is being conducted in a manner that meets the Standards and maintains or improves watershed health and water quality. Livestock grazing can influence the amount of ground cover present to intercept precipitation and hold soil in place, both on upland sites and riparian-wetland areas. This, then, increases erosion and sedimentation in receiving watercourses and has a significant impact on water quality. Accordingly, changes in management prescriptions, such as modifying use areas, changing season-of-use, providing improved livestock distribution through fencing and water projects, and adjusting stocking rates, would be incorporated into management plans and grazing permits and leases, as appropriate.

Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration, (+ \$200,000) - The \$200,000 would support the collaborative efforts of restoring ecological functions to watersheds and riparian areas of the Southwest and alleviate continuing litigation on current management practices. These funds would be used to monitor and adapt the management on allotments ensuring livestock prescriptions are maintaining and improving riparian and endangered species habitats in conformance with biological opinions issued by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Ten livestock grazing projects, such as riparian pasture fencing or riparian enclosures, would be developed to mitigate the impacts of grazing in sensitive species habitats. The funds, in combination with other subactivity funding would be used to continue the long term study of livestock effects on the Aplomado Falcon and numerous other special status species. These efforts would help to establish a credible foundation from which to build and carry out future conservation actions.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Request
Allotments Monitored (number)	4,342	3,435	5,500
Allotments Evaluated (number)	611	1,189	1,500
Weed Treatments Applied (acres)	101,810	116,500	176,000
Weed Inventory (acres)	13,530,000	4,661,000	7,000,000
Ecological Site Inventory (acres)	1,198,000	1,226,000	1,500,000
Grazing Permits/Lessee/Annual Authorizations Issued or Renewed (number)	27,462	30,617	30,617
Livestock Grazing Projects Developed (number)	424	161	200
Livestock Grazing Projects Maintained (number)	201	205	205
Weed Treatments Evaluated (number)	477	204	440
Compliance Inspection on Livestock Grazing Allotments (number)	3,944	1,895	2,000

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Forestry Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$6,966,000 and 83 FTE's.

The BLM is responsible for the management, development, and protection of approximately 46 million acres of public domain forest land in 11 western states and Alaska (excluding western Oregon). These forests provide habitat for fish and wildlife and a myriad of public uses and benefits including the harvest and sale of timber and other forest products, the sale of vegetative products and permits, and recreation opportunities for public use.

In 2000 the BLM will continue to initiate forest management practices that meet landscape objectives, including completing vegetative treatments that maintain or enhance fish and wildlife habitats and supporting species protection in forested ecosystems. In addition, the BLM will continue to maintain forest ecosystem health and diversity while producing a sustained yield of multiple forest products and benefits. It is estimated that in 2000 the BLM will offer 1,210MCF/7MMBF of non-salvage timber from public domain forest lands, provide over 30,000 vegetative sales permits and complete forest restoration initiatives on approximately six thousands acres of public domain forest lands. In addition to the emphasis areas described below, special focus will be placed on management efforts in California's Headwaters Forest.

Continuing Forest Health Initiatives/Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund

- Many public land forested areas are characterized by overly dense stands of trees due, in part, to decades of intensive efforts to eliminate fire from the landscape. In 2000, the BLM will focus on improving forest ecosystem health and integrity through density reduction. Work will focus on treatments that encourage the growth of a diversity of tree species and structures that are necessary for fish, wildlife and other forest habitat and health objectives and on essential fuels management strategies consistent with these objectives.
- The BLM will continue to emphasize the reforestation of harvested areas and areas that have been deforested through fire, insect and disease epidemics, or other natural disasters. The number of reforested acres nationally should remain constant with the 1999 level. There are sizeable fluctuations in State acres planted depending on natural events and the magnitude of annual harvests.
- In accordance with the 1998 expanded authority of the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund (FEHRF), the BLM is continuing to expand silvicultural treatments to improve forest ecosystem health. Funds from this account are used to support public domain forest management efforts, including reforestation, thinning, salvage timber sales and other fuels reduction activities including prescribed fire.

Providing Forest Products

- The BLM will continue to produce a sustainable supply of timber and other forest resources by providing for varying management approaches that restore and sustain the health, productivity and diversity of forests. Timber production objectives will be balanced and integrated with the demand for other forest ecosystem values such as wildlife habitat, visual resources and water quality. In 2000, the BLM expects to offer 1,210MCF/7MMBF of non-salvage timber volume for sale.
- The BLM's commercial woodlands of the arid and semiarid environments of the Great Basin, Intermountain region, and Desert Southwest are a primary source of BLM forest products. The BLM's efforts in 2000 will continue to be on providing vegetative products that are in high public demand, such as posts, poles, fuelwood, Christmas trees, and pine nuts. These products are purchased by both individuals for personal use and by small businesses that resell the commodity to the public. For many Native American groups and some rural communities, BLM woodlands are the principal source of fuelwood for home heating and cooking. Vegetative treatments can accomplish, via the permit system, critical resource objectives such as increased ground cover, improved soil stability, and improved wildlife habitat. In 2000, the BLM plans to issue 30,000 vegetative product permits from public forest lands outside of western Oregon.

Generating revenues and receipts from public domain forest lands

- The BLM's public domain forestry program generates revenue for the Federal government and the states. In 1999 the BLM expects to collect approximately \$6,500,000 in receipts from salvage timber sales, non-salvage timber sales and the sale of permits for vegetative products. These levels should remain constant in 2000. Beyond providing receipts to the Federal government and the states, this program directly supports the economies of local communities and Native American tribes that depend on timber and vegetative products from BLM forest lands. The program also generates timber related jobs for communities across the West.
- States with public domain forest lands receive 4% of the receipts from timber sales and the sale of vegetative product permits. However, the 2000 President's Budget includes a proposal to maintain the payments to states for timber sales at the 1997 payment level. The proposal is intended to provide a stable annual payment to the states beginning in 2000 by providing a guaranteed payment that is predictable and not dependent on fluctuating timber markets or harvest levels. This proposal also applies to the Oregon and California Grant Land counties (see the Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation section in this book).

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievement include:

- continued collaborative efforts with Northern Arizona University at Mt. Trumbull in Arizona that focus on the restoration of a ponderosa pine ecosystem;
- the harvest of 849MCF/4.9MMBF of non-salvage timber;
- forest vegetative inventory on over 58,000 acres of public domain forest lands;
- forest restoration treatments on approximately 4,000 acres of public domain forest lands;
- the sale of nearly 30,000 vegetative sale permits; and
- over 4,000 acres of forest treatments monitored.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	6,966	+ 1,000
FTE	83	+ 7

The 2000 budget request is \$6,966,000 and 83 FTE, a program increase of \$1,000,000 and 7 FTE from the 1999 enacted funding level.

Headwaters Forest, California, (+ \$1,000,000) - A funding increase of \$1,000,000 is requested for management of the Headwaters Forest in northern California. As outlined in the Bureau's Headwaters Forest Acquisition Financial Report, a total of \$2,420,000 will be necessary for the management of the Headwaters Forest in 2000. Of this amount the BLM will provide \$1,300,000 and the State of California and private sources will provide the balance; \$300,000 of this amount is from within base funds.

Approximately \$500,000 of the total amount is necessary to cover the annual costs of recurring management such as recreational visitor services, interpretation and education of both endangered species and pristine forest resources, road and parking maintenance, and law enforcement. The BLM portion of these costs in 2000 is \$300,000 and will be covered within base funds. The State of California will provide the remaining \$200,000 for recurring management. Much of this work is routine operational work and/or is in response to increased public visitation and demand.

An additional \$1,920,000 is needed in 2000 to complete the Coordinated Resource Management Plan and appurtenant NEPA compliance documentation once the Headwaters

Forest is acquired. The plan will address young-growth forest restoration needs, habitat conservation requirements, threatened and endangered species research, noxious weed control, watershed restoration, recreation development needs, environmental education and outreach, management research needs, access requirements, fuels management, and other activities associated with future management and restoration of the forest. Both silvicultural and watershed assessments information is needed to help prepare management prescriptions for the management plan. The Headwaters Forest plan will support BLM's long term goal of improving Congressionally/Administratively recognized natural resources.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

The workload measures presented in the table below include forest management work completed using both the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund and this Public Domain Forestry Management program funding. Specific information on the BLM's planned salvage effort is included in the Permanent Operating Fund section of these budget justifications.

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Non-salvage volume offered (MCF/MMBF)	849/4.9	1,210/7	1,210/7
Salvage volume offered (MCF/MMBF)*	8,730/5.1	10,319/6.0	10,319/6.0
Forest Restoration Treatments (acres), (PD Forestry/FEHRF)**	3,934/ 10,044	6,010/ 22,644	6,000/ 23,000
Sale of vegetative products (number of permits)	28,369	28,331	30,000
Forest treatments monitored (acres)	4,006	7,280	7,300
Forest Vegetation Inventory (acres)	58,120	75,115	75,000

* Salvage volumes are funded through the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, not the PD Forestry Management Account. The numbers shown in the table include volumes harvested only in the public domain forest lands using FEHRF and exclude western Oregon.

** Forest Restoration Treatment acres are funded through both the Public Domain Forestry account and the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund, as indicated in the table.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Riparian Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request for Riparian Management is \$21,181,000 and 226 FTE.

The objective for the Riparian Management Program is to improve riparian-wetland/aquatic habitat which protects streambanks from erosion, improves water quality, and provides habitat for wildlife, fish and other aquatic species. These actions implement the BLM's performance goal to restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas and priority watersheds. Healthy riparian-wetland areas dissipate energy during high-flow events, limit erosion, and bolster water quality. Sound riparian-wetland areas also filter sediment and capture bedload, which aids floodplain development and enhances flood-water retention and groundwater recharge.

Riparian-Wetland Initiative

The BLM's Strategic Plan recognizes the importance and significance of functioning riparian-wetland areas to the overall health and diversity of public lands. The 2000 Budget places emphasis on maintaining and improving riparian-wetland habitats on a watershed scale through a coordinated approach involving a variety of disciplines and user groups. BLM's goal is to improve, by the year 2005, 90 percent of the miles of riparian areas along flowing streams in the Lower 48 States, that are currently assessed as "functional-at-risk" with no apparent trend or with a downward trend in condition.

Resource Assessment

In recent years, the BLM has expended considerable effort in evaluating the condition, trend and health of riparian-wetland and aquatic areas. In 2000, assessment for flowing water (riparian) systems will be 98% complete and the emphasis will shift to standing water (wetland) systems. A thorough inventory and assessment of the current condition of riparian-wetland areas is key to measuring progress toward improving the health of riparian-wetland areas. Also, BLM will reassess riparian conditions, in order to evaluate effectiveness of management changes and restoration success.

Riparian and wetland areas are functioning properly when adequate vegetation, landform, or large woody debris is present to dissipate stream energy associated with high water flows, thereby reducing erosion and improving water quality; filter sediment, capture bedload, and aid floodplain development; develop root masses that stabilize streambanks against cutting action; develop diverse ponding and channel characteristics to provide the habitat and water depth, duration, and temperature necessary for fish production, waterfowl breeding, and other uses; and support greater biodiversity.

Trends are also reported for riparian-wetland areas and are a key consideration in interpreting the data. Areas identified as "functional-at-risk" with no apparent trend or with a downward trend in condition, are often the highest management priority because they are in danger of immediate degradation. At the same time, these areas often retain much of the resiliency

associated with functioning areas and there is usually opportunity to reverse this trend through changes in management. In support of its 2000 annual goal, the BLM will continue to assess functioning condition of riparian streams and wetlands. This will consist of completing assessments on the remaining 500 miles of unassessed riparian miles, assessing 200,000 acres of wetlands and reassessing 400 miles of stream segments that were previously assessed as "functional-at-risk" but have had intensive management applied since the initial assessment.

In the western public land states and Alaska, based on the most recent assessment data, the condition of the flowing water riparian stream miles and standing water wetland areas is as follows:

Condition of BLM riparian stream miles and non-stream wetland acres (expressed as percent of total).

Condition Class	Western States		Alaska	
	Riparian Stream Miles (%)	Standing Water Wetland Acres (%)	Riparian Stream Miles (%)	Standing Water Wetland Acres (%)
Proper Functioning	36	40	80	97
Functional-at-risk	35	12	7	trace
Nonfunctional	9	2	2	trace
Unknown	20	45	11	3

Changes to Management

Activities to restore and maintain riparian-wetland areas in 2000, will include, among other actions, the modification of livestock grazing practices (grazing intensity, duration, and period of use) and changes to off highway vehicle use to ensure that the requirements for riparian-wetland habitat maintenance or recovery are being met. The BLM will apply more intensive management (utilizing a combination of the practices listed above, as well as others) on approximately 1,700 stream miles and 8,000 acres of wetlands to meet its 2000 annual goal. It is anticipated that these restoration activities will improve the conditions in riparian-wetland ecosystems and result in fully functional systems in future years. Efforts will be concentrated on high priority riparian-wetland areas that have been assessed as "functional-at-risk" with no apparent trend or with a downward trend. These efforts specifically address BLM's performance goals to restore and maintain riparian areas and priority watersheds, and to restore priority plant and animal habitats.

Riparian Restoration

Restoration activities will include streambank stabilization practices such as the placement of woody debris along cut-banks, willow and tree plantings, and the installation of structures to slow/redirect water flows. Vegetative treatments will also be used to remove non-native species such as tamarisk (salt cedar) and other undesirable vegetative species. Wetland construction and enhancement projects will be implemented to increase the quality and function of wetland habitats and increase the quantity available for wildlife and water quality improvement. There is increased emphasis to fund on-the-ground projects which directly influence improvement of watershed functionality and water quality. Examples of projects include: riparian enclosures, riparian pastures, streambank stabilization, native plant reestablishment, prescribed burns, non-native invasive plant control; road removal from sensitive riparian sites; and maintenance of existing riparian projects. All these efforts will benefit the riparian-wetland areas, allow for improved watershed health, and result in improved water quality available for wildlife, livestock, domestic and community use.

Challenge Cost Share

In 1999 \$1,200,000 is provided for challenge cost share projects supporting riparian-wetland area restoration projects. The same amount will be continued in 2000 with an emphasis on leveraging additional funds in support of the BLM's 2000 annual goal to increase the dollar value returned to the Challenge Cost Share program, thus expanding BLM's on-the-ground capabilities and providing more opportunities to work with interested parties and partners.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM has been working with many partners to collaboratively improve the health and productivity of riparian and wetland areas. Actions to be completed in 1999 include:

- intensive management on 1,460 miles of riparian habitat and more than 10,000 acres of wetland area.
- restoring 800 miles of priority plant and animal habitat in riparian areas.
- assess 7,065 miles of riparian habitat and 2,347,000 acres of wetland habitat.

Many riparian protection projects designed and constructed in 1999 to restore riparian-wetland areas, result in improved water quality and watershed health. In Arizona and New Mexico efforts have focused on restoring ecological function to riparian areas across land ownership boundaries. Working with Federal, State, Tribal and local governments, BLM has implemented collaborative management strategies, built riparian pastures, constructed riparian enclosures, completed vegetation management projects, built water developments, and reduced forage allocations. In Arizona BLM has restored riparian areas on the San Francisco River, Hassayampa River, San Pedro River, Big Sandy River, Agua Fria River, Bull Creek, Wirth Creek, Sycamore Creek, Francis Creek, Cottonwood Creek, and Burro Creek. In New Mexico, riparian restoration actions are occurring in Senorito Creek, Rito Leche, Rio Puerco River, Ed Wilson Canyon, Placitas, Largo Canyon and Pioche Canyon.

In Nevada, riparian restoration projects continue on Mary's River, Upper Humboldt River and the Virgin River. Restoration is also implemented in Meadow Valley wash and Arrow Canyon.

In Oregon, implementation of the "landscape area management project" in the Bully Creek watershed has resulted in the development of numerous riparian pastures. Road removal in Willow Creek and channel re-construction in the Williams River flood plain restore riparian functions and improve water quality. Alaska's riparian projects are on Birch Creek, Boulder Creek, Ketchum Creek and Fryingpan Creek, Julian Creek and Nome Creek. Planning efforts on the National Petroleum Reserve Area has resulted in protective measures for the Ikpiuk River, Miguakiah River, Fish Creek and Judy Creek.



1991, East Douglas Creek, Colorado: This riparian area is in fair condition due to past overgrazing. Lack of stream side vegetation increases water temperature which reduces the quality of fish habitat and increases the susceptibility to erosion and invasion by non-native plants.



1996: The same area after implementation of intensive management and range improvement projects cooperatively developed by the ranch manager and BLM. The stream channel has narrowed and willows and cottonwoods have reestablished resulting in improved water quality.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	21,181	+200
FTE	226	+1

The 1999 Budget Request is \$21,181,000 and 226 FTE, a program increase of \$200,000 and 1 FTE above the 1999 enacted funding level.

Clean Water and Watershed Restoration, (+ \$100,000) - The funding will be used to implement additional clean water and watershed restoration efforts. Riparian-wetland restoration projects to improve water quality would be implemented in several public land states. Resource assessments and health standard compliance reviews have identified

numerous restoration opportunities, such as in the Middle Gila watershed in Arizona where riparian restoration land treatments will be implemented over a five year period to improve overall watershed health and water quality. Field offices will implement six additional riparian restoration projects with the requested funding.

California Desert, (+ \$100,000) - Emphasis in 2000 will also be directed to the California Desert. Based on the Desert Managers (interagency) regional criteria, the highest priority desert wetland or riparian areas would be identified for restoration. Plant material production of native riparian species would begin and salt cedar removal would continue on four of the selected sites. BLM would direct \$20,000 towards plant material production and \$80,000 for salt cedar removal and planting with native species on public lands.



Hand crews removing Salt Cedar from riparian habitat in Afton Canyon, California. Salt cedar, a non-native invasive species, consumes scarce water, crowds out native plant species and eliminates habitat for wildlife and threatened and endangered species.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Re- quest
Riparian Condition Assessment (miles)	5,109	7,065	900
Wetland Condition Assessment* (acres)	20,350	2,347,000*	200,000
Projects Developed (number)	465	572	582
Riparian Areas Improved (miles)	1,466	1,460	1,700

*2,200,000 acres in Alaska of this total will be assessed, in a one time effort, using remote sensing technology.

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Cultural Resources Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$ 13,740,000 and 168 FTE.

The BLM is steward for the Federal government's largest and most varied body of cultural resources, an estimated 4 to 4.5 million cultural properties. These range in age from the 11,700-year old Mesa Site in the Brooks Range of Alaska, to the prehistoric Anasazi complex of the Southwest, to the remains of Spanish period exploration, to more recent sites documenting westward migration, as well as the history of ranching, mining, railroading, and homesteading. Since the 1870's, the public lands managed by the BLM have yielded outstanding paleontological discoveries, and opportunities for scientific research, education and recreation using the fossil record. The recently discovered Jurassic dinosaur tracksite in Wyoming, for example, possesses world-class opportunities for understanding dinosaur behavior and the paleo-environmental influences on these animals. Continued emphasis by BLM on partnerships with the scientific community and the public will greatly enhance BLM's ability to manage sites like this for the benefit of all Americans. The BLM administers more than 50 special management areas, covering over 300,000 acres for their paleontological values.

The BLM's goal is to manage these unique cultural, historic, and paleontological resources by working with others, by increasing our knowledge of these resources, by increasing the protection of these resources, by streamlining the consultation process and by providing additional opportunities for the public to enjoy and appreciate the significance of these resources. To this end, the BLM will emphasize the following program priorities in 2000:

Streamlining the National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106 Process

Since approval of the national Programmatic Agreement (PA) in March 1997, with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (Council) and the National Council of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO), significant progress has been made to streamline the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 process.

One of the goals of the national PA and the Bureau's Strategic Plan is to facilitate and promote activities of mutual interest to the State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPO's) and the BLM. Data sharing efforts are currently underway in all western BLM State Offices; this will be an on-going effort over the next few years. Other Federal and State agencies are partners with the BLM and the SHPOs in this data sharing project, including the Department of Defense, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, State lands offices, and State Departments of Transportation; these agencies have contributed in excess of \$300,000 in matching funds towards this effort. The BLM's Annual Goal for 2000 is to increase the percentage of cultural properties recorded on public lands with automated site records to 50 percent and to increase the cultural properties with digitized locations to 25 percent.

Enhancing Tourism and Resource Interpretation

The Cultural Heritage Programs supports BLM's strategic visitor goals by enhancing local economies, creating job opportunities, and providing opportunities for outdoor recreation activities on public lands. The BLM's Adventures in the Past heritage resource initiative responds to the growing tourism travel market. Well maintained and interpreted cultural and paleontological resources located in rural areas provide excellent opportunities to attract tourists and expand local economies, while discouraging looting by local and outside traffickers. Significant cultural resource attractions provided by BLM include Grand Gulch in Utah, the Chacoan Outlier and Navajo Refuge sites and El Malpais National Conservation Area in New Mexico, the California Desert Conservation Area, the San Pedro and Gila Box National conservation Areas in Arizona, Pompeys Pillar and Garnet Ghost Town in Montana, South Pass City in Wyoming, Warner Valley and Flagstaff Hill in Oregon and the Red Rock National Conservation Area in Nevada. Important paleontological attractions include Cleveland Lloyd Dinosaur Quarry in Utah, the Trilobite Trail in Nevada, and the Trail Through Time and Dinosaur Depot in Colorado. The Anasazi Heritage Center in Colorado is a public museum and repository for artifacts and archaeological records from the Four Corners Area, which promotes awareness and educates the public on the importance of archaeological and historical properties. The center also enhances the local economy and job base.



Environmental Education at the Anasazi Heritage Center, Colorado

Heritage Education

In 2000 BLM will continue to work with states to develop and disseminate heritage education materials. One example is the "Project Archaeology" initiative which provides teachers and youth group leaders with hands-on classroom activities to teach children about the science of archaeology and the importance of protecting our Nation's irreplaceable cultural legacy. To date, a total of 54 workshops have been taught, resulting in more than 3,450 teachers and archaeologists having been trained. Project Archaeology is fully operational in seven western States (Alaska, Arizona, California, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah and Wyoming) and three eastern States (Alabama, Pennsylvania, and Tennessee).

Managing National Historic Trails

The BLM manages over 3,500 miles along 8 National Historic Trails: Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Lewis and Clark, Oregon, Mormon Pioneer and Pony

Express, which equates to about 90% of the Historic Trails in Federal ownership. These 8 trails cross at least 9 western BLM states and almost 40 Congressional Districts. A multi-agency Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is in place to ensure coordination of all aspects of trail management and planning with other affected Federal agencies. The BLM will also be working with trails partners to develop a strategic vision statement for the management of historic trails. For example, BLM is working with over a dozen government and private sector partners to develop commemorative plans for the Lewis and Clark Bicentennial. Together with the National Lewis and Clark Bicentennial Council, BLM signed a national agreement for collaborative planning for the Bicentennial.

Native American Coordination

In 2000, the BLM will continue to improve Native American coordination and consultation to better meet the Performance Goal of accomplishing trust responsibilities to federally recognized Tribes, and their members. The BLM is required to coordinate and consult with Native Americans under various statutes and Executive Orders, including the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA), the American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA), the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), and the Executive Order on Sacred Sites (EO 13007). Consultation and coordination involve such issues as issuance of cultural resource use permits, identification and protection of sacred sites, and disposition of cultural items as defined in NAGPRA. Emphasis will be given, for example, to the development of effective communication with Tribal governments to identify mutual goals.

In addition to consultation required under the cultural resource statutes, BLM is required to assess the impact of its plans, projects, programs, and activities on Tribal resources and assure that Tribal government rights and concerns are considered during the development of such plans, projects, programs, and activities. Current activities in the BLM that involve coordination with Tribal governments and Alaska Native Corporations include land and realty actions, access, minerals management, Self-Determination Act P.L. 93-638 contracts and compacts, training opportunities to prepare for self-governance agreements, wildlife preservation, subsistence rights, Memorandums of Understanding for grazing and minerals management, and cooperative agreements with universities and other entities in support of the new Executive Order 13021 for Tribal Colleges and Universities.

Complying with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA)

The BLM will continue to emphasize consultation with Native Americans on those classes of museum collections (Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony) subject to the provisions of NAGPRA, which requires Federal agencies to locate, inventory and determine in consultation with Native Americans the ultimate disposition of these types of museum collections. The BLM has consulted with over 150 Native American tribes and Alaska Native villages and corporations pursuant to NAGPRA. The BLM also completed the final steps in the NAGPRA repatriation process by publishing Federal Register Notices of Inventory Completion for the States of Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming. This was the result of thousands of hours of analysis, inventory, research and consultation by museum and BLM professional staffs.

Resource Protection

Approximately one-fourth of the cultural resource program funds are devoted to various forms of cultural and paleontological resource protection, including physical measures (e.g., site stabilization, limiting access by rerouting and blocking roads), administrative actions, support for cultural resource and paleontological law enforcement activities, public awareness and education, and site interpretation. The BLM also participates in interagency anti-looting program education, public awareness/education programs, and volunteer Adopt-a-Site Programs.

Engaging in Challenge Cost-Share and Partnerships

Efforts toward promoting and expanding volunteer, partnerships, and challenge cost-share programs have been highly effective in increasing public and interest group awareness of resources and in increasing BLM's capability to advance program priorities. In 2000, cultural and paleontological programs will have approximately 75 challenge cost-share and cooperative management agreements in place.

Issuing Use Permits

Permits assist in meeting public demand for reviewing and issuing land use applications in a timely manner. There are approximately 570 cultural resource use permits and 100 paleontological use permits active in any given year issued to consulting firms and educational institutions for archaeological and paleontological consultation and research. In 2000, the BLM will process 380 new or renewal permit requests for archaeological work and approximately 70 for paleontological work.

Paleontology

Approximately, \$650,000 will be allocated out of the cultural resource management program to fund staff paleontologists and paleontological work in 2000. The BLM will place increased emphasis on developing and implementing public education and outreach projects in paleontology, on developing partnerships with museums, and professional and amateur paleontological societies, on strengthening our resource management, inventory and protection responsibilities, and on beginning to implement geospatial mapping techniques to identify sensitive paleontological areas needing more intensive management and protection.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- As part of the cultural heritage program's effort to streamline the section 106 process, the BLM established data-sharing arrangements with State Historic Preservation Offices (SHPOs). Data sharing efforts are currently underway in all western BLM State Offices.
- In 1998, the BLM launched a major effort to locate non-Federal curatorial facilities holding museum objects originating from BLM-administered lands. To date 189 such facilities have been identified, including 123 with archaeological collections; 84 curating paleontological materials; 6 holding historic collections; 4 with biological

materials; 2 curating ethnological collections; and 1 holding artwork. Millions of museum objects are housed in these curatorial facilities scattered in 34 states and Canada, and are kept in safeguarded and unimpaired condition.

- To date, the BLM has published 19 *Federal Register* NAGPRA "Notices of Inventory Completion" and 11 NAGPRA newspaper "Notices of custody Determination." These notices resulted in identifying 464 individual human remains and about 11,230 objects for potential repatriation to affiliated tribes, enabling the Bureau to honor its obligation to return human remains and funerary objects to Native American tribes.
- In 1998, the BLM undertook several paleontological projects which resulted in the recovery of some of the most complete fossil specimens ever found, the identification of new species, and the recovery of new exhibit materials. These include: (1) a project in New Mexico with the New Mexico Army National Guard, the Bureau of Indian Affairs, and the New Mexico Museum of Natural History to recover what may be the most complete *Pentaceratops* skull and the most complete skeleton of a carnivorous dinosaur yet found in New Mexico; (2) a project with University of Alaska paleontologists to investigate trackways of what may prove to be three new species of dinosaurs reported from the North Slope, along with an impression of skin texture; (3) an effort with the Denver Museum of Natural History to recover specimens of Cretaceous period ammonites near Kremmling, Colorado, which will be used in a major new exhibit at the museum; (4) a cooperative project with the Garden Park Paleontological Society to complete preparation of a *Stegosaurus* that will go on display at the Denver museum next year; and (5) a multi-institutional and multi-disciplinary investigation of the Red Gulch Dinosaur Tracksite in Wyoming, which may turn out to be one of the most extensive such localities in the world and which has the potential to reveal much about dinosaur behavior and the environments in which they lived.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	13,740	+ 300
FTE	148	0

The 2000 budget request is \$13,740,000 and 148 FTE, a program increase of \$300,000 above 1999. This increase has been designated for increasing coordination with Indian tribes in public land management.

Revitalization of Indian Country (+ 300,000) - For years, the BLM has been consulting with Indian tribes on public land management issues. Recently, the BLM has begun to emphasize

more effective Government to Government consultation through the implementation of Memorandum of Understandings (MOUs) with tribes and increased emphasis on improving the dialog between BLM managers and the tribes. These MOU's have a direct and lasting benefit to the economic and cultural welfare of the tribes.

Funding will be used to meet requirements to consult with tribes under a number of mandates, including NAGPRA, NHPA, ARPA, AIRFA and the Executive Order on Sacred Sites. In addition, a portion of the funding will be directed towards developing 20 new formal agreements with tribes (MOAs, MOUs, Cooperative Management Agreements) calling for increased consultation, cooperative efforts in public land management, tribal training, and other purposes.

An example of an existing MOU is with the Nez Perce Tribe and involves having the BLM supply cadastral survey equipment and land surveyor training to the tribes, to enable the Nez Perce to perform cadastral surveys on their own reservation lands. This MOU will probably be used as a starting point for similar MOUs with other tribes. Another example is a Cooperative Management Agreement with the Cochiti Pueblo in which the BLM pays the Pueblo \$15,000 and 20% of the Tent Rock entrance fees to have them manage and monitor the Tent Rock Fee Area. This agreement also established a partnership between the BLM and the Cochiti that allows co-management of the Tent Rocks ACEC, the National Recreation Trail and the Fee Demonstration Program. With the additional funding in FY 2000, we anticipate developing upwards of 20 new agreements and MOUs.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Cultural Resources Inventory (acres)/(properties)	507,491	392,000	400,000
	7,687	10,783	8,000
Paleontological Inventory (number)/(localities)	370	190	190
Cultural/Paleontological Properties Assessed (number)	11,029	5,272	5,272
NAGPRA Disposition/Repatriation Actions Taken (number)	18	8	8
Cultural Resource Section 106 Undertakings (number)	6,156	6,190	6,200
Cultural/paleontological Interpretative and Education Activities and products delivered	1,919	1,500	1,500
Native American Consultations (number)	1,645	1,450	1,450
Native American Agreements Managed (number)	26	44	64
Cultural Resource Monitored (number)	3,144	3,150	3,150
Curatorial Facilities Assessed (number)	13	10	10

Activity: Land Resources

Subactivity: Wild Horse & Burro Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$19,970,000 and 167 FTE.

The Wild Free-Roaming Horse and Burro Act, as amended, requires the protection and management of wild horses and burros, assuring a thriving, natural ecological balance and multiple-use relationship on the range. The BLM is responsible for implementation of this Act and for assuring healthy, viable wild horse and burro populations within Herd Management Areas (HMA). BLM's success in management of the populations depends on perfection of fertility control and removal of excess animals from the public lands.



Public participation in the adoption program has declined during the past year, with public interest remaining below expected levels during the beginning of 1999. Based on the pressing need to remove excess animals from the public lands, greater emphasis is being placed on adoption efforts in 1999.

On the Range

- Emphasis will be to continue the effort to establish Appropriate Management Level's (AML) on all Herd Management Areas (HMA). The goal is to reach AML across all HMAs by 2003.
- Currently available fertility control measures will be used (one-shot, one-year effective vaccine) on animals in the high priority HMAs that meet the criteria established by the BLM. The criteria considers range condition, population level, and animal health and demographics. Research efforts to complete development of a multi-year vaccine will continue, with application to follow as soon as it is available.
- To address the declining adoption rate, the BLM has modified its selective removal policy with the majority of horses removed being five years old and younger. Older horses will only be removed if they can be trained or halter broken before going into the adoption system. Due to this selective removal policy, combined with the effects of earlier removal policies and fertility control efforts, the number of young horses occurring in herd areas has decreased. This is resulting in an increase in the total number of wild horses which must be gathered in order to remove a given number of young, readily adoptable horses. Consequently, gathering costs have increased, and are expected to continue to do so in

the short-term. However, the selective removal policy reduces overall program costs by reducing the need to maintain older unadopted horses in long-term holding facilities or sanctuaries.

Off the Range

- Following removal from the public lands, healthy animals are transported to preparation facilities where they are cared for and prepared for adoption. BLM has implemented competitive bidding as the primary technique for conducting adoption events. Qualified adopters set adoption fees through their competitive offers.
- BLM will continue to control the number of animals removed from the range in order to control the cost associated with holding and adopting animals. By the end of 1999, the current backlog of approximately 1,600 animals being maintained in facilities will be dispelled. In 2000, it is anticipated that more animals will be removed from the range and placed into the adoption system.
- The BLM's long term goal is to assure that at least 95% of the untitled animals adopted within the last 5 years, and those animals adopted in the future, are properly cared for in compliance with signed Private Maintenance and Care Agreements (PMACA). To continue to meet this goal, BLM will be conducting randomly selected on-site compliance inspections during 1999. In addition, BLM is contacting all new adopters by phone within six months to increase the number of successful adoptions. Where five or more animals are maintained at one location, the animals will be inspected monthly. BLM will continue to respond to all mistreatment complaints. It is BLM's goal to assure that title is issued to 100% of the eligible adopters whose animals have been properly and humanely cared for. Upon issuance of title, the animals are no longer the property of the U.S. Government and legally belong to the adopter.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- In January 1998, BLM reestablished the Wild Horse and Burro Advisory Board whose role is to assist and advise the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture, through the BLM and the U.S. Forest Service respectively, on wild horse and burro policy formulation and oversight of the Wild Horse and Burro Program.
- In May 1998, BLM rescinded the ability of adopters to use power of attorney to adopt animals, preventing unscrupulous people from abusing the authority to obtain large numbers of wild horses and burros for commercial sale.
- The PMACA and Title Eligibility forms now include language that requires applicants to affirm that they have "no intent to sell this wild horse or burro for slaughter or bucking stock, or for processing into commercial products . . ."
- BLM increased on-site compliance inspections for untitled adopted animals by 154% of 1997 inspections.

- BLM has improved its electronic records system to facilitate assessments of whether or not an adopter cared for wild horses or burros in a humane manner prior to title issuance.
- BLM has entered into memorandums of understanding with slaughter houses, whereby the plants will notify BLM if any wild horses or burros are received. This cooperative relationship will ensure that wild horses and burros are not illegally processed by these plants.
- BLM implemented a new policy of using single-level trailers when transporting wild horses from holding facilities to adoptions around the country.
- In May 1998, BLM's Eastern States Office held the first-ever Internet adoption, which far exceeded expectations. Because of the success of the Internet adoption and the growth of the Internet itself, BLM plans to harness this medium's potential as an additional adoption tool.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	19,970	+ 600
FTE	167	+ 1

The 2000 budget request is \$19,970,000 and 167 FTEs, a program increase of \$600,000 and 1 FTE above 1999.

California Desert, (+ \$600,000)

In 2000, the BLM will direct approximately \$50,000 to on-the-ground management activities, including \$50,000 for census information, \$50,000 for corral and holding facility operations, \$75,000 for burro removals, and \$325,000 for adoption and titling of a targeted 380 animals to be removed from public lands in the California Desert. In addition, \$50,000 will be directed to the Desert Managers Group to develop, coordinate, and implement burro management activities supporting the interagency strategic Burro Management Plan.

A program increase of \$600,000 will improve coordinated burro removal and management efforts in the California Desert, benefitting not only burro populations, but a host of unique desert plant and animal species, and other resource values dependent upon healthy environments. BLM's participation in and support of the Desert Managers' Group will not only help advance the agency's mission goal of preserving natural and cultural heritage resources, it will significantly further the long-term goals of improving multi-jurisdictional planning and fostering implementation of innovative resource management practices. Development of the Desert-wide Wild Burro Management Strategy will ensure a more effective and efficient means for assessing, evaluating, and thus protecting the natural and cultural resources of the California Desert.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Appropriate Management Level (AML) Established (number)	6	25	25
WH&B Removed (number)	6,389	6,316	7,380*
Animals held in BLM Facilities (number of feed days, in 000's)	1,031	1,398	1,575
WH&B Adopted (number)	7,844	8,523	7,600*
Herd Management Area (HMA) Projects Developed (number)	11	1	2
WH&B HMA Census (number of HMAs)	77	51	50
Herd Management Areas Monitored (number of HMAs)	201	60	50
WH&B Compliance Checks (number)	5,482	3,792	3,000
WH&B Titled (number)	5,954	6,981	7,500

*The FY2000 decrease in animals adopted reflects resolution of the backlog that developed during 1998. Removals in 1998 and 1999 were reduced to compensate for the backlog. The FY2000 removal and adoption numbers illustrate a return of equilibrium to the movement of animals through the system.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Wildlife Management \$	21,210	22,214	+ 596	+ 1,350	24,160	+ 1,946
FTE	237	240	0	+ 11	251	+ 11
Fisheries Management \$	7,818	9,549	+ 279	+ 700	10,528	+ 979
FTE	75	88	0	+ 7	95	+ 7
Total Dollars	29,028	31,763	+ 875	+ 2,050	34,688	+ 2,925
Total FTE	312	328	0	+ 18	346	+ 18

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) Wildlife and Fisheries Activity covers all facets of managing and protecting wildlife and fish habitats, on public lands, that are not federally listed as threatened or endangered. Fish and wildlife resources on BLM managed lands comprise the largest percentage of America's rich natural heritage managed by any single agency. The focus of this activity is ensuring sound management and protection of diverse habitats while providing for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial uses. This activity funds and implements hundreds of habitat improvement projects that are designed to benefit both game and nongame wildlife species, and reduce the likelihood of additional listings. Furthermore, this activity supports aquatic habitat improvements; stream and riparian restoration; development of recreational fishing facilities; reestablishment of wildlife and fish species into historic habitats; control of exotic weeds; and environmental education efforts.

Public benefits from fish and wildlife resources inhabiting the Bureau administered lands and their contributions to the United States economy are significant. Each year, billions of dollars are spent for wildlife related recreation products and services. Restoring and maintaining healthy fish and wildlife habitats is vital to increasing commercial and recreational opportunities for consumptive, as well as nonconsumptive, uses such as fishing, hunting, wildlife viewing and tourism on public lands. The Bureau of Land Management devotes significant effort to forming partnerships with organizations and other agencies that share common interests and goals in restoring fish and wildlife habitats. Partnership efforts, such as BLM's Challenge Cost Share program, have generated tens of millions of dollars from non-government contributors for habitat protection and improvement. Actions carried out with funding from this activity are vital to attaining some of the BLM's mission goals such as restore public lands to healthy condition, provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial activities, and preserve natural and cultural heritage.

"If wildlife watching were a Fortune 500 company in 1996, it would have ranked 23rd."

- **Fortune 500:** According to a recent U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service report, Americans spent \$29.2 billion to observe, feed, and photograph wildlife.
 - A 1996 National and State Economic Impacts of Wildlife Watching report states that one million jobs were created by wildlife watching.
 - Spending by wildlife watchers has increased 21 percent since 1991.The FWS notes that "If wildlife watching were a Fortune 500 company in 1996, it would have ranked 23rd."
- More than 10 million hunting days are expended annually on BLM-administered lands.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Wildlife Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request for Wildlife Management is \$24,160,000 and 251 FTEs.

The BLM manages 264 million surface acres of land. Over 80 percent of the land is important big game and nongame habitat. Nearly 9 percent or 23.7 million acres are classified as riparian and wetland habitats that are vital to waterfowl, shorebirds and the majority of songbirds. Over 1500 key wildlife areas have been identified on land under the BLM administration (Table 1). These areas represent the highest value habitats for a wide variety of wildlife including 23 upland game bird species, 19 big game species, 26 waterfowl species, 24 species of birds of prey (including one of the few populations of California condors in the wild), several amphibian species, and over 400 species of songbirds (Table 1).

Table 1: Key habitat provided by the BLM managed lands.

Wildlife Group	Major Species	Key BLM Habitat Areas Identified (#)	BLM Acres in Key Habitat Areas
Big Game	Elk, Deer, Moose, Pronghorn Antelope, Bighorn Sheep, Black & Grizzly Bear, Caribou, Javelina	622	92.8 million
Upland Game	Grouse, Pheasant, Quail, Chukar, Dove, Wild Turkey, Ptarmigan	469	70.0 million
Waterfowl	Ducks, Geese, Swans	229	20.7 million
Birds of Prey	Eagles, Hawks, Falcons, Osprey, Owls, Harriers	223	13.6 million
Songbirds & Shorebirds	400+ Species, including neotropical migratory songbirds	N/A	264 million: all BLM acreage is key to one or more bird species

The wildlife program is a central component of the BLM's goal to maintain and restore land health using landscape, watershed, and multi-species approaches. The biological resources the BLM manages are key indicators of the overall health of the environment and represent one of our Nation's most important natural heritage values. Contributing efforts to accomplishing this goal include: 1) implementing the BLM's *Fish and Wildlife 2000 Strategy Plans*, 2) implementing land use plans, especially multi-species, multi-jurisdictional plans; and 3) working with partners, federal and state agencies, and local governments, frequently through Challenge Cost Share projects or multi-jurisdictional planning efforts. Leveraging funding from partners and participating in multi-jurisdictional planning efforts are two of the BLM's important long-term goals. In 1999 and 2000 emphasis will be placed on the following ecosystems:

Shrub-steppe Habitat

Efforts will continue throughout the Great Basin and Columbia Basin to work with a number of partners and other agencies to improve habitat conditions for a wide variety of wildlife. Examples include conducting vegetation treatments to restore diversity and plant vigor to shrub communities that support the vast majority of big game populations during winter months; modifying water developments to make them accessible to smaller wildlife; and protecting springs and seeps that provide habitat for rare or vulnerable amphibians.

Riparian and wetland habitats

The BLM will continue to work with other programs to complete assessments of riparian conditions, develop sound grazing practices that will help restore degraded riparian areas, and meet the BLM's mission goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities. In addition, the BLM will continue to conduct inventories, using remote sensing, of key waterfowl and wetland habitats in the interior of Alaska in cooperation with Ducks Unlimited and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The BLM will also implement new, and maintain existing, projects on priority wetland sites within the Intermountain West (such as Idaho, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming), Pacific States (Oregon and California), and Prairie Pothole Joint Venture areas (Montana, North/South Dakota) established under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

Southwest deserts

The BLM manages the majority of land in the southwest, which encompasses three major desert ecosystems (Chihuahuan, Sonoran, and Mojave). Combined, these areas are some of the most ecologically diverse and rarest in the Western Hemisphere. Unfortunately, many species of birds, reptiles, and amphibians have suffered from rapidly growing human populations and habitat loss. The largest concentration of federally listed species on BLM managed land occurs in this region. Efforts continue to conduct surveys for rare or vulnerable habitats, develop management plans, and implement management changes to protect and improve habitats for wildlife, in conformance with the BLM's long-term goals. Habitat improvements include re-introducing fire into the short-grass prairie ecosystem in southern Arizona and New Mexico using prescribed burns. The BLM continues to work with partners to modify or develop new water sources that benefit upland game birds and big game species.

Northwest forests

Major activities in Northwest forested ecosystems include monitoring species of concern and their habitats, conducting both extensive and intensive species surveys, and working with partners and other agencies such as the Forest Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in assessing habitat conditions for species such as the fisher and lynx. In addition, the BLM continues to implement wetland enhancement projects in the Klamath River Basin, Coquille River Watershed, and West Eugene wetlands in the Willamette Valley (Oregon). The BLM will also continue to implement habitat improvement projects for big game and upland game birds throughout the region. Examples include planting grasses and forbs that are important food items for wildlife following timber harvests and prescribed fires.

Inland forests and woodlands

The BLM continues to implement management plans that will help maintain and restore woodlands and forests throughout the Intermountain states such as Idaho, western Montana,

and eastern Oregon. Many of these areas, particularly the lower elevation woodland types, are key winter ranges for big game species and require periodic thinning using harvest or prescribed fire to ensure long-term productivity. In some areas, where dense juniper stands have invaded key winter ranges, the BLM is assisting in the design of harvest projects to improve habitat conditions while maintaining cover for antelope, mule deer, and bighorn sheep. Biologists continue to conduct inventories and monitor habitats for a wide variety of species including forest carnivores, bats, amphibians and reptiles. Inventories help the BLM make decisions regarding changes in land use management, determine population stability, and explore reasons behind species decline.

Challenge Cost Share

In 1999, the BLM will allocate \$3.4 million of wildlife management funds to be matched by non-Federal contributions, for millions of dollars more worth of habitat inventory, improvement, visitor interpretive sites and facilities, and other investments in public land and wildlife resources.

The BLM is also supporting cost share projects in conjunction with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF) in 1999 and again plans to do so in 2000. The BLM is currently revising its MOU with the NFWF, to enhance NFWF's ability to raise funds for the BLM and facilitate the BLM application/grant process.



Quail Unlimited volunteers helping BLM construct a water catchment that will benefit upland game birds and big game in Arizona.

Wildlife Related Recreation and Environmental Education

The BLM will continue to support recreation-based wildlife activities such as wildlife viewing and hunting, which provide major recreational and economic benefits to western states and their local communities.

To achieve the long-term goal of contributing to environmental education, the BLM will continue to support the nationally recognized, award-winning environmental education programs, "Project Wild" and "Project Learning Tree", by providing instructors to local schools in the communities where employees live. In addition, BLM wildlife specialists team up with other employees, local volunteers and teachers to celebrate nationally recognized events such as "Earth Day" and "National Wildlife Week". In Boise, Idaho for example, the BLM and other agency personnel, along with hundreds of other volunteers, participate in "Salmon Days" - an educational event designed to raise awareness about the importance of a healthy environment to sustain fish and other wildlife.



BLM staff frequently conduct educational events and field trips for schools.

Research

The BLM continues to support a wide variety of studies and research on habitats and species of concern. Because the BLM does not have its own research program, it works closely with its sister agencies in the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture, as well as with land grant colleges and universities, to address the BLM's research needs. Examples include projects

that evaluate habitat use and condition for sage grouse, prairie chickens, mountain quail, and black-tailed prairie dogs; effects of livestock and other uses on breeding birds; and much more. Nearly all research projects are funded either using challenge grants or other cooperative funding approaches in an effort to achieve research needs in a cost effective manner. BLM is also a significant participant in the "Partners in Flight" initiative which promotes conservation and protection of songbirds and other migratory birds. The BLM has established Partners in Flight research protocols with the Biological Resources Division of the U.S. Geological Survey. In 1999, the BLM will pursue additional long-term research opportunities, in the area of fish and wildlife economics, with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, American Sportfishing Association and selected universities. These activities support the BLM's annual performance goals of establishing protocols to identify scientific information needs and sharing this information with partners.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM exceeded the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- **Challenge Cost Share program:** Through the BLM's challenge cost-share program (CCS), \$2.2 million was spent by BLM in the Wildlife subactivity and over \$3.3 million was leveraged from partners for wildlife habitat and related recreational opportunity CCS efforts. These contributions, especially those that match every Federal dollar with more than one dollar in private or state funds, help the BLM attain its long-term goal of leveraging funding and in-kind contributions to help manage the public lands.

Challenge Cost Share Success: Over 14,000 Breeding Pairs of Waterfowl, Shorebirds, and Neotropical Migrants (Blanca Wetlands, Colorado)

Since 1993, the Blanca Wetlands, a recreation and Watchable Wildlife site in southwest Colorado, has experienced a tripling of visitor use, generating between \$2-3 million per year for the local economy. The Blanca Wetlands provides 9,700 acres of protected wetlands with more than 200 playa lakes, shallow ponds, and marshlands for over 200 fish and wildlife species, including 4 federally listed endangered animals and one plant. The area supports over 14,000 breeding pairs of waterfowl, shorebirds, and neotropical migrants. In the last 5 years, BLM has spent approximately \$200,000 per year on conservation and recreation improvements and received over \$500,000 in partnership matching funds for wetland expansion.



Blanca wetlands, Colorado

- **National Fish and Wildlife Foundation:** \$1.0 million was allocated from the Wildlife Management subactivity to the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation to fund challenge grant projects on BLM managed lands. Funded initiatives included: *Seeking Common Ground*, a collaborative effort involving several nonprofit conservation organizations, the American Farm Bureau, State wildlife agencies, and the Forest Service working together to improve habitat for wildlife and reducing conflicts with domestic livestock; *Pulling Together*, the BLM's noxious weed initiative; the Native Plant Conservation

Initiative; and *Answer the Call*, a joint BLM/ Forest Service and Quail Unlimited initiative to improve upland game bird habitats.

- **Watchable Wildlife & Environmental Education:** Americans took strong advantage of the many opportunities to enjoy nature at more than 300 designated *Watchable Wildlife Viewing Areas* on BLM managed lands. Initiatives, such as *Habitats: Backyard to Outback*, and educational programs, such as *Project Wild* and *Project Learning Tree*, contributed substantially to BLM's performance measure of providing environmental education programs in communities and schools.

Southwest Conservation, Wildlife Viewing, and Economic Returns (San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area, Arizona)



Nature-based tourism to the BLM's San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area (RNCA) and/or nearby Ramsey Canyon generates \$12 million per year in trip expenditures within Cochise County, Arizona. The San Pedro RNCA was established to protect and enhance the desert riparian ecosystem and the 350 species of birds, 80+ species of mammals, 40 amphibians/reptiles, and 2 native species of fish, as well as an array of tools, weapons, and settlements from prehistoric/historic cultures. The San Pedro watershed is now the focus of a cooperative international watershed restoration project.

- **Wildlife Habitat Inventory and Prescriptions Applied.** The BLM inventoried almost 52,000,000 acres of wildlife habitat, due in large part to Alaska's application of satellite imagery to inventory 32,800,000 acres in conjunction with the Department of Defense. Additionally, the BLM improved almost 5 million acres of wildlife habitat. Projects ranged from planting grasses and forbs to fencing to creating water catchments. For example, BLM installed over 65 water catchments throughout Nevada to benefit big game (elk, mule deer, pronghorn), upland game, and non-game species' habitats by providing drinking water during the dry season. Numerous prescriptions were applied to achieve wildlife habitat objectives in Wyoming, New Mexico, and Oregon. Several cooperative wildlife habitat improvement projects supported by the oil and gas industry in Wyoming and the mining industry in Nevada were also completed.



Desert bighorn sheep ewe enjoying a drink at a BLM water development in Nevada

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES**2000 Program Changes**

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	24,160	+ 1,350
FTE	251	+ 11

The 2000 budget request is \$24,160,000 and 251 FTEs, a program increase of \$1,350,000 and 11 FTEs above 1999.

The \$1,350,000 increase has been designated for work in four specific areas: Tundra to the Tropics, "Leaping Ahead" Amphibian Initiative, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Hydropower Re-licensing, and Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration. These efforts will help the BLM achieve its mission goals to: restore public lands to healthy condition, preserve natural and cultural heritage, and provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial and recreation activities.

Tundra to Tropics, (+ \$300,000) - [BLM is only affiliated with the Tundra portion of this Department of the Interior initiative.] Over 50 percent of all lands managed by the Department of the Interior are in Alaska, which is home to 54 species of mammals, more than 230 species of birds, 42 species of fish, and 2 species of amphibians. However, very little baseline scientific information or data currently exists on Alaska's lands and its natural resources. The funds would be used to begin the modeling of baseline scientific data on wildlife habitats in remote ecosystems in Alaska. Five million acres of land cover data would be modeled in Alaska in 2000, the first year of a multi-year project, to determine species specific habitat requirements.

The BLM would model habitat requirements, by species, from digital earth cover data and identify change with follow-up images. (The earth cover data has already been acquired.) The habitat information would provide public land managers with accurate baseline scientific data to help understand ecosystem relationships and functions and ensure that biological resources are properly analyzed and managed. Information would be shared through a partnership with the Alaska Geographic Data Committee, a coalition of state and federal agencies and local and tribal governments.

Conducting habitat modeling addresses several of the BLM's long-term goals, including: improve the BLM's ability to assess, evaluate, and protect natural and cultural resources on a landscape basis; provide spatial data technologies to assist in data collection and analysis to support resource management decision making; increase information sharing and collaborative decision making by providing wider access to the BLM's land information; improve BLM's ability to conduct resource assessments; restore priority plant and animal habitats; and participate in multi-jurisdictional planning.

"Leaping Ahead" Amphibian Initiative, (+ \$750,000) - Approximately 230 species of frogs, toads, and salamanders make up the amphibian fauna of the continental United States, where amphibian populations continue to decline. Habitat alteration and destruction have contributed to amphibian decline; however, more recently, significant declines have occurred in protected areas in the western United States with no obvious changes in habitat. These unexplained declines may be caused by contaminants, non-native species, or disease. To understand these declines, an evaluation and quantification of the status of amphibians must be carried out by observing changes in distribution, abundance, and habitat.

Funding in 2000 would allow the BLM to participate in this Department of the Interior initiative and assess existing information, train field workers in amphibian monitoring and inventory protocols, and perform amphibian inventories in eleven western BLM states. Inventories would lay the groundwork for future monitoring. Methods used for inventory and monitoring would be coordinated through the Interagency Amphibian Task Force, as well as with the North American Amphibian Monitoring Program (NAAMP), which is the North American component of a global task force to address declining amphibian populations. Other work in 2000 includes development of a regional "Field Biologist Guides to Amphibians" for six western regions and preparation for a BLM Technical Reference titled "Amphibians on BLM-administered land."

Amphibian conservation efforts support the BLM's mission goals to preserve natural and cultural heritage, identify resources at risk, and restore public lands to healthy conditions through planned inventory, monitoring, and collaboration efforts. Approximately 75 amphibian species currently considered non-sensitive inhabit the BLM managed lands, but their distribution and habitat information is poor. Approximately 600,000 acres, covering a wide range of amphibian habitats, would be inventoried and would lay the ground work for future monitoring. In addition to the funding and workloads identified above, special emphasis would be placed on amphibian challenge cost share projects, both through the BLM's cost share program, and that carried out in cooperation with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

FERC Hydropower Re-licensing, (+ \$100,000) - Most of the forty-three hydropower dam licenses, slated for renewal on public land by 2010, do not have provisions and conditions that adequately provide for the preservation of wildlife values. According to the Federal Power Act, the BLM must supply recommendations for the protection, mitigation, enhancement, passage and loss prevention of wildlife resources during the renewal process. Most licensees start the renewal process five to ten years before the license is due to expire. To provide input into hydropower Environmental Impact Statements on this advanced schedule, the BLM must start gathering information in 2000. As a result, the BLM would assess the affected resources and land, provide written input on resources and recommended mitigation to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and provide input into and review the project Environmental Impact Statements. The BLM would be more extensively involved in interagency coordination, negotiations, and other project specific requirements to ensure wildlife consideration during re-licensing. Licenses are only renewed every 30-50 years, making this a critical time for BLM involvement.

For example, the Prineville District in Oregon is currently working on a major relicensing project that covers a series of three dams (Pelton, Pelton Rereg, and Round Butte). This series of

dams has inundated approximately 50 miles of riparian vegetation which 95% of the wildlife species depend on during all or part of their life cycles. To meet the Bureau's mission goal to provide for environmentally responsible commercial activities, the District is working with the applicant to improve the riparian areas around the project. Other mitigation measures that are currently being proposed include purchase of available riparian areas to mitigate the ongoing loss of habitat and monitoring key species within the project boundaries. Past mitigation measures by the applicant have included raptor surveys, the construction of duck ponds, and the purchase for protection of critical mule deer winter range. The end result of the re-licensing process is increased attention to wildlife-related concerns and better co-ordination with the licensee.

Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration, (+ \$200,000) - After several years of working with interested parties and Federal, State, Tribal, and local governments, BLM expects to be implementing and maintaining projects designed to prevent the listing of species under the Endangered Species Act; restoring wildlife habitat in the Southwest; and providing for environmentally sound economic uses of the area.

The additional funds will be used to implement on-the-ground projects necessary to comply with requirements of biological opinions issued on proposed management actions and to prevent additional listings under the Endangered Species Act. Planned projects include reducing nest parasitism on the Southwest willow flycatcher by brown-headed cowbirds, modifying livestock grazing management systems, constructing and maintaining protective fences to protect springs and sensitive riparian habitats damaged by overgrazing, conducting habitat assessments and surveys to maintain critical scientific data and continuing long-term studies on a variety of wildlife species in the area.

The \$200,000 increase in Wildlife Management is anticipated to improve an additional 109,000 acres of habitat and inventory an additional 20,000 acres. Five hundred more acres of wildlife habitat treatments would be evaluated in Arizona. These efforts address BLM's strategic goal of providing opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities. The efforts also meet long-term goals such as: restore and maintain riparian areas, and emphasize the control of noxious weeds and undesirable non-native plants to limit their spread and improve the health of vegetation communities.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Wildlife Habitat Inventory (acres)	50,800,000*	12,000,000	17,620,000
Wildlife Habitat Prescription Applied (acres)	4,900,000	2,180,000	2,289,000
Wildlife Habitat Treatments Maintained (acres)	320,000	480,000	500,000
Wildlife Habitat Treatments Evaluated (acres)	1,580,000	1,255,000	1,500,500

* This measure is strongly influenced by ground cover mapping from satellite imagery in Alaska. FY 1998 accomplishments were especially high as a result of completion of a number of mapping units, including a special inventory effort with Department of Defense for which BLM received a one time add.

Activity: Wildlife and Fisheries Management

Subactivity: Fisheries Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

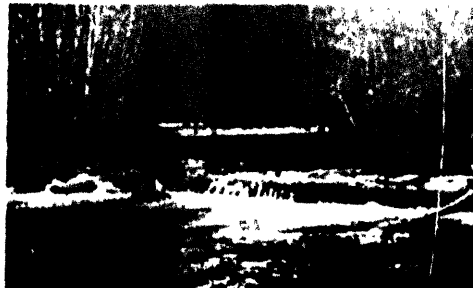
The FY 2000 budget request is \$10,528,000 and 95 FTE's.

Public use of fishery resources on the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) administered lands ranges from non-consumptive activities, such as photographing and viewing wildlife, to consumptive activities, such as recreational and subsistence fishing. The BLM manages 205,498 miles of fishable streams, 2.2 million acres of lakes and reservoirs, and 6,664 miles of rivers along 746 river segments, all of which have important recreational, economic, and environmental value. Following the direction established by the BLM's Strategic and Annual Performance Plans, fisheries and aquatic projects will focus on: 1) on-the-ground work that directly benefits aquatic resources on public lands, developed through formal watershed management plans among State and Tribal governments, other Federal agencies, and the private sector; 2) projects that benefit native aquatic species; 3) work prescribed in BLM land management plans; and 4) projects that support the Executive Order on Recreational Fishing and are consistent with the BLM's multiple use goals and objectives. These endeavors help the BLM achieve its mission goals of providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial activities, preserving natural and cultural heritage, and restoring public lands to healthy condition.

Where possible, the BLM's fisheries management efforts will emphasize watershed-based, multi-species, partnership approaches to aquatic habitat restoration and maintenance of fish populations. Increased emphasis on watersheds is needed to foster biological and habitat diversity. Work will be concentrated in the following areas:

Anadromous Streams and Watersheds: Coastal Oregon

The Governor of Oregon is working with the BLM and other Federal, State, Local, and Tribal government entities and public and private groups to develop comprehensive, multi-species restoration and enhancement plans for Oregon's coastal streams. The BLM will continue cooperating in this effort by funding on-the-ground work to improve aquatic and riparian habitat along coastal streams important to salmon, steelhead, coastal cutthroat, and resident fishes. These efforts are in conjunction with comprehensive management plans developed by Watershed Management groups, such as those on the Coos and Coquille Rivers. The BLM will also encourage Bring Back the Natives challenge grants through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation and internal BLM cost share projects to assist with



Log structure installed in coastal Oregon stream to increase spawning habitat on BLM.

restoring native fish in coastal streams and watersheds and to meet the Bureau's long-term goals of restoring priority plant and animal habitats, and leveraging direct funding. Benefits will include accelerated watershed restoration, cleaner water, better fishing and local employment, increased fish populations, and reduced need for additional listings under the Endangered Species Act.

Watershed Restoration: Oregon/Idaho/Wyoming

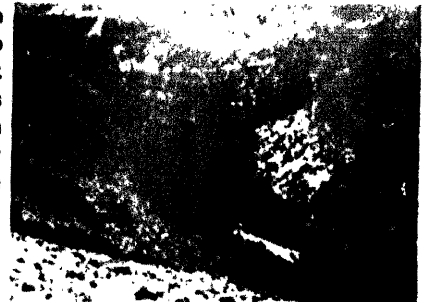
The Snake and Columbia River drainages are rich in aquatic resources, many of which are at risk of being lost. Virtually every fish-bearing stream or river on BLM-managed public land within these drainages has either anadromous or resident fish species that are directly impacted by degraded instream and riparian habitat conditions. The BLM will increase its emphasis on developing projects to improve water quality in these areas. Past BLM work to improve aquatic and riparian habitat within these watersheds includes livestock exclosures on La Barge Creek, Wyoming, and fish passage improvements at irrigation diversions on the Lemhi River, Idaho. Benefits of this work will include increased water quantity and quality, reduced erosion and sedimentation, improved fishing and recreation, better local economies and employment, increased fish populations, and fewer species listed under the Endangered Species Act.



Installing boulders to create additional pools and hiding cover for anadromous fish in Oregon

Instream/Riparian Areas: Arizona/New Mexico/Utah/Nevada/California Desert

The BLM is working with a variety of public and private entities to develop multi-species, watershed-based habitat restoration plans that encompass both instream and riparian habitats, especially in the Southwest and California desert. Aquatic resources in the area are at risk from water development, salt cedar invasion, and numerous other land uses. A variety of native fish species are benefitting from the BLM's efforts to improve riparian and aquatic habitats, but more work needs to be done. An example of the BLM's restoration efforts is on the Virgin River in Utah where native fish and the Southwestern willow flycatcher are benefitting. While much of the riparian/aquatic effort by the BLM in the Southwest has so far been driven by special status species issues, a new emphasis will be placed on improving water quality and quantity for the restoration of native fish habitats and associated riparian areas. Additional benefits will be more and cleaner water, improved riparian and aquatic habitats for fish and wildlife, re-established migration corridors for neotropical birds, and reduced need for additional listings under the Endangered Species Act.



Southwest riparian zones support over 400 species of wildlife and provide habitat for native cutthroat trout.

Coldwater Fisheries Restoration: Wyoming/Colorado/Montana/Utah

Recreational stream fisheries, in the shadows of the Rockies, have suffered recently from the spread of whirling disease, a protozoan parasite spread by stocked trout. Many of the native trout, such as the Bear River and Colorado River cutthroat trout subspecies, occupy only a fraction of their original range due to habitat degradation and introduction of the Eastern brook trout. Land uses have degraded many streams, particularly small streams that are now often in poor or marginal functioning condition. Management of these fisheries is generally difficult due to fragmented land ownership patterns. The Bureau will emphasize the reestablishment of proper functioning condition to key native salmonid stream habitats, and increase emphasis on rehabilitation of native populations of trout on a watershed basis. This will require forging new partnerships with State, Tribal and private land managers. Benefits will include improved recreational fisheries, preservation of heritage native trout subspecies, and restoration of stream function and water quality.

Recreational Fishing

The BLM will continue to actively improve habitat for recreational and native fish species with a variety of organizations such as Trout Unlimited, B.A.S.S., Inc., the American Sportfishing Association, and others. These and other efforts will: provide young people with both environmental education and angling opportunities; support the President's Executive Order 12962 of June 7, 1995, Recreational Fishing; and advance the BLM's long-term goal of contributing to environmental programs in schools and local communities.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 included:

- **Challenge Cost Share/National Fish and Wildlife Foundation-** In 1998, \$495,000 was allocated for Fisheries challenge cost share projects in eleven western States. This was matched by over \$905,000 from State and private sources. Additionally, \$215,000 in BLM funds was allocated through the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation for Bring Back the Natives challenge grants for native fish restoration projects, such as the Amargosa River Restoration project in California and the Coquille River Restoration project in Oregon.
- **Watershed Restoration-** Road decommissioning in the Butte Falls Resource Area in Oregon is a high priority because of erosion into streams and the potential for fish habitat degradation. Five miles of roads were decommissioned in 1998 for protection of fish habitat. Boulder weirs were placed in the Elk Creek watershed for habitat enhancement, and an irrigation diversion was breached in six places to allow uninterrupted natural stream flows from several tributaries. Similarly, Oregon has focused on improving salmon habitat by installing fish ladder passages.



Fish passage structure installed on BLM lands in Oregon increased available spawning habitat.

- **Cutthroat Trout Habitat Restoration-** The BLM in Wyoming has been doing extensive work in watersheds to control sedimentation and to increase available habitat for native cutthroat trout. Examples of improvement projects include fencing, controlled burns, and in-stream projects like retention dams. The Rawlins Field Office has completed projects in Muddy Creek to benefit Colorado cutthroat trout and the Kemmerer Field Office has completed projects aimed at improving habitat for the Bonneville cutthroat trout.
- **Recreational Fishing-** Several major recreational fishing projects were completed in the Royal Gorge Resource Area in Colorado in FY 1998, including two access projects along the Arkansas river in partnership with Trout Unlimited. Employees in this resource area also joined forces with the Division of Wildlife to complete a land bridge over a dangerous irrigation structure on Grape Creek, allowing fishing access to a newly acquired reach of stream. Additionally, the Royal Gorge Resource Area completed a Challenge Cost Share project to provide handicap fishing access.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	10,528	+ 700
FTE	95	+ 7

The FY 2000 budget request is \$10,528,000 and 95 FTEs, a program increase of \$700,000 and 7 FTEs above 1999.

The \$700,000 increase has been designated for work in three specific areas: Clean Water and Watershed Restoration, Tundra to the Tropics, and Federal Energy Regulatory Commission Hydropower Re-licensing. These efforts will help the BLM achieve its mission goals to: restore public lands to healthy condition, preserve natural and cultural resources, and provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation and commercial activities.

Clean Water and Watershed Restoration, (+ \$300,000) - Activities currently underway by the BLM include: reducing sedimentation, salinity, and heavy metal concentrations; controlling erosion; improving water quality and the survival of listed anadromous/resident fish; alleviating adverse summertime water temperatures; and maintaining stream channel morphology and integrity. Increased funding for this initiative will facilitate expansion of existing projects and develop new ones.

For example, the Grand Valley and Indian Wash projects in Colorado began in the early 1970s when retention impoundments of various sizes were constructed to retain sediments that contained high concentrations of salts occurring naturally in the soil. In addition to retention impoundments, more recent efforts to reduce sedimentation have included controlling increasing recreational use of off-road vehicles, as well as adjusting grazing management practices. Expanded goals under funding from the Clean Water and Watershed Restoration initiative are to increase vegetative diversity and ground cover to reduce overland flow on the uplands and road surfaces. Previously, high overland flows with high velocities were concentrated into channels that ultimately eroded the channel banks, with highly saline sediments then entering the Colorado River and degrading water quality. Completion of an ecological site inventory and a soil survey (covering over 400,000 acres) have helped identify site remediation potentials on these lands. The BLM plans to continue efforts to maintain existing retention structures, increase vegetative diversity and ground cover, and employ new overland flow controls through 2015. The ultimate result will be reduced sedimentation and improved fisheries and water quality in the Colorado River.

Furthermore, the increased funding in 2000 will enable the BLM to work on additional areas where water quality is adversely impacting the restoration or enhancement of native aquatic species, including Lahontan cutthroat trout in New Mexico, steelhead in Oregon and Washington, and a variety of species in Montana. New prescriptions will be applied to 150 additional miles of streams containing fish. Increased funding in 2000 will enhance and expedite the BLM's ability to carry out program activities initiated in 1999 and start projects in 2000.

Tundra to Tropics (+ \$200,000) - (BLM is only affiliated with the Tundra portion of this initiative.) Tundra to Tropics funding would be used to begin the identification of anadromous fisheries production habitats and salmonid stocks on approximately 9,000 miles of the 45,000 total planned miles of anadromous waters in 53 basins on BLM managed lands in Alaska. The funding would also enable the BLM to establish anadromous fish production zones in conjunction with the State, Fish and Wildlife Service, Park Service, Native corporations and communities, and the National Marine Fisheries Service, thus meeting requirements for essential fish habitat under the Magnuson-Stevens Act, and, accomplishing the BLM's long-term goals of: participating in multi-jurisdictional planning and providing opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities.

The BLM manages key production zones necessary to maintain subsistence, commercial, and recreational uses of Alaska's anadromous fisheries resources. The BLM will begin to document stock trends in anadromous fish waters and evaluate the impact of subsistence fishing on harvest levels. All data collected will become part of the BLM Aquatic Resources Information Management System (ARIMS) and the BLM's geographic information system. Another BLM long-term goal, to gather and share information on environmental trends, will be met because the data will be available to the public and others through a statewide clearing house for aquatic resources information.

FERC Hydropower Re-licensing (+ \$200,000) - Most of the forty-three hydropower dam licenses, slated for renewal on public land by 2010, do not have provisions and conditions that adequately provide for the preservation of fisheries values. According to the Federal Power Act, the BLM must supply recommendations for the protection, mitigation, enhancement, passage and loss prevention of wildlife resources during the renewal process. At least 18 of the 43 projects identified for renewal by 2010 fall within the historic range of salmon and bull trout, requiring mandatory conditions for protecting these listed fish and their habitat. Most licensees start the renewal process five to ten years before the license is due to expire. As a result, the BLM must assess the affected resources and land, provide written input on resources and recommended mitigation to FERC, and provide input into and review of the project Environmental Impact Statements, starting immediately.



BLM streams in Oregon, Idaho, California, and Alaska are important for salmon and steelhead trout production.

For example, a major relicensing project in the BLM, Prineville District in Oregon covers a series of three dams, the Pelton, Pelton Rereg, and Round Butte, that have blocked passage of anadromous fish including spring chinook, and sockeye salmon, steelhead, and lamprey causing a loss of spawning and rearing habitat for those populations. In addition, the dams have fragmented a bull trout metapopulation cutting off the Metolius population from the Warm Springs and Shitike populations. The fragmentation could cause a overall decline of the vigor of the metapopulation of bull trout. As a result, the Prineville District is working with the applicant to design fish passage facilities with the ultimate goal being volitional fish passage. This would allow anadromous and resident fish species to again move freely through the river system to spawn and rear, thereby significantly reducing the negative impacts of the dam on fish populations in the system.

The re-licensing effort is a significant work load, requiring up to 25% of a District biologist's time. The time is spent reviewing proposals, formulating questions for the operator, studying design, and working on technical committees. In all re-licensing projects, the BLM becomes more extensively involved in interagency coordination, negotiations, and other project specific requirements to ensure fisheries consideration during re-licensing. Licenses are only renewed every 30-50 years, making this a critical time for the BLM to incorporate public land health standards into commercial activities.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Aquatic Habitat Inventory (acres)	4,555	1,000	1,150
Aquatic Habitat Inventory (miles)	1,158	625	2,125
Aquatic Habitat Prescription Applied (acres)	3,264	3,300	3,450
Aquatic Habitat Prescription Applied (miles)	954	800	1,050
Aquatic Habitat Treatments Maintained (acres)	167	250	250
Aquatic Habitat Treatments Maintained (miles)	79	150	150
Aquatic Habitat Treatments Evaluated (acres)	665	1,700	1,700
Aquatic Habitat Treatments Evaluated (miles)	101	300	300

Activity: Threatened and Endangered Species Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
\$	16,995	17,419	+484	+950	18,853	+1,434
FTE	187	189	0	+5	194	+5

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM's Threatened and Endangered Species Management Activity addresses the conservation and protection of plants and animals that are listed, proposed, or candidates for listing as threatened or endangered, as well as species designated as sensitive. Collectively, these species are referred to as Special Status Species. Public lands managed by the BLM support 228 species of plants and animals federally listed as threatened or endangered, 68 species that are proposed for listing, and 71 that are candidates for listing. There are an additional 1500 species that have been designated as sensitive. BLM sensitive species include plants and animals that are candidates for proposed listing and others warranting priority conservation action because of their declining abundance or occurrence, vulnerability to human related activities, or other associated problems.

The primary laws driving the Threatened and Endangered Management Activity are the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (ESA), as amended, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The ESA requires that the BLM carry out programs for threatened and endangered species and the ecosystems upon which they depend, in order to bring these species and their habitats to a condition where the protective provisions of the ESA are no longer necessary. Both recovery and preventative actions ensure that other BLM program actions do not jeopardize a species or destroy its habitat. Section 102(a)(8) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act requires the BLM to manage the public lands in a manner that protects resource values (such as scientific, historical, ecological, environmental, scenic) while allowing appropriate land uses.

The BLM carries out its responsibilities to conserve Special Status Species through its professional biologists and managers who work in cooperation with other federal agencies, State wildlife agencies, conservation organizations, and the general public. Partnerships with organizations are particularly effective in funding and implementing conservation programs and projects through the BLM Challenge Cost Share program and the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$18,853,000 and 194 FTE.

Threatened and Endangered Species Management in the BLM supports four mission goals: 1) restore public lands to healthy condition, 2) provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation, 3) provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities, and 4) preserve natural and cultural heritage.

Program emphasis in 2000 will be directed toward comprehensive, habitat-based management that will ensure consistency, and allow for special emphasis, when warranted, to resolve complex or highly controversial issues on a geographic basis. Public lands that have been designated as Critical Habitat for threatened and endangered species, and lands that provide habitat for other Special Status Species including those that are proposed or candidates for listing, will receive management attention to resolve Special Status Species issues. The BLM's management approach to conserving Special Status Species includes: 1) development and implementation of management strategies to resolve conflicts and restore ecosystems, 2) monitoring and evaluation of the effectiveness of management activities to identify changes needed to achieve mission goals, and 3) inventory to document the occurrence and distribution of Special Status Species and their habitats on public lands.

Areas of Special Emphasis in 2000 will be:

Aquatic, Wetland, Riparian Habitats

These habitats are generally the most biologically rich, productive, and vulnerable of all the habitats on the public lands. When managed properly they can sustain populations of Special Status Species, other desirable wildlife and plant species, and provide both commercial and non-commercial benefits to the public. BLM will emphasize the restoration and protection of aquatic, wetland, and riparian habitats that support Special Status Species on all public lands. For example, key watersheds, rivers, and streams in the Northwest will be restored and managed to sustain viable populations of listed trout and salmon, and streams and creeks in the arid Southwest will be protected from the effects of multiple uses, such as livestock grazing and mineral leasing, to promote the conservation of the Southwestern willow flycatcher.

Shrub-Steppe Habitat

Shrub-steppe habitats occur over extensive areas of the Intermountain West, Southwest, and West and support a rich assemblage of native plants and animals, many of which are associated with recreation and tourism. These habitats occur primarily in Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, Nevada, Utah, California, New Mexico and Arizona. These habitats support many Special Status Species such as the Hualapai Mexican vole (endangered), desert tortoise (threatened), blunt-nosed leopard lizard (threatened), and Sonoran pronghorn (endangered). Significant portions of this habitat have been invaded by exotic species of plants such as cheatgrass, red brome, filaree, and split-grass. These exotic annuals are displacing native species, impacting the quality of forage available to wildlife and livestock, and threatening the basic integrity of this important habitat due to a concurrent increase in the frequency and extent of fires. The BLM will emphasize management of shrub-steppe habitats in a manner

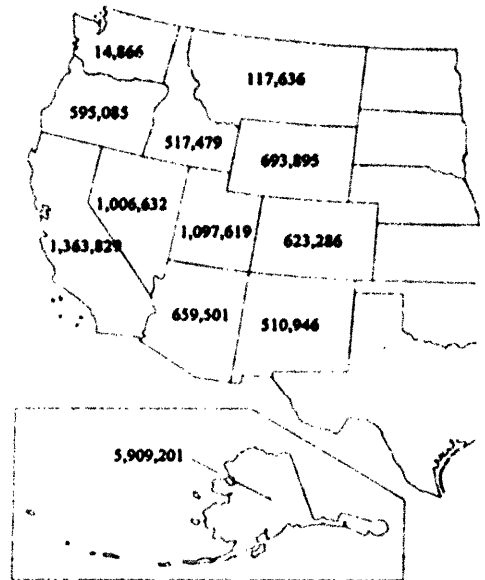
that protects them from the adverse effects of wildfire, and restores them to a more desirable condition. Habitat management plans, prescribed fire plans, livestock grazing plans and associated projects will be carefully designed and evaluated to reduce the problems associated with exotic plant invasion.

Forest and Woodland Habitats

Management plans and actions affecting forest and woodland habitats will be designed to restore ecosystem health and habitats for Special Status Species. Particular attention will be focused on interdisciplinary approaches to the use of prescribed fire, permitting of forest and woodland vegetation harvesting, and livestock grazing.

Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)

Over 700 Areas of Critical Environmental Concern totaling more than 13 million acres (see map) have been designated nationwide in response to the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA). ACECs are designated areas on the public lands where special management is required to protect and prevent irreparable damage to important historic, cultural or scenic values, fish and wildlife resources, or other natural systems or processes. Management efforts in 2000 will emphasize the protection and restoration of ACEC lands and the contributing resources and values. Such actions will include weed control, revegetation, control of visitor use, watershed restoration, soil stabilization, use of prescribed fire, etc. Research Natural Areas, which are designated as ACECs, will be identified and managed to protect and restore the resources and resource values for which they were created.



PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Examples of significant achievements in 1998 include:

- Restoration and protection of aquatic and riparian habitats in the Southwest to conserve special status species including the Southwestern willow flycatcher, loachminnow, and spikedace, especially through the Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration Initiative.



Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration: San Pedro River, Arizona.

Riparian habitat supports a wealth of migratory breeding birds, including the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher. The BLM is actively restoring aquatic and riparian habitat along the San Pedro River in Arizona, and other rivers and streams in the Southwest to conserve Special Status Species.

- Removal of saltcedar from riparian habitats in the deserts of the Southwest and California has restored surface water and allowed native riparian vegetation to reoccupy treated sites. Many Special Status Species have benefitted from improved habitat conditions including the desert pupfish, Western pond turtle, least Bell's vireo, yellow-billed cuckoo, Gambel quail, Townsend big-eared bat, desert bighorn, and others. Partnerships and challenge cost share opportunities are essential to the BLM to achieve restoration goals.

Salt Creek Area of Critical Environmental Concern, California Desert Conservation Area.

Saltcedar had replaced essentially all native vegetation from this creek, removed all free water from the stream channel, and rendered this valuable wildlife habitat nearly sterile. Prescribed fire, combined with herbicide application, was used to effectively eliminate saltcedar, restore the natural flow of surface water, and allow native plants to return to Salt Creek.



Leveraging funding and in-kind services. Partnerships, with groups such as state wildlife agencies, non-governmental organizations, and private land owners, are responsible for much on-site restoration work in conjunction with the BLM. In this photo, Quail Unlimited and BLM employees are enclosing a spring, used for drinking water by upland game (such as morning dove, chukar, and quail), from off-road vehicles and grazing.

- Critical habitat and populations of the threatened desert tortoise in California, Nevada, Arizona and Utah are being conserved through management actions designed to carry out the BLM's responsibilities under the ESA and FLPMA.

Critical Desert Tortoise Habitat/California Working with cooperating agencies from federal, state, and local governments, and organizations, the BLM manages motorized vehicle access and restores habitat for the desert tortoise in the Mojave Desert. Land exchanges have enabled the BLM to consolidate critical desert tortoise habitat for more effective conservation management such as in the western Mojave where nearly 20,000 acres have been acquired since 1997.



JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	18,853	+ 950
FTE	194	+ 5

The 2000 budget request is \$18,853,000 and 194 FTEs, a program increase of \$950,000 and 5 FTE above 1999.

The \$950,000 increase will improve Special Status Species management while meeting the mission goals to: 1) restore public lands to healthy condition, 2) preserve natural and cultural heritage, and 3) provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities. This increase will facilitate conservation of multiple species dependent on aquatic and riparian habitats in the Southwest and the California Desert, and on streams and rivers having hydropower generation facilities. Systematic amphibian inventory would involve all public lands in all western States in preparation for future monitoring and evaluation of amphibian species due to their sensitivity to environmental stresses. The three initiatives funded by this requested increase are:

Amphibian Initiative, (+ \$250,000) - There are 33 known species and subspecies of amphibians occurring on BLM managed land in 11 western States and Alaska that are in the Special Status Species category. Ten of these species are Federally-listed or candidates for listing, and the remaining are designated Bureau sensitive. Inventories would cover diverse habitats to identify and document amphibian habitat ranging from deserts in the West and Southwest to boreal forests in the northern States and Alaska. Habitat alteration and destruction have contributed to amphibian decline; however, more recently, significant declines have occurred in protected areas, in the western United States, with no obvious changes in habitat. To understand these declines and preserve our natural heritage, an evaluation and quantification of the status of amphibians must be carried out by observing changes in distribution, abundance, habitat, and contamination.

This funding would be used to conduct systematic inventories of amphibians on an estimated 200,000 acres of BLM managed public land in the 11 western States and Alaska. Inventories in fiscal year 2000 would lay the groundwork for future monitoring. Other work would include development of regional "Field Biologist Guides to Amphibians" for six western regions, and preparation for a BLM Technical Reference titled the "Amphibians on BLM-administered lands." In addition to the funding and workloads identified above, special emphasis would be placed on cost sharing through BLM's challenge cost share program and with the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation.

FERC Hydropower Re-licensing, (+ \$250,000) - Most of the forty-three hydropower licenses, slated for renewal by 2010, do not have provisions and conditions that adequately provide for the preservation of threatened and endangered species values. According to the Federal Power Act, the BLM must supply recommendations for the protection, mitigation, enhancement, passage and loss prevention of fish and wildlife resources during the renewal process. At least 18 of the 43 projects identified for renewal by 2000 fall within the historic range of salmon and bull trout, requiring mandatory conditions for protecting these listed fish and their habitat. As a result, BLM would assess the affected resources and lands, provide written input on resources and recommended mitigation to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC), and provide input into and review the project Environmental Impact Statements.

Most licensees begin the relicensing process five to ten years before the expiration date. To provide input into Environmental Impact Statements and make other recommendations on this advanced schedule, the BLM must start gathering information in 2000. An example of the scope and significance of the re-licensing projects is the Hells Canyon Complex in Idaho and Oregon. The Hells Canyon Complex of dams, on a 100-mile stretch of the Snake River in Idaho and Oregon, plays an integral part in the natural resource concerns that link the upper and lower reaches of the Snake River, including the Columbia River. This complex consists of three dams- the Brownlee Dam, Oxbow Dam, and Hells Canyon Dam. Anadromous fish, and other fish issues linked to the Endangered Species Act, are tied to future operating conditions of the dams and management within the Columbia River Basin. These issues transcend geographic and ownership boundaries along the corridor. More than 25 state, local and Federal agencies and non-governmental groups are involved in the re-licensing effort of the Hells Canyon Complex.

The BLM would be more extensively involved in interagency coordination, negotiations, and other project specific requirements to ensure threatened and endangered species consideration in the new licenses and to achieve the Bureau's long-term goals to contribute to the Nation's economy by providing opportunities for the production of commercial goods, and to identify resources at risk.

Southwest Habitat Conservation and Restoration, (+ \$250,000) - Additional funding will enable the BLM to carry out its legal responsibilities under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) to conserve threatened and endangered species and their habitats in Arizona and New Mexico by implementing the necessary terms and conditions in biological opinions resulting from ESA Section 7 Consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Habitat on public lands in New Mexico and Arizona support nearly 100 species listed as threatened or endangered. 17

that are proposed, and 23 that are candidates for listing. Projects funded by this increase would include:

- Inventory, monitoring and evaluation of aquatic and riparian habitat supporting Special Status Species including the endangered Southwestern willow flycatcher.
- Revision of management plans to address conservation actions needed to improve habitat for Special Status Species, and completion of a major planning project for managing riparian habitat for the Southwestern willow flycatcher.
- Cowbird trapping to reduce brood parasitism on the Southwestern willow flycatcher.
- Mitigating the effects of livestock and other activities on riparian and aquatic habitats.
- Using approved herbicides and prescribed fire to restore desired plant conditions in upland and riparian habitats.
- Continuation of study of the effects of livestock grazing on the aplomado falcon (threatened).

Habitat conservation and restoration in the Southwest supports the BLM's long-term and mission goals to restore priority plant and animal habitats, contribute to the Nation's economy by providing opportunities for the production of commercial goods, and preserve natural and cultural heritage. Specific accomplishments to be completed through funding this initiative include applying prescriptions to approximately 600 acres and 30 miles riparian and aquatic habitat; maintaining habitat treatments on 5 miles of riparian habitat; inventory of resource values on 195,000 acres and 30 miles of habitat; and completing monitoring and evaluations of habitat conditions on several acres and miles of riparian habitat. The number of ESA Section 7 consultations would increase by 15 with the additional funding. These accomplishments will enhance condition for many Special Status Species including the Southwest willow flycatcher, aplomado falcon, loachminnow, spikedace, razorback sucker, desert tortoise, and Sonoran pronghorn.

California Desert, (+ \$200,000) - The Desert Managers Group, comprised of field managers from numerous federal agencies in the California Desert, play a major role in shaping the future management and condition of the federal lands and resources in Southern California.

Current activities addressed by the Desert Managers include the development of several major land use management plans by the BLM that include the West Mojave, Northern and Eastern Colorado Desert, and the Northern and Eastern Mojave. Another major focus of the Desert Managers is a cooperative effort to restore and protect sensitive resources on public lands, National Parks and Military installations.

The land use planning efforts are being developed in collaboration with State and County governments and the public to address multiple Special Status Species using an ecosystem based approach to planning and issue resolution. Implementation of management actions associated with these plans will be initiated in 2000 on a cooperative basis with other federal, State, County and local organizations. These plans will address long term conservation for

Special Status Species concern in addition to providing opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial and recreational activities on the public lands.

There are approximately 65 Special Status Species that occur on public lands managed by the BLM in the California Desert Conservation Area. The requested funding increase would enable the BLM to: 1) implement conservation actions to conserve Special Status Species and their habitat, 2) conduct habitat monitoring and evaluations for threatened and endangered species of plants and animals and develop conservation activities, and 3) continue restoration activities in riparian and aquatic habitats.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
T/E Habitat Inventory (acres)	15,710,000	7,211,000	7,708,000
T/E Habitat Inventory (miles)	2,530	1,490	1,520
T/E Habitat Prescriptions Applied (acres)	1,112,350	829,700	830,300
T/E Habitat Prescriptions Applied (miles)	800	1,085	1,115
T/E Habitat Treatments Maintained (acres)	4,676,000	15,024,000	15,029,500
T/E Habitat Treatments Maintained (miles)	95	165	170
T/E Habitat Monitored (acres)	554,430	419,830	419,920
T/E Habitat Monitored (miles)	1,820	1,650	1,670
T/E Habitat Evaluation (acres)	3,446,000	2,698,000	2,698,400
T/E Habitat Evaluation (miles)	195	450	455
ESA Section 7 Consultations (number)	540	385	400

Activity: Recreation Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Wilderness Management \$	15,505	15,873	+ 417	0	16,290	+ 471
FTE	170	170	0	0	170	0
Recreation Resource Management \$	30,833	31,634	+ 843	+ 350	32,827	+ 1,193
FTE	436	437	0	0	437	0
Recreation Operations \$	2,520	2,568	+ 68	0	2,636	+ 68
FTE	41	41	0	-1	40	-1
Total Dollars	48,858	50,075	+ 1,328	+ 350	51,753	+ 1,678
Total FTE	647	648	0	-1	647	-1

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The primary responsibilities of the Recreation Management Activity are to provide resource related recreational activities, to provide quality visitor services, to minimize natural and cultural resource damage, to identify and protect wilderness values, to assure that the public receives a fair market value for any commercial ventures profiting from the public land resources and to collect recreation user and entrance fees where appropriate and in the interest of the general public. These responsibilities lie within the Bureau of Land Management's mission goal to Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation.

SPECIAL AREAS & VISITOR SERVICE OPPORTUNITIES***Congressional Designations***

- 2,038 miles of 34 National Wild and Scenic Rivers (20% of the national system) in 5 States - 956,688 acres managed;
- 5,243,012 acres in 136 Wilderness Areas; 17,298,430 acres under interim management in 622 wilderness study areas;
- 17,298,430 acres in 8 National Conservation Areas (NCA) - Alaska - Steese (1,200,000 ac.); Arizona - San Pedro (56,400 ac.) and Gila Box Riparian (20,767 ac.); California - King Range (56,025 ac.) and California Desert (9,500,000 ac.); Idaho - Birds of Prey (484,873 ac.); Nevada - Red Rock Canyon (112,125 ac.); and New Mexico - El Malpais (262,000 ac.);
- 101,000 acres in the Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area, California;
- 1,000,000 acres in the White Mountain National Recreation Area, Alaska;
- 3,590 miles of 8 National Historic Trails (Iditarod, Juan Bautista De Anza, California Immigrant, Nez Perce, Oregon, Santa Fe, Mormon Pioneer, Pony Express);
- 568 miles of 2 National Scenic Trails (Continental Divide and Pacific Crest); and
- 100 acres in the Yaguina Head National Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon.

Administrative Designations and other Recreational Opportunities

- 1,880,000 acres in BLM's first National Monument (Grand Staircase - Escalante, Utah);
- 13,110,029 acres in 739 designated Areas of Critical Environmental Concern;
- 22 cultural sites have been designated as National Historic Landmarks;
- 241 sites are listed on the National Register of Historic Places;
- 5 sites have been designated as World Heritage properties;
- 43 National Natural Landmarks with 599,042 acres;
- 2 Globally Important Bird Area in the United States (San Pedro Riparian NCA, Arizona and Yaguina Head Outstanding Natural Area, Oregon);
- 429 miles of 26 National Recreation Trails;
- 8,818 miles of 768 multiple-use trails;
- 3,518 miles of 64 designated National Back Country Byways in 11 States;
- 62,768 miles of roads suitable for passenger cars;
- 23,300,000 million acres of riparian-wetlands;
- 2,200,000 acres of lakes and reservoirs;
- 205,498 miles of fishable streams;
- 4,409 miles of floatable rivers along 746 river segments;
- 127 boat ramps;
- 300 watchable wildlife viewing sites;
- 897 recorded caves and cave systems;
- 4.5 million historic and archaeological properties;
- 19 recreation concession leases;
- 279 recreation fee sites;
- 85 recreation fee demonstration pilots;
- 2,664 non-fee recreation sites;
- 412 campgrounds and 16,698 campsites;
- 120 various visitor contact/information facilities (visitor, heritage, interpretive, contact stations, etc.);
- 8 long-term visitor areas in AZ/CA; and
- 3 Biosphere Reserves (California).

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Wilderness Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$16,290,000 and 170 FTE.

The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM's) responsibilities include management of designated wilderness areas within the National Wilderness Preservation System and interim management of Wilderness Study Areas (WSAs). Currently, BLM manages a total of 5,243,012 acres in 136 wilderness areas, and provides interim management for 17,298,430 acres in 622 WSAs.

The BLM's Wilderness Management Program preserves our Nation's Natural and Cultural Heritage (mission goal) by implementing wilderness management strategies that ensure protection and integrity of natural and biological processes, guaranteeing opportunities for solitude, and preserving other intrinsic wilderness values within designated wilderness areas.

Stewardship and Conservation Ethics

The Battle Mountain Field Office in central Nevada provided an outdoor education experience for 700 sixth-grade students at the Peavine and Mill Creek campgrounds. Leave-No-Trace, minimum impact camping techniques, wilderness ethics, and survival skills were heavily emphasized.

The Interim Management Policy (IMP) guides the management of WSAs to maintain their suitability for wilderness designation until legislation is enacted by Congress, either releasing them from WSA status or adding them to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

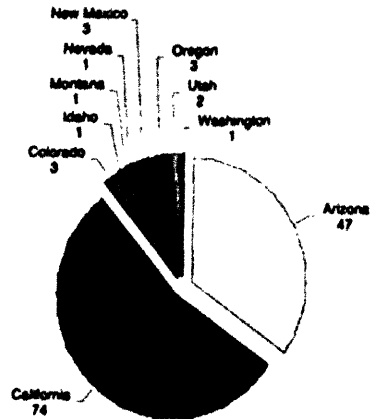
Wilderness Management

One of BLM's performance goals is to improve management of congressionally or administratively recognized natural and cultural heritage resources. Wilderness management involves the following initial and long term actions necessary to maintain wilderness values while allowing compatible uses of other resources.

- Identify, establish, and protect wilderness boundaries.
- Develop interdisciplinary management plans which address long term protection needs, management of visitors and commercial uses, and other resource activities.
- Develop brochures, maps and media coverage to educate the public and local governmental agencies about wilderness areas and the activities that are allowed there.
- Conduct regular patrols to provide visitor services, detect unauthorized uses, gather needed resource information, and reclaim disturbances if necessary.
- Assure that wilderness values are protected.
- Complete appraisals and cultural clearances in support of related land exchanges.

The Wilderness Areas under the jurisdiction of the BLM add significant ecological diversity to the National Wilderness Preservation System.

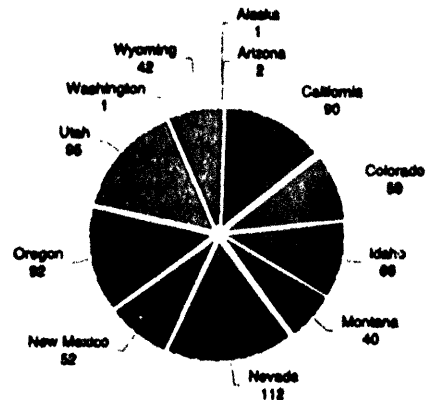
Number of BLM Wilderness Areas by State



Interim Management

The BLM's Interim Management Policy (IMP) is designed to protect each WSA's existing wilderness values and to manage all activities in a manner so as not to impair the suitability of the WSA for preservation as wilderness. All lands included in WSAs remain under the IMP until legislation is enacted by Congress that either releases them from WSA status or adds them to the National Wilderness Preservation System. In the following chart, WSAs that cross state lines are counted in both states.

Number of WSAs by State



Inventory and Wilderness Studies

In 1992, the BLM satisfied the provision of §603(a) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, which required the Secretary of the Interior to report recommendations for wilderness designation of public lands to the President. The President transmitted the BLM wilderness recommendations to Congress in January of 1993. Since those reports were filed, the BLM has completed additional wilderness inventories and studies as part of the multiple use management mandate contained in FLPMA.

Rehabilitation

The BLM rehabilitates certain resources damaged in wilderness areas and in WSAs. The damage at these sites may have been caused by activities such as prospecting, mining, off road vehicle use, or road construction and may have occurred prior to wilderness inventory or study. Other incidents may have been caused by unauthorized activities after an area was included in the study process. The BLM will rehabilitate the damage if the responsible parties cannot be identified.

Rehab in Colorado

Five reclamation projects in the Powderhorn Wilderness and 10 reclamation projects in WSA's were completed during 1998. Projects included closure and rehabilitation of vehicle routes, trail maintenance to reduce erosion, and weed treatments such as tamarisk removal along Dolores Canyon.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Examples of several state specific achievements in 1998 include:

Arizona: A Northwest Youth Corps Trail Crew worked for four weeks completing trail and signing work on 23 miles of new and restored wilderness trails southwest of Phoenix. The project was completed in partnership with the Arizona Heritage Fund Trail Project.

California: Maps and legal descriptions were completed for 80% of the wilderness areas designated in the California Desert Protection Act of 1994. The balance will be completed in 1999. The final product will include automated mapping capabilities utilizing Geographic Information System technology. This effort required more than 6,000 miles of field boundary inventories to legally define and map the wilderness boundaries.

Nevada: Approximately 140 ground patrols and 20 aerial surveillance flights of WSAs were conducted during FY 1998. Aerial surveillance of WSAs is the most cost efficient and effective means of monitoring the largest number of WSAs in the least amount of time. More than 100 WSA boundary signs were installed and five separate WSA monitoring trips were completed by volunteers in the Winnemucca Field Office.

Wyoming: A 15 mile Sweetwater Canyon WSA Riparian Fence was completed to create a riparian pasture that includes portions of the WSA. The pasture will be rested for five years before limited livestock grazing will be permitted in the year 2002 thus enhancing the WSA values in the riparian area.

Wyoming: A cooperative agreement with the Dubois Wildlife Association, the Neversweat Recreation Board, and the BLM Lander Field Office resulted in the completion of an information kiosk and an interpretive brochure describing the Dubois Badlands WSA. The goal of reducing off-road vehicle damage and littering is already showing signs of being met.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Inventory of the Public Lands for wilderness Characteristics (number of units inventoried/ 000's acres inventoried)	1	152	154
	10	3,968	3,651
Reclamation Projects (number in Wilderness/ number in WSA)	77	40	72
	62	119	104
WSA Monitored (000's acres)	16,014	14,801	14,801
Wilderness Use Authorizations (number)	89	96	97
Wilderness Evaluations (number)	61	49	59

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Resource Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$32,827,000 and 437 FTE.

Recreation and leisure activities are a major part of the lifestyle of millions of Americans as well as for visitors from other countries. Public lands play an important role in providing these outdoor recreational experiences (see table at front of Activity section for recreation opportunities on public lands). In 1999, recreation use on public lands is projected to reach approximately 75,000,000 recreation visitor days.

Management of recreation resources on public lands is guided by implementation of BLM's *Strategic Plan*, the *Recreation 2000 Strategic Plan* and the *Recreation 2000 - Update*. The BLM emphasizes resource-dependent recreation opportunities that typify the vast Western landscapes and give the public the freedom to choose how to spend its leisure time on public lands within the constraints of preserving natural and cultural resource conditions, resolving user conflicts, and providing for public health and visitor safety. The Bureauwide long term goal for the recreation program is to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation.

The BLM will continue to work with local and regional travel and tourism councils to develop and implement long-range strategies for matching visitor expectations to opportunities available on public, state, and private lands. The BLM will cooperate with other agencies to assist local and regional governments in assessing the contributions of public land recreation to their overall economies. An economic assessment methodology will be tested in four States in 2000. The BLM has also negotiated concession agreements with private industry to enhance visitor services at popular recreation areas and to further diversify the recreation opportunities available to the public.

Increasingly higher numbers of senior citizens and an estimated 54 million people with disabilities, and their families, may want the opportunity to participate in outdoor recreation on the Nation's public lands. It is the BLM's goal to provide all people, including those with disabilities an equal opportunity to enjoy BLM sites, facilities and buildings and to benefit from the diverse recreation services and information available on public lands. To achieve this goal, BLM has developed valuable interdepartmental and private organization partnerships to: provide staff training and consultation on accessibility issues; develop consistent guidelines for access to outdoor recreation areas; develop and deliver technical assistance resources; and implement the Accessibility Data Management System (ADMS) to assess programs and facilities for accessibility.

The following sections are the significant management opportunities that will be emphasized to meet the growing demands for recreation on public lands and which provide positive economic impacts to local/regional tourism.

National Designations

The 2000 Recreation program continues the priority emphasis for the BLM-administered Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, in Utah; the Yaquina Head National Outstanding Area, in Oregon; and BLM's 8 National Conservation Areas (NCA): (El Malpais in New Mexico, California Desert and King Range in California, San Pedro and Gila Box Riparian Areas in Arizona, Birds of Prey in Idaho, Red Rock Canyon in Nevada, and Steese in Alaska); the Santa Rosa Mountain National Scenic Area, in California; the White Mountains National Recreation Area, in Alaska. Management emphasis for these areas is to provide quality visitor services and environmental protection.

Rivers Systems

The BLM is recognized both Nationally and internationally for its leadership in river management and innovative approach of working with outfitters and guides in the development of a *boundaryless* river use ethics program. The 1999 Recreation program will continue to implement 34 Wild and Scenic River (WSR) management plans covering 2,038 miles or 956,688 acres. The inventory and evaluation of potentially eligible WSR river segments will continue as part of BLM's resource management planning process. BLM will issue permits, continue management partnerships, provide quality visitor services and enhance environmental protection on 5,409 miles of floatable rivers and 205,498 miles of fishable streams.

Trails

The BLM manages over 3,500 miles of National Historic Trails, which equates to about 90 percent of the National Historic Trails in Federal ownership. These trails are of National and international significance. Management emphasis for the National Historic Trails will focus on developing management and educational partnerships to improve public access to ensure that the trails are properly marked, produce educational/interpretive materials which enhance the quality of visitor experiences, and to continue the historical and archaeological studies needed that support these efforts. The BLM also manages 10, 589 miles of multiple-use trails. In addition, the BLM public lands include thousands of miles of roads, trails, and routes of travel that have been created through historic vehicle, horseback, and livestock use related to use and management of public lands. Many of these routes are used for a variety of trail based recreational activities. For example, most of the well known Kokopelli mountain bike trail in Colorado and Utah follows routes of travel that were created by prospecting and other public land uses. Approximately 70 percent of BLM field offices have identified trails or trails-based recreational activities for priority management emphasis, including both motorized and non-motorized activity. In 2000, the BLM will continue to work closely with partners in the identification, mapping, and management of trails and in providing information and interpretative materials for public land users. One of BLM's goal is to provide trails for all people, including people with disabilities, that meet the needs of visitors to public lands in a variety of trail corridor settings. The BLM manages portions of 9 National Historic Trails, 2 National Scenic Trails, and 26 National Recreation Trails.

Recreational Activities Related to Wildlife and Fisheries

Hunting, fishing, and viewing wildlife are significant recreational activities on public lands. More than 50 percent of BLM field offices have identified fish and wildlife-based activities as

their priority recreational emphasis. The BLM has developed or participates in National programs which emphasize recreational uses of fish and wildlife resources, including Watchable Wildlife, Recreational Fishing, Kid's Fishing Day and National Fishing Week, and the Catch A Special Thrill (CAST) program for disabled children. The BLM public lands provided hunting and fishing opportunities for more than 16 million visitors in FY 1997. Guides and outfitters receiving Special Recreation Permits are commercial businesses who provide opportunities for hunters and anglers to pursue their special recreation activities and also contribute substantially to local economies. Birding and other wildlife viewing is becoming increasingly important in areas such as the San Pedro National Conservation Area which is included on the itineraries of national and international birding tours. Encountering wildlife enhances the public land experience of the many visitors whose primary goal is to hike, ride, camp, or engage in any number of other recreational activities.

Driving for Pleasure and Back Country Byways

Driving to view scenery and experience the public lands attracted more than 10 million visitors in 1997. This is an important recreational activity in many areas of the Western United States which contributes significantly to regional and local economies. The BLM and the USDA Forest Service designate certain roads as part of the national scenic byways program. This program expands access to the public lands for recreation purposes emphasizing opportunities for pleasure driving associated with the scenic, cultural, and natural resources on the public lands. The system currently has 69 Back Country Byways totaling 3,518 miles.

Partnerships and Challenge Cost Share (CCS) Projects

The BLM has developed successful local-level partnerships with such groups as state historic societies; off highway vehicle clubs; caving, hiking, and rockhounding groups; hunting and fishing clubs; livestock ranchers; conservation organizations; state and county tourism councils; other state, local, and Federal agencies; and commercial and non-commercial recreation providers. In 1998, BLM invested \$600,000 from recreation funds and \$450,000 from other program funds in 41 challenge cost share projects which were matched by approximately \$3,500,000 from outside partners. In 2000, the BLM will continue to emphasize and expand partnerships.

The BLM has many partnerships at the National level to implement initiatives such as Tread Lightly, Leave No Trace, Back Country Byways, Recreational Fishing, Watchable Wildlife, Wonderful Outdoor World, Universal Design for Accessibility to Outdoor Recreation, and Partners Outdoors. These National government/industry coalitions provide impetus for further recreational tourism and project work at the local levels.

Volunteers

Volunteers are a valuable resource to the BLM. They maintain trails and facilities, serve as campground hosts, and provide other administrative support, and staff visitor centers. In 1998, volunteers contributed nearly 436,000 work hours valued at approximately \$5,468,000 to the BLM's recreation program.

Recreation Use Permits

Many unique recreational opportunities on the public lands are made available to the public through the issuance of permits to private individuals, non-profit organizations, commercial

operators, and organizers of competitive events. The BLM issues permits for recreation activities such as river use, outfitters (for hunting, backpacking, etc.), competitive events (e.g., land sailing, dog sled races and other organized events), and individual recreation use (e.g., camping and long term visitor areas).

Fee Sites

Working with industry, other governmental agencies, special interest groups, and the recreation site user, BLM is developing user fees programs and strategies for implementing entrance fees for special and/or unique recreational areas. The BLM is expanding fee collection through participation in the recreation fee demonstration program. The BLM plans to collect fee revenue totaling more than \$8,900,000 in 2000. (For additional information on BLM's fee program see the Collections sections and the Permanent Operating Account in this document.)

Interpretation/Education/Information

To assist the public in learning about and enjoying the recreational opportunities on public lands, BLM provides recreation information, interpretation, and education through wayside exhibits, visitor centers, employee and volunteer presentations and a variety of printed materials including brochures, maps, pamphlets, and other printed media. Working with other agencies, State, and local governments, and private partners, the BLM is expanding the recreation and educational information available on the Internet. One of the BLM's Performance Goals is to provide access to this information on the Internet so the public has an electronic alternative for obtaining one-stop recreation information.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- **Universal Access:** The Bureau continues to actively incorporate the concept of universal access into all of its programs, activities, and facilities to ensure availability to people with disabilities. Universal design was used in several recreation facilities including fishing piers, campgrounds, watchable wildlife viewing areas, and other outdoor recreation areas. For example, Nevada BLM made improvements to the Grimes Point Recreation Site which included accessible trails and restroom facilities and at Wilson Reservoir BLM installed an accessible fishing platform.
- **Recreation Fee Demonstration Program:** BLM's Recreation Fee Demonstration Program increased from 10 projects, collecting \$419,000 in 1997 to 67 fee projects in 1998, collecting \$3.5 million. The BLM had positive support from constituent groups and the public for its projects because of the extensive outreach effort that was conducted before the fees were instituted. The BLM has been able to develop several creative projects including several with county/state/federal partners, web based reservations, and price differential to spread recreation use. The Tent Rocks Area of Critical Environmental Concern in New Mexico, is an example of a successful joint project cited by GAO in its Progress Report to Congress on the Recreational Fee Demonstration

Program. The BLM and the Pueblo of Chochiti formed a partnership in which the Pueblo grants access to Tent Rocks through Pueblo property in exchange for co-management and revenue sharing. The BLM provides 20 percent of the revenues for a Pueblo scholarship fund and will fund a part-time position to monitor and patrol the National Recreation Trail in order to protect resources and provide for environmental education programs.

- **Electronic Recreation Information:** The BLM has made great efforts to provide electronic information to the public. The Bureau's participation in the award winning Recreation.gov and lead in the Public Land Information Center websites provides the public one stop shopping for Public Land information. The BLM has also found innovative ways to provide hiking information and issue permits through a website (example: Paria Canyon URL <http://paria.az.blm.gov/>).
- **Partnerships and Volunteers:** The BLM entered into a new partnership to provide appropriate recognition for the bicentennial events celebrating the Lewis and Clark expedition. Volunteerism continued to provide significant human resources in support of visitor services and providing quality recreation activities. Wyoming's Lander Field Office hosted a crew of American Hiking Society Volunteer Vacation Program participants for the second consecutive year who identified possible alternative routes on BLM lands for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail. More than 10,000 hours of volunteer service and \$104,000 for facility operation and maintenance were contributed to the National Oregon Trail Interpretive Center at Flagstaff Hill, Oregon. The Grand Junction Field Office, in Colorado, coordinated volunteers to extend the 18-Road Mountain Bike Trail, which now totals 73 miles in length.
- **Using alternative funding sources to complete planned projects:** The BLM continues to use alternate funding sources to supplement recreation management and the provision of appropriate recreation facilities. The California Off Highway Vehicle Fund continued to provide the major funding to maintain the outstanding OHV recreation opportunities on BLM managed lands in California. In Arizona, field offices have been able to improve visitor facilities and resource conditions by tapping Arizona State Grant Programs (Heritage Funds, Off-Highway Vehicle, & Water Protection Funds) and Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA) funding totaling \$4,000,000 over the last 6 years. Challenge cost share programs have also continued to be a successful tool to leverage partnership money and contributed services to support the ability to provide recreation opportunities on BLM managed lands.
- **Tourism:** BLM continued working with western gateways communities to develop a common strategy for sustainable tourism and related economic development. The Wyoming BLM Recreation program was recognized as a finalist for an Odyssey award by Travel Industry Association (TIA) of America. Judges regarded what the BLM did in carrying out the Mormon Trail Sesquicentennial Celebration as a departure from the perception that the BLM is concerned primarily with leasing public lands for grazing and mining. The TIA said BLM's actions "served as a model for government agencies, showing that they can and do play a significant and meaningful role in the travel and

tourism industry, in this case bringing history and heritage alive and making them part of the travel experience."

- **Providing on the ground recreation management:** Management of recreation resources is guided by the Recreation 2000 Strategic Plan and the Recreation 2000 Plan Update. The strategy directs BLM offices to identify primary areas for emphasis based on their own unique resources and visitor use patterns. This process, called "niche management" by the BLM, customizes the management of each local area according to its own resources and public demands and focuses recreation funding on the most significant resources and intensively used areas. In 1998, BLM field offices followed this philosophy to identify their own role as a recreation provider and direct their efforts to management of their highest priority resources. For example, more than 70 percent of BLM Field Offices identified trails or trail based recreation as a high priority for recreation management emphasis in their areas. This effort will help the offices with trail emphasis to establish priorities for scarce funding and workforce deployment.
- **Providing social and economic benefits to local communities:** The BLM recognizes the importance of public land recreation to neighboring communities. Efforts towards the development of economic assessment tools continued. The final assessment tool will provide valuable assistance to local jurisdictions making decisions about their economic future and the related social impacts of anticipated changes. The BLM has been a leader in Colorado in working with the San Luis valley communities and in work with communities adjacent to the Alpine Loop backcountry byway. Also in Colorado, the BLM is working in partnership with business and industry, local governments, other agencies, interested organizations, and local citizenry to develop a non-profit association to collaboratively implement the management plan for the Gold Belt Tour Backcountry Byway.
- **Recreation program recognition:** BLM's leadership role in recreation was recognized by several national organizations. The National Outdoor Leadership School presented an award to the Leave No Trace program coordinator for his continued efforts on behalf of land use ethics education. Leave No Trace is a hands-on educational program regarding land use ethics that is offered to students of all ages. The National Association for Interpretation once again recognized several outstanding BLM originated interpretive products and programs.
- **The trails community has also recognized BLM's leadership as a trail provider in both the motorized and human powered arena.** Carole Genaro, a BLM volunteer from Hudson, Wyoming, was recognized on November 15, at the 1998 National Trails Symposium Awards Banquet in Tucson AZ as the recipient of the Wyoming Trail Worker Award. Ms. Genaro was instrumental in organizing five fellow horseback riders to volunteer in evaluating over 150 miles of trail route for the Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (CDNST). The evaluation of these routes was extremely valuable to the BLM in designating the on-the-ground route for the CDNST. At the same ceremony, Jim Mahoney, Outdoor Recreation Planner from BLM's Phoenix Field Office was the recipient of the Arizona Trail Worker Award for work and skills on the Black Canyon Trail and the Maricopa Trail Complex.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	32,827	+ 350
FTE	437	0

The 2000 budget request is \$32,827,000 and 437 FTEs, a program increase of \$350,000 and 1 FTE above 1999. The \$350,000 increase has been designated for work in two specific areas: Hydro-power project re-licensing and support of the Tundra to Tropics initiative.

FERC Hydropower Re-licensing, (+ \$150,000) - The additional funds would be used in the Pacific Northwest (Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and California) for the review of non-Federal dam and reservoir withdrawals. Non-Federal organizations have use of Federal land to build dams and reservoirs for hydroelectricity and obtain a license issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). A number of FERC licenses that were issued in the 1940's and 1950's are expiring, and are now up for re-licensing. Many of the licenses that are subject to renewal do not have provisions and conditions that considered the role of travel and tourism in supporting economic and social values.

The additional \$150,000 would provide for assessing the recreation values during the review of the "active" FERC projects planned for review in 2000. This is consistent with BLM's mission goal to Provide Opportunities for Environmentally Responsible Recreation. The magnitude of the re-licensing workload exceeds the BLM's present capability in the recreation program. The BLM estimates that in addition to the \$150,000 request, approximately \$100,000 of the funding needed for this effort would come from within the base funding.

One example of the benefits that can result from these re-licensing reviews occurred at Hauser Lake on the Missouri River, in Montana. Hauser Lake was receiving a tremendous amount of recreation use due to its location along the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. Part of the re-licensing agreement with Montana Power Company was for them to sell 150 acres to the local Conservation Fund, which through exchange has transferred ownership of the land to the BLM. In addition, the Montana Power Company is contributing over \$1,000,000 towards the construction, operations and maintenance of a day-use/over night recreation facility which was donated to BLM by Lewis and Clark County. Due to the unique recreational opportunities, wildlife and wetlands habitat, and endangered species in this area, local, state, and Federal agencies, along with environmental interest groups have developed a long term recreation management plan for this area. This private, State and Federal partnership has been a win/win proposition for the recreating public.

Tundra to Tropics, (+ \$200,000) - Funding would be directed to Alaska to increase BLM's knowledge of how increased visitation affects natural and cultural resource values. This is a

multi-year effort. Visitor use in Alaska continues to increase as roads and services improve and travel costs decline. Much of the visitor use in Alaska is related to commercially operated tour and guiding operations. Improvements have been made and additional improvements are planned for the Dalton, Taylor, Denali, and Richardson highway corridors. These improvements and improved access to major waterways will likely result in dramatic increases in visitor use. Currently, BLM is constrained by limited funding in determining how the increase in visitation and the supporting infrastructure development is currently affecting and will affect the natural and cultural resource values in this remote region of the country. The results of this study would help in the development of NEPA documents, land use plans, and use authorizations. The additional funds would be used to contract surveys for visitor preferences, public needs, and limits of acceptable change.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Recreation Site Projects	548	412	400
Recreation Use Permits Issued	263,176	312,500	300,000
Special Recreation Permits	37,563	23,151	23,000
Interpretation, Environmental Education Activities and Products Delivered	2,882	2,329	2,300
Congressional/Administrative Designations Evaluated	159	165	165
Other Recreation Evaluations	254	177	170

The requested program increases are being directed to Hydropower re-licensing and Tundra to Tropics. This work does not reflect itself in the workload measure table above. Since the cost and quality of service at BLM recreation sites are going up the overall work accomplished is reduced slightly.

Activity: Recreation Management

Subactivity: Recreation Operations

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$2,636,000 and 40 FTE.

Funds in this program are generated from receipts collected at certain BLM recreation sites and are used to improve the condition of recreation facilities from which fees are collected. Specifically, the fees are directed towards recreation facilities maintenance, capital improvements, and general operational costs at the fee sites. In addition, fees are collected through the issuance of special recreation use permits which are also deposited in this account. The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) and further expanded collection authority for recreation use fees and directed that the fees be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the United States. Funds deposited in the account are subject to be appropriated in the following fiscal year through the "Management of Lands and Resources" appropriation and are available until expended.

In 1993, Congress amended the recreation fee collection provisions of the LWCF Act. The amendments allowed the BLM to retain and spend up to 15 percent of recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs; assess fees for a much broader range of recreation sites; charge an entrance fee for National Conservation Areas; and expanded the ability to charge for Federal recreation passports (Golden Age and Golden Access).

In 2000, BLM's goal is to increase recreation fee collections to an anticipated \$8,900,000, an increase of \$1,500,000 over projected collections in 1999. From this total, \$2,636,000 in recreation fee collections will occur under the authority of the LWCF Act, of which \$395,000 would be used for covering the cost of collections. The remaining \$5,264,000 would be collected under the authority of the recreation fee demonstration pilots, authorized through the 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act. Many of the existing LWCF recreation sites will be converted to demonstration pilots in 1999. This will result in a shift in collections from LWCF to the demonstration pilots. (For more information on the Pilots collections refer to the Permanent Operating Account toward the back of this document.)

Under the LWCF Act the fee structure at each site is evaluated biennially to ensure that the fees are comparable to similar sites in the surrounding area. These fees combined with appropriated funds are used to maintain buildings, shelters, water supply systems, fences, parking areas, landscaping; to pump vault toilets and dump stations; to replace or repair broken or non-functioning facilities; to modify facilities to accessibility standards, and collect trash at recreation sites.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Oil and Gas Mgt. \$	54,570	53,764	+ 1,412	+ 150	55,326	+ 1,562
FTE	719	720			729	+ 9
Coal Management \$	7,017	7,188	+ 189	+ 150	7,527	+ 339
FTE	81	83			88	+ 5
Other Minerals Mgt. \$	8,776	8,992	+ 235	+ 150	9,377	+ 385
FTE	115	118			122	+ 4
Total Dollars	70,363	69,944	+ 1,836	+ 450	72,230	+ 2,286
Total FTE	915	921			939	+ 18

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Energy and mineral resources generate the highest commercial economic production values of uses of the public lands. Of the total \$1.1 billion in annual revenues in 1998, energy and mineral development on public lands generated nearly \$1 billion through royalties, rents, bonuses, sales and fees. Energy and minerals also generated about 95% of the total \$10.5 billion of production value from the public lands. The total direct and indirect economic output impact of the mineral production value in 1998 amounted to \$23 billion.

The public lands produce 33% of the Nation's coal, 11% of its natural gas, and 5% of its oil. These lands also produce a large portion of the Nation's fertilizer minerals, mineral materials, gold, silver, and other metals. In 1998 BLM administered 370 coal leases and about 46,000 oil and gas leases, of which approximately 20,000 are producing. Last year the BLM managed production of over 15 million cubic yards of sand, gravel, and other mineral materials. In addition to managing energy and mineral exploration and development on public lands, the BLM also provides technical supervision of mineral development on Indian lands.

The BLM recognizes and strives to support the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals and energy and other resources found on public lands. A significant aspect of BLM's strategic plan is to provide opportunities for commercial production from public lands, especially energy and minerals, in an environmentally sound and responsible manner and in a way that incorporates quality service standards to users. The funding for this activity is directly tied to achieving this goal. All activities in the energy and minerals program collectively work toward contributing to this strategy through the leasing, permitting and compliance programs.

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Oil and Gas Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$55,326,000 and 729 FTE.

The oil and gas program managed by the BLM is one of the major mineral leasing programs in the Department of the Interior, producing 11 percent of our natural gas and 5 percent of the oil in the U.S. The market value of oil and gas produced from public lands was in excess of \$6 billion in 1998. The BLM manages more than 46,000 onshore oil and gas leases on Federal lands, of which about 20,000 leases were in producing status at the end of 1998. The management of this program is critical to achieving the BLM's strategic goal of ensuring environmentally responsible commercial activities on public lands. The goals and economic values generated by the oil and gas program are described in the Annual Performance Plan (APP) accompanying this document. A significant portion of the oil and gas program is directed to fulfilling the trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and Indian mineral owners. In this capacity, the BLM supervises operational activity on 3,750 Indian oil and gas leases, advises Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) and American Indian Tribe and mineral owners on leasing matters.

The oil and gas program experienced significant growth in domestic demand in 1997 and 1998 due to favorable economic factors for the industry. Much of this expansion is due to the current interest in coalbed methane shows in Wyoming and Utah. This high demand is expected to carry over through 1999 and into 2000 and beyond.

The Department of Energy (DOE) projects domestic drilling to continue the growth started in 1997, especially for natural gas. In addition to the overall trends, drilling on Federal lands is likely to be strong in 1999 due to the peak in increased competitive leasing in 1992-1995.

Leasing Systems

Oil and gas leasing will continue to be completed under the competitive process with parcels not leased becoming available under the noncompetitive procedures. Leases will be issued for the primary term of ten years and will incorporate all required practices included in Resource Management Plans.

The BLM will hold about 77 competitive lease sales in 1999 and 2000, consisting of approximately 9,300 parcels. This should result in over 6,000 leases being issued. From 1996 to 1998, the leasing program experienced an increase of 10% in non-competitive new leases issued, and more significantly, 30% in new competitive leases issued.

The largest oil and gas lease sale, since the passage of the Reform Act in 1987, was held in Wyoming in December 1998 where 278 parcels sold for more than \$15 million. The state of Wyoming will receive \$7,500,000 of this \$15 million for use for schools, roads and other needs. In addition, Wyoming will receive 50% of the royalties received from production on these leases.

Post Lease Work

Post-lease actions are taken by the BLM to permit the lessee to use the rights contained in the lease and include actions which ensure compliance with the lease terms and the protection of other resources present. These include the review and approval of Applications for Permit to Drill (APD's), including NEPA compliance, subsequent well operations through the end of the well-life, and plugging and abandonment. Many issues related to production are also reviewed, for example, commingling, venting and flaring, and off-lease measurement to ensure proper handling and reporting.

*High altitude well pad*

The trend of increased exploration as seen in the 30% increase in APD's received in 1997 continued in 1998 with an increase of 10% above 1997. The BLM expects the high interest trend to continue and estimates that approximately 3,300 APD's will be processed in 1999. The BLM has shifted program funds and personnel from post-APD functions to meet industries unforeseen increased demand for APD approvals for oil and gas production.

*Reclamation of well pad above***Inspection and Enforcement**

The BLM developed an oil and gas inspection and enforcement (I&E) strategy to fulfill the Secretary's responsibilities under the *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act* (30 U.S.C. 1701 *et seq.*) for enforcing regulations governing mineral leasing on Federal and Tribal lands. This strategy ensures operator compliance with lease terms and approval requirements to protect the environment, public health and safety and to provide an equitable return to the public and Indian mineral owners. Activities include both on-the-ground inspections and review of records submitted by the operators and independent third parties.

Emphasis in 2000 will continue on production verification to ensure proper reporting for royalty purposes. Funds and staffing have been committed to increase review of available records without decreasing other vital inspection and enforcement activities. However it has been necessary to shift funding away from leasing activities in order to emphasize production verification. This should result in accurate reporting and increases in royalty recoveries for the Federal and Indian mineral owners from increasing production.

Reservoir Management

Reservoir management activities include review and approval of agreements such as communitization, unitization and gas storage. These types of agreements result in more

efficient resource recovery while minimizing environmental impacts. Another major component of reservoir management is the Federal and Indian drainage, and Indian diligence programs.

About 200 cases annually are identified as potential drainage situations and are subjected to additional review to find out whether actual drainage is occurring. Of those reviewed in detail, current statistics show that approximately 20 will result in actual drainage cases. The BLM has reduced its drainage case backlog to a "maintenance level" of approximately 1,600 cases. The BLM is also responsible for ensuring that producing Indian leases are diligently developed. On an annual basis, the BLM reviews 20 percent of all producing Indian leases to determine if the operators are meeting diligence requirements.

Indian Lands

The BLM works with the Minerals Management Service (MMS) and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) to ensure proper management of Indian oil and gas properties in fulfilling the Secretary's trust responsibilities to Indian Tribes and individual mineral owners. The BLM's role before a lease sale on Tribal lands is purely advisory. While the BLM may make recommendations concerning economic and other resource evaluation matters, pre-sale activities are carried out almost exclusively by the BIA and the individual Tribes. Supervision of operational activities such as drilling and producing, recommendations of reservoir management activities, and technical assistance as requested are under the purview of the BLM, unless contracted to the Tribe under a self governance agreement. The BLM's focus is on ensuring timely and proper development, maximizing economic resource recovery, and ensuring accurate production reporting.

In 1998, 143 new wells were drilled on Indian lands, and over 3,061 inspections were conducted for Indian properties. At the start of 1999, there will be over 9,808 wells on Indian leases. Oil and gas development activity on Indian lands is expected to follow the upward trends predicted for Federal lands during the next several years.

Inspection and enforcement work on Indian leases is conducted both by the BLM and by Tribal personnel through cooperative agreements with the Tribes. The BLM has active cooperative agreements under *Section 202 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act*, for inspection and enforcement activities with 5 tribes: the Jicarilla Apache Tribe and the Navajo Nation in New Mexico, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in Colorado, and the Assiniboine Sioux Tribe and Crow Tribe in Montana. The BLM also has an agreement with the Southern Ute Tribe in Colorado which is inactive. A 1998 regulatory change authorizes the BLM to pay 100% of tribal costs for work performed under these agreements.

BLM also has self-determination contracts under *Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)* for oil and gas activities with the Blackfeet and Chippewa-Cree tribes in Montana. These programs not only support the Congressional initiative of tribal self-determination, they result in technical training and long-term employment for tribal members. Although the Tribes carry out the on-the-ground inspection activities on tribal leases, the BLM is still actively involved in the oversight of these activities to ensure that the Secretary's trust responsibility is fulfilled.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

The BLM published the Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and Record of Decision (ROD) for the Northeast National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska (NPR-A) Integrated Activity Plan in October 1998. BLM will offer oil and gas leases under the Record of Decision in 1999. Other efforts directed by the ROD will be started in 1999 and continue in 2000.

The Naval Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 1 (NOSR 1) and those public domain lands included within the undeveloped tracts of Oil Shale Reserve Numbered 3 (NOSR 3) were transferred to the BLM, as required by the 1998 *National Defense Authorization Act (H.R. 1119 section 7439(a)(3))* from the Secretary of Energy. The BLM will offer for lease in 1999 under the *Mineral Leasing Act (30 U.S.C. 181 et seq.)* the developed lands within NOSR 3. In 1999 the BLM will continue to complete NEPA analysis for the undeveloped portions of NOSR 1 & 3 to make parcels available for leasing under the mineral leasing laws and facilitate the management of these lands under *FLPMA*. During 1999 and beyond the BLM is coordinating with DOE to identify the remediation and restoration work which needs to be completed to insure safe and productive lands.

The BLM oil and gas program generates receipts from filing fees, bonuses, rentals and royalty payments. All receipts from Federal leasing (except filing fees) are divided among the Treasury, the Reclamation Fund, and the states or counties in which the leased lands are located. Receipts from Indian leases go directly to the Indian mineral owner. Lease operations, which include approval and inspection functions, including production verification, performed by BLM on all active Federal and Indian leases, are an important element in ensuring that proper royalty payments are made. A part of this function involves production accountability inspections.

Rents, Bonuses, Royalties from Oil and Gas Leasing, 1996-1998
(000's).

	1997 (Actual)	1998 (Actual)	1999 (Projected)	2000 (projected)
Filing Fees, Bonuses, Rentals	93,000	110,039	87,970	83,507
Royalty Payments	670,000	762,561	752,487*	744,775*
Total	763,000	872,600	840,457	828,282

*reflects decrease in oil prices

During 1998 the BLM lease sale offers generated over \$77 million, the highest income from oil and gas lease sales in the last 15 years. Lease sales in Wyoming continually broke the records; the October 1998 sale of 308 parcels brought in more than \$10 million and the December sale of 278 parcels generating \$15 million.

In order to best protect public mineral resources and royalties, the BLM is looking to step up its production verification efforts in 1999. In 1998, 122 inspection personnel were assigned to conduct inspection and enforcement activities on Federal and Indian oil and gas leases.

With that personnel, the BLM completed over 12,000 inspections, issued over 3,800 incidents of noncompliance and uncovered under-reporting of over 137,000 bbl of oil and over 3.7 billion cubic feet of gas (Federal and Indian).

In 1998 BLM maintained one self-determination contract and initiated a new agreement in Montana in early 1999 for the management of the oil and gas resource on two reservations. In addition, the BLM has agreements with Indian Tribes under *Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 (FOGRMA)* for the inspection and enforcement for oil and gas activities on their lands.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	55,326	150
FTE	720	+ 9

The 2000 Budget Request for Oil and Gas Management is \$55,326,000, a program increase of \$150,000 and an increase of 9 FTE above the 1999 enacted level. The \$150,000 increase will be used to implement the Indian Revitalization Initiative within the oil and gas subactivity.

The increase in 9 FTE represents an adjustment to the actual FTE use anticipated in 2000. It is consistent with the increased program emphasis on production verification inspections. This increase will be accommodated within the requested funding level.

Revitalization of Indian Country (+ \$150,000) - The requested \$150,000 would be used to initiate new contracts with additional Tribes under the *Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)* to assume responsibility for their portions of the BLM oil and gas program. In addition, BLM would increase the work it performs for Tribes that do not elect to pursue contracts under *P.L. 638* or *FOGRMA*.

Tribes have begun to contract with the BLM under the *Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638)* to assume their respective portions of the BLM's programs. By law, the Secretary's trust responsibility is not diminished by the contracting of these functions to the Tribes and the BLM must continue to provide oversight of the contracted function. Contracting with the tribes under *P.L. 93-638* is mandatory and is resulting in a significant increase in costs to the BLM. The law provides that the Federal government fund not only the direct program costs of the contracted program but also includes indirect and support costs, as well as start-up costs. These costs exceed those currently incurred because BLM inspections are completed on both Indian leases and federal leases by the same inspectors. The BLM currently has contracts with the Chippewa - Cree and the Blackfeet Tribes in Montana.

The inspection and enforcement work on Indian leases is conducted both by the BLM and by Tribal personnel through cooperative agreements with the Tribes. The BLM has active cooperative agreements under *Section 202 of the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act*, which support the technical assistance goals in the BLM's strategic plan, to contract with Tribes in fulfilling the governments Trust Responsibilities. The BLM currently has agreements with 5 tribes that address oil and gas functions: the Jicarilla Apache Tribe and the Navajo Nation in New Mexico, the Ute Mountain Ute Tribe in Colorado, and the Assiniboine Sioux Tribe and the Blackfeet Tribe in Montana. The BLM also has an agreement with the Southern Ute Tribe in Colorado which is inactive. In 1997, eight Tribal inspectors conducted 240 inspections on Tribal Lands under these agreements. A 1998 regulatory change authorizes the BLM to pay 100% of tribal costs for work performed under these agreements.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
O&G Leasing (leases issued)	4,485	3,150	3,150
O&G Operations (APDs processed)	3,061	3,300	3,500
Reservoir Management (drainage cases administered)	855	980	950
Technical Assistance on the Indian Lands (number of inspection types conducted)	2,972	2,000	2,000
O&G Agreements (number)	244	280	280
O&G Compliance (inspection types completed)	12,482	14,800	14,800

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Coal Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$7,527,000 and 88 FTE.

The BLM manages about 31 percent of all coal resources in the United States and indirectly affects the use of at least an additional 10 percent. Approximately 60 percent of Western coal is federally owned and an additional 20 percent is managed or affected by the Federal Government. Coal produced from the Powder River Basin in Montana and Wyoming, one of the major coal-producing areas on public lands, accounts for over 80% of Federal coal production. Nationally, about 90 percent of the coal produced is consumed by electric utilities for the generation of electricity.

Coal provides 56 percent of the total net electricity generated in America each day.

As of September 30, 1998, there were 355 Federal coal leases covering about 523,600 acres of Federal lands or subsurface mineral ownership. There were approximately 128 producing Federal leases at the end of 1998. Production from these leases in 1998 amounted to 347,718,000 tons with a market value of almost \$3 billion. These leases generated \$283,712,000 in non-Tribal Federal royalties during 1998. In 2000, the coal program will focus on providing opportunities for the production and transport of commercial goods and services, incorporating comprehensive land health standards into commercial use authorizations, improving our customer services, reducing future liabilities created by unauthorized uses, and providing technical support to Tribes and Indian mineral owners.

Coal Leasing

At present, Federal coal leasing relies solely on the Lease by Application (LBA) process in which the initiative to lease is taken by industry, instead of relying on regional lease sales undertaken at the Department's initiative. The Governor (or a representative) from each State in the coal region advise BLM on coal leasing activities and policies.

During 1998, BLM issued 4 competitive coal leases and received about \$31 million in bonus bids, which are receivable over a 5 year period. Lease sales will be offered in Montana, New Mexico, Colorado, Utah and Wyoming during 1999.

Post-Lease Actions

The coal operations workload is a mandatory workload to administer existing leases. This includes all exploration and development activities that occur on Federal and Tribal lands after the issuance of a coal license or lease including: exploration, development and production, production verification, and conservation of the resource through oversight of diligent development, bonding, and resource recovery and protection plan (R2P2) approval on Federally owned coal. Other post-lease actions that are typically initiated by the lessee, include lease modifications, royalty rate reductions, formation of logical mining units, assignments,

relinquishments, and readjustments. Timely completion of post lease actions is critical to assure compliance with the statutory goals of diligent development, continued operation, maximum economic recovery, and conservation of the coal resource.

Technical Assistance on Indian Lands

The BLM is responsible for providing technical expertise to Indian mineral owners on the development and production of coal resources. The BLM also provides inspection, enforcement and production verification on Indian leases. Under *PL 93-638 (Indian Self Determination Act)* the BLM has one contract in place with the Crow Tribe in Montana. The BLM also provides additional support for tribal management of their mineral resources in New Mexico. Mine plan reviews and other technical reviews by BLM occur throughout the year. These technical reviews ensure that the Indian Tribes are receiving maximum economic recovery, diligent development, and conservation of the coal resources.

The BLM is active in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC). The BLM provides support to a number of IMSC initiatives each year. The BLM also has been involved in forming a training team to develop materials to educate the Indian community about the royalty program.

Inspection and Enforcement Activities

The BLM performs inspection and enforcement on producing and non-producing coal leases. This on-the-ground inspection is required to detect unauthorized activities (drilling, exploration, trespass, or production) and to support work activities under the post-lease actions workload measure.

BLM conducts quarterly inspections, and production verifications on producing Federal and Tribal coal leases. BLM inspects non-producing leases at least annually. Emphasis continues to be placed on: 1) inspection and enforcement activities on Tribal and Federal producing leases, and 2) independent calculation of production and production verification.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- BLM leased 4 parcels for coal development in Alabama (40 acres), Oklahoma (90 acres), Utah (1,288 acres) and Wyoming (1,428 acres).
- The Crow Tribe continues to manage the coal and sand and gravel resources on the Crow Reservation under a *P.L. 93-638 (Indian Self Determination Act)* contract.

In October 1998 Wyoming BLM received a record bonus bid from a competitive coal lease sale. Ark Land Company bid 38.3 cents per ton, which amounts to over \$44,557 per acre. The State of Wyoming will receive half of the bonus bid of \$158,000,000, or \$79,000,000 which will help pay for schools, roads and other state needs.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	7,527	+150
FTE	88	5

The 2000 Budget Request is \$7,527,000, a program increase of \$150,000 and an increase of 5 FTE above the 1999 enacted level. The \$150,000 increase will be used to support the Indian Revitalization Initiative.

Revitalization of Indian Country (+ \$150,000) - The BLM is requesting an additional \$150,000 within the Coal subactivity to implement the Revitalization of Indian Country Initiative. Recently, the Crow Tribe has contracted with the BLM under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) to assume their respective portions of the BLM's programs. By law, the Secretary's trust responsibility is not diminished by the contracting of these functions to the Tribes and the BLM must continue to provide oversight of the contracted function. Contracting with the tribes under P.L. 93-638 is mandatory and is resulting in a significant increase in costs to the BLM. The law provides that the Federal government fund not only the direct program costs of the contracted program and includes indirect and support costs, as well as start-up costs. The contract costs exceed those currently incurred because BLM inspections are completed on both Indian leases and federal leases by the same inspectors.

Indian coal resources continue to provide a significant source of revenue to the Indian community. In 1997, alone, the revenue generated from coal resources amounted to more than \$783,000,000. The royalties received by Tribes in 1997 amounted to nearly \$67,000,000 and \$56,000,000 in 1998. It is incumbent on the BLM to insure producing leases are inspected quarterly and that Indian mineral owners receive a fair return. This request will enable the BLM to complete these inspections and insure full recovery of the coal resource and to fulfill the Federal governments Trust Responsibility.

The requested funds in the coal program will be utilized to provide technical assistance for mineral operations on Indian lands. The BLM provides technical reviews of mining contracts, mining plans, exploration and reclamation plans, mineral agreements, and recommends bonding levels. BLM provides technical expertise for post-lease inspections of operations and verifies production from operations on Indian lands.

Also additional funding will provide opportunities to Tribes for the development of *P.L. 638 (Indian Self Determination Act)* contracts for Tribal management of their coal resources. BLM currently has one such agreement and needs the additional funding to provide other Tribes the opportunity to manage the coal resources.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Coal Leases Issued (number)	4	15	4
Post-Lease Actions (number)	133	174	175
Technical Assistance on Indian Lands (number of Actions Reviewed)	55	71	81
Inspections on Production Verifications Completed (number)	959	1,022	1,000

Activity: Energy and Minerals Management

Subactivity: Other Mineral Resources

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$9,377,000 and 122 FTE.

Federal lands are the source of important mineral resources for the Nation such as geothermal, potassium, phosphorus, sodium, potash, lead, zinc, sand, gravel and other minerals. During 1998 the products produced from public lands had a value of over \$1,358 million and generated approximately \$83 million in federal royalties from minerals managed under this subactivity. The leases and prospecting permits for all minerals currently authorized in this subactivity are represented in the associated table.

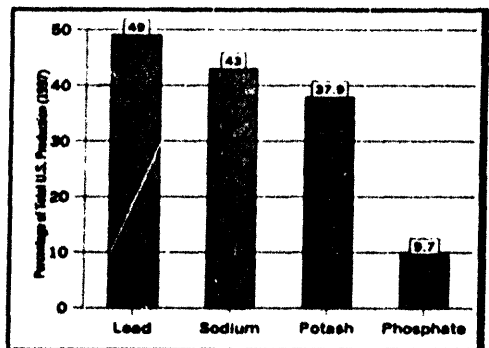
Sand, gravel and other mineral materials are provided to state and local governments and non-profit organizations on a free use basis. BLM sells these materials for private and commercial uses on a contract basis. Federal lands are an important source for these materials in many rapidly expanding communities in the West.

Commodity	leases	prospecting permits
Geothermal	311	10
Phosphate	99	1
Potash	138	3
Sodium (inc. Trona)	137	0
Lead/Zinc	36	6
Other Minerals	47	20
Total	768	39

Other Mineral Resources Leases and Prospecting Permits (as of September 30, 1998)

Authorization and Leasing

The BLM issues authorizations (permits, contracts, leases, and licenses) for extraction of mineral resources other than coal, oil and gas, from public lands. The BLM is, also, responsible for doing mineral resource assessments in support of leasing geothermal and non-energy minerals on public lands, National Forest System lands, and other lands in which the Federal government owns part or all of the mineral estate, and where the lands are open to leasing. This includes ensuring compliance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and ensuring the terms of the lease or



Federal and Indian Sales Volumes as a percentage of total U.S. Production, Calendar Year 1997

authorization reduce future liabilities to the government. During 1999 and 2000 BLM field offices will incorporate land health standards into new minerals authorizations.

Technical Support of Indian Minerals

In support of the Secretary of the Interior's Trust Responsibilities, the BLM provides technical support to Tribes and Indian mineral owners for mineral resources other than coal, oil or gas. The BLM is responsible for management of all solid mineral operations on Tribal lands. This responsibility includes sand and gravel, when Tribes authorize removal through a lease. The BLM responsibility includes approval of plans of operations, as well as inspection and enforcement activities. These technical reviews ensure that the Indian Tribes are receiving maximum economic recovery, diligent development, and conservation of the mineral resources. BLM will also pursue opportunities for contracting minerals workload with interested Tribes.

The BLM is active in the Indian Minerals Steering Committee (IMSC). The IMSC is composed of members from five Department bureaus that manage Indian mineral leases, as well as members from the Office of the Secretary. The BLM provides support to a number of IMSC initiatives each year. The BLM also has been involved in forming a training team to develop materials to educate the Indian community about the royalty program.

Inspection and Enforcement and Production Verification

Inspection and enforcement (I & E) actions, including production verification of producing leases, are conducted at least quarterly to ensure that all revenues from Federal and Tribal leases are accurately reported, that operations follow the approved mine plan, and that the correct royalty rate is being applied. Annual on-the-ground inspections of non-producing non-energy mineral leases, licenses, contracts, and permits are also required.

Mineral material permits and contracts are inspected to verify production and evaluate compliance with NEPA and other requirements. When routine compliance inspections, or other information, show the unauthorized removal of mineral materials, BLM investigates the alleged minerals trespass and takes necessary action to resolve these cases.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM published and received comments on the proposed Management of Solid Minerals other than Coal regulations (43 CFR 3500) during 1998. Final regulations will be published in 1999. The regulations were written in "plain language" and reorganized for easier use.

The BLM published the final Geothermal Resources regulations in 1998 for which BLM received the Hammer Award.

In 1998, and continuing in 1999, the emphasis in mineral materials I&E actions will be to ensure accurate accounting for the mineral materials removed. The number of inspections will be based on volume produced, with larger operations being inspected more frequently. This will help to prevent the loss of Federal revenues by deterring illegal removals.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$(000's)	9,377	+ 150
FTE	122	+ 4

The 2000 Budget Request is \$9,377,000, a program increase of \$150,000 and an increase of 4 FTE above the 1999 enacted level. The \$150,000 increase will be used to implement the Indian Revitalization Initiative within the Other Minerals subactivity.

Revitalization of Indian Country (+ \$150,000) - The BLM is requesting \$150,000 additional funding within the Other Minerals Subactivity to implement the Revitalization of Indian Country. Recently the Crow Tribe has contracted with the BLM under the Indian Self-Determination Act (P.L. 93-638) to assume their respective portion of the BLM other mineral resource program. By law, the Secretary's trust responsibility is not diminished by the contracting of these functions to the Tribes and the BLM must continue to provide oversight of the contracted function. Contracting with the tribes under P.L. 93-638 is mandatory and is resulting in a significant increase in costs to the BLM because the program staff currently manages operations on all Indian leases for numerous tribes and the operations on Federal lands. The law provides that the Federal government fund not only the direct program costs of the contracted program and includes indirect and support costs, as well as start-up costs.

The production of the minerals supported by this subactivity on Tribal lands provides significant economic benefits to Tribes. In 1998 mineral production for minerals other than oil, gas, or coal had a sales value of over \$45 million and generated royalties for the Tribes of nearly \$10 million. This money was generated by eight different commodities and from many different operations. The additional funds requested for the other minerals subactivity has the potential to generate significant revenue increases for the specific Tribes through more diligent inspections and enforcement.

In addition, BLM will provide additional opportunities to Tribes for management of their mineral resources. Currently the BLM has one *P.L. 93-638* contract with the Crow Tribe for the management of the coal and sand and gravel resources on their Reservation. Other Tribes are expected to benefit through additional contracting with the BLM under the *Indian Self Determination Act* for the management of their mineral resources. For Tribes that do not contract with the BLM the additional funding will be focused on improving the quality of BLM's support. This will involve additional inspections of producing leases and enhanced training opportunities for Tribal members.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Non-energy Mineral and Geothermal Leases Issued (number)	20	35	35
Post-Lease Actions for non-energy leasing (number processed)	101	115	115
Mineral Material Disposal Issues	4,190	3,500	3,500
Technical Assistance for Other Minerals Operations on Indian Lands (number of Actions Reviewed)	150	160	170
Inspections and Production Verification Completed (number)	4,575	3,800	3,800
Minerals Materials Trespass Cases Closed (number)	38	50	50

Activity: Alaska Minerals

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Alaska Minerals	2,743	3,092	+ 55	-1,000	2,147	-945
FTE	20	20	0	0	20	0

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$2,147,000 and 20 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,000,000.

The Alaska Minerals program is responsible for the assessment of mineral resources on Federal lands in Alaska to help identify the full range of land-use management alternatives and policy options. The assessments ensure effective public and private mineral supply decisions through reliable cost analyzes of alternate sources of mineral supply, mineral extraction technologies, and policy scenarios. In addition, the BLM develops cost effective techniques to characterize the environmental hazards associated with wastes from past mining and minerals processing operations in Alaska. This program directly supports the BLM Strategic Goal to provide quality economic and technical assistance and to promote collaborative leadership.

Mineral Assessment

Mineral assessments of the Koyukuk Mining District and the Stikine Area of the Tongass National Forest commenced during 1997. Airborne geophysical surveys were flown in both areas in cooperation with the State of Alaska. Major field work for these assessments will be completed during 2000. Economic modeling for mineral deposit types in the areas will then be conducted, databases will be updated, and final reports will be completed in 2001.

Abandoned Mine Lands

During 2000, field work for abandoned mine inventories of the Koyukuk Mining District and the Stikine area of the Tongass National Forest will be completed. Database development of the AML inventory and hazard ranking will be completed in 2001.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- The completion in 1999 of a mineral assessment of Ahtna, Inc. Native Corporation land selections within Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve.
- The completion of an airborne geophysical survey of the Ketchikan area of southeast Alaska.

- Mineral resource information and economic analysis were provided to the Forest Service to assist in the Chugach National Forest planning process during 1999.
- Data management efforts completed during 1998 and 1999 include the development, publication and internet posting of a guide to geologic and minerals information in conjunction with the interagency consortium on Alaska minerals; the development and posting of Federal and State mining claim information on the internet was begun in 1998. In addition, additional space for rock samples and an internet-accessible inquiry system were funded at the Alaska Geologic Materials Center.
- Economic analysis of mineral development potential for the NPRA and Sitka-Hoonah Ranger Districts were conducted during 1997; economic analyses in support of the Wrangell-St. Elias mineral assessment and the Chugach National Forest planning process were provided in 1999.
- In 1999, expertise was provided to the nationwide AML program as well as BLM-specific issues within Alaska. Former Bureau of Mines procedures and expertise were integrated into BLM's contribution to the overall interagency effort.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	2,147	-1,000
FTE	20	0

The 2000 Budget Request for Alaska Minerals is \$2,147,000 and 20 FTE, a program decrease of \$1,000,000. The decrease eliminates funding made available by Congress in 1999 for the completion of airborne geophysical surveys and the BLM participation and support of the interagency minerals information consortium efforts to preserve and make available data on mineral resources in Alaska. In 1998, the BLM was able to post geologic and minerals information on the internet and in 1999 will make information on mining claims available via the internet. The decrease is requested based on the accomplishments possible in 1998 and 1999 and in order to redirect funding to higher operational priorities requested elsewhere in the 2000 budget.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Mineral Land Assessment (000s acres)*	5,000	188*	200
Abandoned Mine Assessments (# completed)	25	25	23

* During 1999, workload measure units were changed from thousands of acres to number of sites examined.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Alaska Conveyance \$	30,448	31,131	+ 756	-2,400	29,487	-1,644
FTE	310	314		-4	310	-4
Cadastral Survey \$	11,236	12,312	+ 356	+ 2,000	14,668	+ 2,356
FTE	140	145		+ 12	157	+ 12
Lands and Realty \$	29,395	30,139	+ 813	0	30,952	+ 813
FTE	397	400		+ 4	404	+ 4
Total Dollars	71,079	73,582	+ 1,925	-400	76,107	+ 1,525
Total FTE	847	859		+ 12	871	+ 12

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM is responsible for assuring that the public is allowed to use, where appropriate, the public lands. In meeting this responsibility, the BLM evaluates whether a proposed use may result in damage to the natural resources on the public lands, and ensures that the user takes steps to reduce potential natural resource damage. Also under this activity, the BLM maintains current and historic land title records, including the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), which is the foundation of the land tenure system of the United States. The combined effect of these services is to help promote the economic well-being of the Nation in a sustainable fashion now and into the future.

To assure certainty in land transactions involving the public lands, the BLM provides realty and cadastral survey products and services to State, county, and Tribal governments, and to Federal agencies. Commercial users of the public lands rely on services provided by the BLM, including authorization for rights-of-way (ROW), filming, and communication sites. Every year thousands of companies apply to the BLM to obtain ROW grants to use public lands for roads, pipelines, transmission lines, and communication sites. Film producers apply to the BLM for authorization to shoot movies on the public lands. Communication sites are essential to the transmission of television broadcasts and cellular telephone calls. Many of these ROWs provide for the basic infrastructure of society, meeting the needs of local cities and towns. The economic value of realty resources provided by the BLM in 1998 was \$18 million.

Also under this activity, the BLM conducts its statutory responsibilities to convey land, (title transfers and associated cadastral surveys) specifically to the State of Alaska, Native corporations, and Native individuals, among others.

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Alaska Conveyance and Lands

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$29,487,000 and 310 FTEs.

The Alaska Conveyance and Lands Program is multifaceted, with many mandates that affect the management of approximately 180 million acres of land in the State of Alaska. In addition to completing land transfers to the State, Native corporations, and individual allottees, the program includes preparing navigability reports, administering the townsite trustee program, managing ANCSA 17(b) easements, processing land use authorizations, recovering title to erroneously conveyed land for reconveyance to individual Native applicants, and supporting automation and modernization initiatives. This program supports communities through land entitlements and land tenure adjustments, a long-term goal in the Annual Performance Plan.

The BLM is statutorily required (pursuant to ANCSA, ANILCA, and the Alaska Statehood Act) to transfer a total of more than 155 million acres of Federal lands (slightly less than the size of Texas) within Alaska to other ownership. To complete this transfer, BLM determines priorities in consultation with customers and completes surveys of Alaska State and Native selection lands. Thousands of inholdings, such as those related to ANCSA §14(h) (cemetery and historic sites), mining claims, Native allotments, etc., must be surveyed. Surveys are required for ANCSA §14 (c) (village reconveyance of inholdings) selections and for land exchanges between the Federal government and other parties.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- Completed the resolution of 600 pending Native allotment parcels (10% of the total). This resolution is a complex adjudicative process that requires extensive field time and coordination efforts with the Native applicants and BIA service provider contractors
- Continued to emphasize the use of *P.L. 93- 638* (Indian self-determination) agreements with Native corporations to survey native lands. Nine projects are planned for 2000: Kobuk East, Sealaska, Stebbins 14C Project, Lower Yukon Sub-region, Kuskokum Sub-region, Kaktovik, Calista Upper Kuskokwim Project Area, Calista St. Mary Project Area, and Ketchikan.
- By the end of 1999:
 - Complete a cumulative total of 37.1 million acres of title transfers to Alaska Native corporations; of which 15.6 million acres are patented and 21.6 million acres are by Interim Conveyances (IC).

- Complete a cumulative total of 90.2 million acres of title transfers to the State of Alaska, of which 41.6 million acres are patented and 48.6 million acres are by Tentative Approvals (TA).
- Perform on-the-ground interim management, including 17(b) easement identification and management. Section 17(b) of ANCSA authorizes the Secretary to reserve certain public easements across Native lands and along major waterways in Alaska to guarantee access to publicly owned lands. There are 3,958 miles of easements and 266 sites that currently require management by the BLM.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	29,487	-2,400
FTE	310	-4

The 2000 budget request is \$29,487,000 and 310 FTE, a program decrease of \$2,400,000 and 4 FTE below 1999.

The BLM will continue to implement the Alaska lands transfer re-engineering recommendations in 1999. These recommendations will allow the BLM to streamline the State/Native entitlement selection transfers. At the requested funding level, BLM will focus on priorities such as adjudicating and surveying individual claims and ANCSA and State entitlement selections. The combined acreage, conveyed to the State, Alaska Native Corporations and Alaska Natives, will decrease significantly.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Alaska State Conveyances (acres patented)	768,337	200,000	180,000
Alaska Native Corporation Patents (acres)	505,553	500,000	300,000
Alaska Native Allotments (parcels conveyed)	630	600	500
Survey Completed (miles)	1,194	1,131	1,000

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Cadastral Survey

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$14,668,000 and 157 FTEs.

Cadastral Survey

Cadastral Survey provides Federal managers with on-the-ground surveys to establish Federal and Tribal boundaries. Established boundaries provide for better management of natural resources by accurately identifying the landscape's extent and resources. Forestry and minerals management on Federal and Tribal lands often depends on precise locations of parcel and lease boundaries. On rangelands, accurate and timely Cadastral Surveys allow for more effective application of remedial actions: after a wild fire on public lands, for example, portions of the lands are planted with grass seeds for the rehabilitation of livestock grazing allotments. By identifying precise boundaries, an accurate Cadastral Survey provides for more efficient rehabilitation actions on damaged lands.

Geographic Coordinate Data Base

The Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is the graphical depiction of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS). The GCDB is the foundation for a parcel-based records system to support land management decisions, and is critical to the utilization of automated systems by Federal, State and local government agencies, Tribal governments, the private sector and others.

Land Records

Cadastral Surveys are the foundation for all land title records in the United States; access and distribution of these scanned images are available to the public through BLM Internet sites. The General Land Office (GLO) Records Automation web site (established in April 1998) provides live database and image access to more than two million Federal land title records issued in the eastern United States between 1820 and 1908. The web site had over 17 million hits in its first eight months of operation (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>.)

Operation and Maintenance of Cadastral Survey and GCDB

The establishment and maintenance of the Public Land Survey System (PLSS) have been ongoing since the Land Ordinance Act of 1785. Today the most modern technological advancements, such as real time kinematic Global Positioning Systems (GPS), are used to establish Federal and Tribal boundaries and to enhance the positional accuracy and validity of the GCDB. In areas of Federal and Tribal lands where no Cadastral Surveys exist; where the Cadastral Survey is lost or obliterated; or where gross error or fraud are inherent within the original Cadastral Survey; GPS and other techniques for on-the-ground boundary identification (survey monuments) are used to establish boundaries. Cadastral Survey is incorporating more accurate field measurements to automatically and efficiently update the land parcel data base. In areas with unreliable GCDB positional accuracy, Cadastral Survey uses modern field GPS techniques to provide a more valid GCDB product.

GCDB Partnerships

A high priority for the program is the establishment of partnerships with counties and State governments in order to compile the best available GCDB. BLM has been very successful in establishing state and local partnerships for data collection and integration (see diagram below.) The integration of different cadastral data sets into a consistent, agreed upon portrayal of land parcels is the basis for these partnerships. By creating a common land boundary database, the GCDB becomes the common language between federal agencies and State and local governments, and is a starting point for effective community planning and collaborative decision making. Additional funding for GCDB is leveraged and pooled through these cooperative partnerships. These partnerships benefit both the BLM and its partners. For example, the BLM leveraged one work year from Jackson County, Oregon, and two work years from the State of Utah for data integration work. Benefits leveraged to partnerships include:

- Oregon Department of Revenue estimated GCDB saved them six years of work.
- The State of Montana has saved \$280,000 using GCDB and will realize a savings of \$4.5 million over time.
- Through a data sharing agreement with the Idaho Department of Lands, the State of Idaho has saved over \$4 million by using GCDB data instead of collecting it themselves

**GCDB Partnerships
with States and Counties
December 1998**



PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- Survey and mapping support for the Utah Schools and Land Exchange Act of 1998, the Wasatch-Cache National Forest and Mount Naomi Wilderness Boundary Adjustment and the Grand Staircase- Escalante Adjustment Act (PL-105-355).
- Snohomish County, State of Washington Department of Natural Resources (DNR), U.S. Forest Service Region 6 (USFS), and BLM Oregon State Office (OSO) are participating in a partnership to collect GCDB data and to provide for a county-wide, seamless, parcel-level coverage that will function as a geospatial parcel base for the county assessor and the State of Washington, as well as meet BLM needs. DNR has indicated it would like to open a shared office in Olympia where DNR would fund the BLM for statewide collection and maintenance of cadastral parcel data.
- Survey support in the highly mineralized areas of southwestern Wyoming which allowed for land tenure adjustment exchanges and location of mineral resources.
- Survey and GCDB support to the Maine Indian Project Office for the Penobscot Nation, the Passamaquoddy Tribe, the Houlton Band of Maliseet and the Aroostook Band of MicMac.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	14,668	-2,000
FTE	157	+ 12

The 2000 budget request is \$14,668,000 and 157 FTEs, a program increase of \$2,000,000 and 12 FTE above 1999.

Community/Federal Information Partnership, (+ \$2,000,000) - The \$2,000,000 increase has been designated for work supporting the Community/Federal Information Partnership (CFIP). The goal of this initiative is to make geospatial data widely available for use by local and State governments, businesses, academic organizations and citizens for their economic, social and environmental well being. These efforts will help the BLM achieve its goals of improving land, resource and title information and ensuring that BLM's spatial, cadastral, and records data and information are collected and maintained to standard.

The Community/Federal Information Partnership (CFIP), which is part of the President's Comprehensive Livable Communities Initiative, will enhance BLM's Cadastral Survey partnership efforts in building the National Spatial Data Infrastructure for cadastral data. About 50 percent of the funding would be provided to county governments and other organizations with the goal of building a common data solution across government agencies and organizations. The CFIP will accelerate the collection and integration of Federal and local government cadastral information, enabling Federal agencies and local communities to work from a common representation of the land tenure system in prioritizing needs. CFIP will give BLM and local governments information that both need to make informed decisions and will promote collaborative decision-making.

The BLM recently entered into a cooperative project with the State of Utah, the U.S. Forest Service, and several Utah county governments to collect and integrate cadastral parcel data for planning purposes. The data from this project was incorporated into the draft Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument management plan. All concerned parties will now review the plan with a common set of cadastral parcel data. This effort will be expanded to a statewide cadastral data base, enhanced through the CFIP initiative.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Cadastral Surveys Approved (miles)	3,171	2,279	2,400
GCDB Townships collected	2,400	2,340	1,200
GCDB Townships imported	2,400	8,200	8,200
Partnership Coordinates/Corners incorporated into GCDB (000's)	(new measure)	630	1,000
Land/Survey Information responses (number)	(new measure)	11,000	11,000

Activity: Realty and Ownership Management

Subactivity: Lands and Realty

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$30,952,000 and 404 FTEs.

Implementation of Southern Nevada Public Land Management Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-263)

The Act provides a new framework for Federal land disposition and acquisition in the Las Vegas Valley of southern Nevada. It directs the BLM to shift its preferred method for land disposal from exchanges to sales, and requires the BLM to develop a streamlined process for the sale of approximately 27,000 acres of Federal lands in Clark County, Nevada. In 1999, the BLM and local governments (Clark County, the cities of Las Vegas, North Las Vegas, Henderson, and the Southern Nevada Water Authority) will work together to identify, prioritize land offerings, and provide for orderly disposal of public lands. The Act also authorizes the federal government to use 85 percent of receipts from land sales under the Act to acquire environmentally sensitive land, with an emphasis on Clark County, Nevada. The BLM will work with state and local governments to implement this section of the Act.

Rights-of-Way

Under FLPMA and Mineral Leasing Act provisions, the BLM issues rights-of-way (ROW) grants to authorize the construction, operation and maintenance of a wide range of projects on the public lands, including petroleum pipelines, power lines, energy development and distribution facilities, roads, water facilities, and communication-sites. Over the past three years, the BLM has processed approximately 6,000 rights-of-way actions per year. The ROW work is funded through a combination of appropriated funds and fees paid by applicants. In 2000, the BLM estimates it will collect more than \$4 million in cost reimbursement fees from activities such as major category and minor category rights-of ways. The BLM will be actively working in 1999 and 2000 to streamline ROW processing to reduce its backlog of ROW applications (the current backlog exceeds 2,000 applications.) With the deregulation of the utility industry, the BLM anticipates an increase in the number of new applications.

Military Land Withdrawals

Six existing military legislative withdrawals (7.2 millions acres of public lands) authorized under the 1986 Military Lands Withdrawal Act (P.L.99-606) will expire in November 2001. Renewal of these withdrawals will require legislative action. To avoid disruption of the military services' ongoing testing and training exercises at these installations, the BLM (together with the Fish & Wildlife Service and Bureau of Indian Affairs) is working with the Defense Department to develop a withdrawal package to submit to the Congress. Although P.L.99-606 does not expire until the first session of the 107th Congress, our goal is to present legislation for consideration by the 106th Congress. In 1999, the BLM will review Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statements (LEIS) prepared by the military. The P.L.99-606 withdrawals are: in Alaska, Fort Greely and Fort Weinwright (Army); in Arizona, the Barry M. Goldwater Range (Air Force); in Nevada, Nellis Air Force Range and the Bravo-20 Range at

Naval Air Station Fallon; and in New Mexico, the McGregor Range associated with the Army's Ft. Bliss.

Other Land Withdrawals

FLPMA requires BLM to periodically review withdrawals of Federal lands in the eleven western states, excluding Alaska, to ensure that there are no unnecessary closures to appropriate public land uses. BLM's Annual Performance Plan also provides for the timely review of Bureau of Reclamation (BOR) withdrawals, in an effort to make appropriate land available for multiple-use purposes. To support this goal, in 1999, the BLM will review 400,000 currently withdrawn acres.

The BLM will identify management prescriptions, through land use planning, for lands and resources that return to BLM administration because of withdrawal review. In 1999, the BLM plans to process 100 withdrawal cases to protect public land resources and other Federal capital investments, and to facilitate the transfer of land between Federal agencies.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- General Land Office Records available on the Internet. The BLM is the custodian of over five million title documents. To make these land records more accessible to the public, the BLM's General Land Office Records Automation Project in 1998 placed over two million land records on the Internet. Searchers looking for land records issued in the eastern United States between 1820 and 1908 made over 17 million hits to the BLM web site in its first eight months of operation. (<http://www.glorerecords.blm.gov/>) BLM continues to maintain the manual land record system, including survey records, master title plate, historical indices of land actions, and copies of patents and other pertinent documents about the public lands and land formerly in the Public Domain but now in private ownership.
- Completion of land exchanges to protect important resource values while addressing needs of developing communities. For example, the BLM acquired important habitat for the T&E Stephens kangaroo rat and other listed or candidate T& E species in Riverside County, California; and acquired lands in Cerbat Mountain, Arizona which include habitat and 4 water sources and water rights to 6 wells within the Cerbat Horse Herd Area, high quality mule deer habitat, a very extensive petroglyph site, prehistoric hunting and gathering sites, wildlife migration corridor and excellent recreation values.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES**2000 Program Changes**

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	\$30,952	0
FTE	404	+ 4

The 2000 Budget Request for Lands and Realty Management is \$30,952,000 and an increase of 4 FTE from the 1999 enacted level. The increase in 4 FTE represents an adjustment to the actual FTE use anticipated in 2000. It is consistent with the increased program emphasis on the processing of rights-of-way actions and reducing the backlog. This increase in FTE will be accommodated within the requested funding level.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Land Acquisitions Completed (acres)	126,912	261,217	150,000
ROW Actions Processed	5,176	5,100	5,100
Lease, permits, licenses & easements processed (numbers)	1,334	819	850
Withdrawals reviewed (000 acres)	1,157	529	400
Recreation and Public Purposes Act leases and Patents issued (numbers)	165	130	120

Activity: Communication Sites

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Communication sites \$	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	0	(2,000)	0
FTE	43	42	0	0	42	0
Total Dollars	(2,000)	(2,000)	0	0	(2,000)	0
Total FTE	43	42	0	0	42	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Communication sites on public lands are used in the transmission of television broadcasts, FM radio broadcasts, rebroadcast devices, commercial mobile radio service, private mobile communication, cellular telephone, common carrier microwave, private microwave, and other uses. Under its authority to grant rights-of-way (ROW), the BLM processes applications from both commercial and private users to establish communication sites on the public lands. Rental fees from authorized public land communication site users fund the BLM's management of the sites (3,327 as of September 30, 1998.) In 2000, the BLM will continue to improve its processing of authorizations and subsequent management of the communication sites by reducing BLM appraisal costs associated with setting and updating rental payments for the approximately 1,400 authorized communication site leases or rights-of-way holders subject to rent. The remaining authorized holders of rights-of-way are exempt from rent (Federal agencies, State, local, and Tribal governments, and non-profit organizations such as Search-and-Rescue.)

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Communication Site ROW Actions processed	200	245	200*

*The number of ROW actions processed may decrease as a result of regulatory changes the BLM made in 1995 and 1996. Under these regulations, a new communication site user may locate in an existing communication site as a tenant to the existing holder of the ROW authorization, rather than acquiring a new, individual, ROW authorization. The BLM anticipates a reduction in ROW applications, as prospective communication site users exercise their right under our regulations to become communication site tenants.

Activity: Resource Protection

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Resource Management Planning \$	6,292	6,444	+ 169	0	6,613	+ 169
FTE	67	67	0	0	67	0
Facilities Maintenance \$	35,097	41,758	0'	0'	0'	0'
FTE	359	409	0'	0'	0'	0'
Resource Protection & Law Enforcement \$	10,566	10,822	+ 284	0	11,106	+ 284
FTE	112	112	0	0	112	0
Hazardous Materials \$	15,301	15,664	+ 412	+ 300	16,376	+ 712
FTE	138	139	0	+ 1	140	+ 1
Total Dollars	67,256	74,688	+ 1,963'	+ 300'	34,095'	+ 1,165'
Total FTE	676	727	0'	+ 1'	319'	+ 1'

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity contributes to protecting public land resources, employees and visitors, and planning for the management of resources in a collaborative, science-based manner. It includes management of the land use planning and National Environmental Policy Act process; protection from criminal and other non-lawful activities; and remediation of the effects of hazardous materials and/or waste.

These actions all focus on goals in the BLM's Strategic Plan to improve visitor safety, to protect the public's investment, and to enhance enjoyment of the public lands through cooperation, communication, and visitor contact.

¹ Beginning in 2000, Facilities Maintenance is proposed to be separated in to its own activity with three separate subactivities.

Activity: Resource Protection**Subactivity: Resource Management Planning****2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**

The 2000 budget request is \$6,613,000 and 67 FTE.

The BLM's Resource Management Planning Program is the backbone for all resource-based decisions throughout the entire agency. The program assures that:

- Sound resource management decisions are based upon land use plans that incorporate land health standards and guides, ecosystem-based analysis and the best available scientific data.
- Mechanisms are in place for monitoring and assessing the effects of BLM's decisions on the health of the public lands.
- Collaborative partnerships are developed and forged in the public land management and planning process.
- Land use plans are coordinated and consistent with the plans of other Federal agencies and state, Tribal and local governments.

Sustaining the Planning Base

All lands managed by the BLM have either a Management Frame Work Plan (MFP) or a Resource Management Plan (RMP) to guide resource allocations and day-to-day decision making. The BLM has completed 111 RMPs since the passage of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The BLM maintains the land use planning base of RMPs and MFPs through annual plan evaluations (both formal and informal) and amendments as necessary. Sixteen plans will be formally evaluated in 1999, with this process continuing in 2000. Because of these evaluations, a total of 54 land use plan amendments are in progress or planned for 1999 and 52 more are scheduled for 2000.

Evaluating and amending existing land use plans to reflect changing conditions or needs, keeps the planning base dynamic and makes it a cost-effective management tool. Ongoing evaluations and amendments ensure quality in the land use planning base and they can be accomplished at a fraction of the cost or effort of initiating totally new land use planning efforts. New RMPs are only initiated when an existing plan is considered completely outdated (e.g., Owyhee plan in Idaho that lacked any data regarding the proposed new training area for Mountain Home Air Force Base) or management considerations have significantly changed (e.g., establishment of the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah).

Implement the New Planning Guidance

Planning efforts in 2000 will follow new planning guidance which is scheduled for completion in 1999. This new guidance will further integrate the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process and the current RMP preparation and amendment processes. The net result will be that resource allocations and the day-to-day decision making process will be more closely intertwined and function more efficiently. The BLM will continue to emphasize community and public involvement in the land use planning process. To ensure consistency

with plans and programs of other landowners, Federal agencies, state, tribal and local units of government, multi-jurisdictional planning will be also continue to be encouraged. The new planning guidance is consistent with the BLM's performance goal to expedite the review of new proposals and facilitate the evaluation and incorporation of new information about socioeconomic conditions and trends.

Resource Management Plans

Six RMPs are scheduled to be completed in 1999: Las Vegas, Nevada; Dixie, Utah; Challis, Idaho; Southeast Oregon; Newcastle, Wyoming; and the Management Plan for the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, Utah. The Owyhee, Idaho, RMP is scheduled for 2000. Two plans will be initiated in 1999 and completed in 2001: the Lakeview, Oregon, RMP being done jointly with Forest Service Land Use Plans for the Fremont and Winema National Forests; and the Snake River, Wyoming, RMP.

Integrated Activity Plans

Integrated Activity Plans are used as a tool to implement the decisions contained in land use plans. The end result is on-the-ground improvements and management actions. Such integrated plans address multiple uses within the same geographic area or site. As an example, a plan could consider grazing, wildlife habitat, and wildland fire management in one activity plan. In the past, each individual activity was considered in a separate activity plan (e.g., Allotment Management Plan, Habitat Management Plan, Fire Management Activity Plan). The primary advantages of Integrated Activity Plans are that they help ensure the impacts in one activity are considered and mitigated in association with other activities. At the same time, Integrated Activity Plans also reduce the total number of plans required to be developed for a geographic area. Nineteen Integrated Activity Plans are planned for 1999 with an additional 29 planned for 2000.

Case History: Collaboration helps Mill Creek near Moab, Utah

Mill Creek's forks join and flow swiftly out of a deep canyon. A road to an old power dam gives access to Moab residents and tourists. The stream and adjacent riparian zone provide excellent habitat for humans and wildlife. The popularity of the stream has caused serious degradation of the riparian area and its water quality. The canyons also hold many archaeological sites, including extensive rock art. The BLM and local user groups have been working together for more than 10 years to improve management, public enjoyment and protection of the creek.

Ten miles up the south fork of Mill Creek, Flat Pass was also beginning to show impacts from heavy recreation use. The BLM staff, private landowners, and interested local citizens began meeting to discuss Mill Creek issues. They formed the Mill Creek Partnership (MCP). In November 1998, MCP formed a Board that represents all interests in the canyon (land administrators, private landowners, local government, canyon neighbors, recreationists, scientific interests, commercial interests, and public interest groups). BLM plans to use this Board as the lead for public input into a management plan for public lands in the canyon.

The Board will collaboratively help resolve key issues including the level of management and maintenance (e.g., signing, trail maintenance), whether commercial permits should be allowed (e.g., horse trips, filming), and whether BLM should attempt to control non-native vegetation such as Russian Olives.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments for 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads for 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- Completion of the Roswell, New Mexico; Grass Creek, Wyoming; and Green River, Wyoming RMPs. These planning efforts were undertaken to replace old and outdated MFPs which could not be updated through the amendment process.
- Completion of 37 land use plan amendments and 40 integrated activity plans as part of the process to sustain the existing land use planning base, rather than undertake costly new planning efforts. Plan amendments covered such items as land exchanges in the Phoenix, Arizona, RMP; Secretarial wildland fire policy implementation in the Lahontan, Walker, and Shoshone-Eureka RMPs in Nevada; and Statewide Standards for Public Land Health and Guidelines for Livestock Grazing in all eight RMPs in New Mexico.
- Streamlining of the Planning Protest process and elimination of the two-year Planning Protest backlog. This streamlining process was accomplished by instituting a 60-day time period for the completion of plan protests from initial receipt until management approval. Previously, protests could take up to two years to formally resolve. Streamlining this processing has resulted in saving both time and money, providing better customer service, eliminating the backlog of unresolved protests, and implementing on-the-ground actions much quicker.
- Completion of most of the work on the Draft Planning Guidance which will be released to the Field and Public in February 1999, and then finalized in September 1999.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Plan completed - includes RMPS and integrated activity plans (numbers completed annually)	43	25	30
Amendments or revisions completed (numbers completed annually)	37	54	52

Activity: Resource Protection

Subactivity: Resource Protection & Law Enforcement

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$11,106,000 and 112 FTE.

It is the goal of the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program to reduce threats to public health, safety and property by:

- Protecting natural, cultural, and historic resources from theft and degradation;
- Investigating crimes occurring on, or relating to the public lands, involving resources and users;
- Reducing cultivation, manufacture, distribution and possession of illegal drugs on public lands;
- Ensuring compliance with all Federal laws and regulations and appropriate state and local laws governing the protection of public lands and resources; and
- Bringing to justice those responsible for crimes on public lands.

Central to the BLM's Resource Protection and Law Enforcement Program is cooperation with all relevant Federal, state, and local law enforcement agencies and the utilization of reimbursable and non-reimbursable agreements to augment its law enforcement efforts.

Current Workforce Capabilities

There are currently 53 special agents in BLM assigned throughout the U.S. to conduct long term criminal investigations of complex offenses. The BLM's resource protection capabilities are supported and enhanced by 146 law enforcement rangers. To assist in reaching the goals of the program, the BLM will have 60 reimbursable agreements valued in excess of \$1,234,087 and another 53 non-reimbursable agreements in effect with counties and local law enforcement authorities during 2000. These agreements are for addressing activities on public lands that are of an extraordinary nature or are potentially a major impact to local law enforcement. They substantially expand the capabilities and services of the BLM Law Enforcement Program.

Investigations

During 1999, Special Agents and Rangers will continue to emphasize investigations of illegal activities such as cultural resource theft and destruction, mineral theft and fraud, the Wild Horse and Burro Act, timber theft, arson, occupancy trespass, illegal disposal and storage of hazardous wastes, and unauthorized recreational uses of the public lands. These investigative activities include interviews, apprehension and arrest of suspects; development and use of informants; surveillance; preparation and execution of search and arrest warrants; and testifying at grand jury hearings and in court.

Drug violations that impact the public lands will continue to be actively pursued in the continuing effort to support the National Drug Policy to reduce the domestic production of illegal drugs and to protect the environment, resources and legitimate public land use.

Resource and Visitor Protection (Rangers)

The BLM pursues many programs and initiatives to educate the public, improve public health and safety services and to protect fragile resources. Rangers provide a visible BLM presence at high use areas and in remote locations to assist the public and to reduce: violations of law and regulations; vandalism to facilities; off-highway vehicle violations; and cultural resource and vegetative product theft.

The Law Enforcement services provided by BLM Rangers directly benefit the enforcement and compliance aspect of all BLM's major resource programs. For example, Rangers investigate incidents of grazing and minerals trespass, ensure that closures and permit restrictions in the recreation program are obeyed, detect any unusual activities or occurrences at known cultural sites and provide emergency search and rescue assistance. The rangers also receive law enforcement related technical oversight, equipment and training, and funding for these items through the Resource Protection and Law Enforcement subactivity.

Ranger first on scene to initiate triage at major accident

While on routine patrol in the California Desert, a BLM Ranger heard on his vehicle scanner that a major traffic collision had just occurred on National Trails Highway Route 66. The Ranger responded to the scene, which was less than five minutes from his current patrol area.

The accident involved two passenger vehicles four motorcycles, six critically and two moderately injured persons. At the time of the Ranger's arrival, there was one California Highway Patrol (CHP) Officer at the scene. The CHP officer was involved in traffic control to prevent further wrecks on the busy highway. The Ranger initiated triage and treatment of the most critically injured, until the arrival of fire fighters from the Hole in the Wall Fire Station; ambulances and paramedic crews.

Archaeological Resource Violations

In support of the BLM's strategic goal to preserve natural and cultural heritage, major areas of emphasis are prevention of the destruction of antiquities and the illegal removal of archaeological and paleontological resources. This support is in accordance with the Archaeological Resource Protection Act and other relevant statutes implementing the archaeological portion of law enforcement plans. Detection of these violations include use of remote sensing, aircraft overflights, aerial photographs, ground verification and interagency coordination. Emphasis will continue in the Four Corners Area to identify commercial looters.

Cultural Resource Education

In the State of Utah, over 1,100 educators have received "Intrigue of the Past" training and materials on archaeological conservation for use in their classrooms. They in turn, reach thousands of students each year with the conservation message. The Intrigue of the Past Archaeology Education Program, sponsored by BLM, has been operating since 1990. It teaches Utah's young citizens to value and protect the state's rich archaeological heritage and was designed to prevent vandalism to archaeological sites on public lands.

In recent months, several citizens have reported Archaeological Resources Protection Act (ARPA) violations. Although one can't directly correlate these reports to the educational efforts of programs like Intrigue of the Past, as general awareness increases and the number of advocates for cultural resources increase, it is likely that more citizens will be motivated to report violations.

Drug Enforcement

The BLM's drug enforcement program supports Goal 5 of The President's National Drug Control Strategy: Break Foreign and Domestic Drug Sources of Supply, which supports BLM's

performance goal to prepare for emergency situations and to protect public lands and facilities. The BLM will maintain a \$5,000,000 program level of effort in the drug control program in 2000.

The BLM's drug enforcement activities target the manufacture and cultivation of controlled substances, possession and distribution of illegal drugs which impact the public lands. These illegal activities not only impact resource values, but also endanger public lands visitors, users and BLM employees. Specific elements of the BLM's Drug Enforcement program include: Investigations, Detection and Eradication; Intelligence Gathering; State/Local Assistance; Prevention; and Interdiction

Automated Crime Statistics Reports

The BLM is required by the Federal Uniform Crime Reporting Act of 1988 to report law enforcement statistics to the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The BLM maintains an automated incident reporting system (LAWNET) to assist in tracking incidents, investigations, and violations on the public lands in support of the BLM's resource protection programs.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major workload accomplishments planned in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 relate to two categories: resource protection successes and those successes in the President's National Drug Control Strategy.

Resource Protection Successes

183 Search and Rescue responses
2,520 Resource Property violations
1,189 Resource Health & Safety Violations
5,408 Enforcement Actions

Several state specific highlights of resource protection activities include:

Arizona: As a result of an interagency saguaro cactus theft investigation involving four defendants, the federal grand jury in Phoenix, Arizona returned a 13-count indictment against two individuals and a 10-count indictment against the other two individuals. Charges include conspiracy, Lacey Act violations, and theft of government property. The defendants are alleged to have stolen the saguaro cacti from remote areas of BLM public and State of Arizona lands.

Oregon: A BLM investigation into the dumping of twenty-one 55-gallon metal drums containing hazardous materials (paint wastes) on public lands near Crow, Oregon, resulted in former owners of a Portland, Oregon-based paint company pleading guilty in Federal Court to charges that they conspired to knowingly store, transport and dispose of hazardous wastes



Ranger pulls vehicle from swollen creek

on public land. Under the terms, the one defendant faces up to five years in prison and a \$250,000 fine. The second defendant faces up to one year in prison and a \$100,000 fine. Each defendant further agreed to pay more than \$14,000 in restitution to the BLM for cleanup costs involved.

Utah: A criminal investigation near Moab, Utah resulted in BLM's first successful prosecution of a private company under the Archaeological Protection Act (ARPA). The BLM investigation revealed that the subject company knowingly constructed a ditch for a gas line through a known archaeological site. The construction company was aware of the archaeological values and its responsibility to notify the BLM prior to the excavation through the site. The company agreed to pay more than \$5,000 in fines and restitution. This case is significant to BLM because, while BLM has previously prosecuted individuals, never before has a private company been successfully prosecuted.

Wyoming: BLM law enforcement officers are conducting a long term felony investigation involving the theft of paleontological resources valued \$230,000 from public lands in Wyoming. The investigation involves the theft/retention and interstate transportation of U.S. Government property (paleontological resources). The investigation to date has resulted in the execution of a Federal search warrant and the seizure of a prehistoric tortoise and other fossils. The investigation is continuing.

Successes in support of the President's National Drug Control Strategy

- 191 Drug Investigations/Incidents
- 91,512 Marijuana Plants Eradicated and Seized
- 4,151 Kilograms of Processed Marijuana Seized
- 12 Drug Labs/Dumps on Public Lands
- Value of Drugs Seized \$94,386,285
- Cash/Instruments Seized \$74,800
- 11 Vehicles Seized

Several state specific highlights of these drug-related activities include:

Arizona: BLM law enforcement personnel, working in conjunction with the U.S. Customs Service and the Southwest Border Alliance Narcotics Task Force, assisted in the seizure of 602.3 kilos of packaged marijuana in Yuma after suspects smuggled it into the United States across BLM administered land. Two suspects were identified and prosecution is pending. One vehicle was seized.

California: A clandestine drug laboratory consisting of suspected methamphetamine manufacturing equipment and byproduct was discovered on public land. Also found at the site were several pieces of mail, naming a possible suspect. A joint investigation was initiated which resulted in the issuance of a search warrant and an arrest. Several grams of methamphetamine were seized from the suspect and a second lab was discovered at this home.

Colorado: During aerial detection operations in Pueblo County, BLM law enforcement detected three active marijuana gardens containing 250 marijuana plants. The information was coordinated with the Pueblo County Sheriff's Office which seized and destroyed the marijuana plants. The BLM and USFS law enforcement eradicated 125 marijuana plants from a site in Delores County. Two growers were arrested.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Search and Rescue (number of incident responses)	183	162	162
Resource Property Violations (number of incidents)	2,520	3,871	3,871
Resource Health and Safety Violations (number of incidents)	1,189	1,656	1,656
Enforcement Actions (number of actions i.e., citations, complaints, etc.)	5,408	5,032	5,032

Activity: Resource Protection

Subactivity: Hazardous Materials Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$16,376,000 and 140 FTE, a program increase of \$300,000 and one FTE from the 1999 enacted level.

The public lands provide opportunities for a variety of commercial uses and, at times, for illegal activities as well. Both commercial and illegal activities have led to releases of hazardous substances and creation of hazardous waste sites. Over 60% of all hazardous waste sites on public lands result from commercial uses. Landfills, mines, and mill sites account for almost half of these; air strips and oil and gas sites make up the remainder of the hazardous waste sites arising from commercial activities. Illegal activity (trespass dumping) is responsible for almost 40% of all hazardous waste sites discovered to date.

The BLM engages in hazardous material emergency response actions, site evaluations, and prioritization of cleanups in accordance with laws and regulations. This involves working with the Department of Defense, Environmental Protection Agency, State environmental quality departments, and through partnerships, with local governments, counties, and potentially responsible parties, both public and private, to fund and expedite the cleanup of hazardous sites, and cleanup of transferred or transferring contaminated military property. Those sites that are an imminent threat to public health, safety, property, and the environment, as well as those sites that are under court or administrative orders, and could, therefore, generate penalties and fines, are a priority for the BLM.

All Hazard Coordination and Response

In recent years natural and man-made disasters have threatened and damaged Department of the Interior lands, resources, and facilities. Also, the threat of terrorist activities has increased. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has mandated that Continuity of Operations Plans must be developed and in place to help local managers respond to emergencies quickly and effectively to protect the lives and safety of employees, visitors and the public, property and resources, and to ensure essential operations continue. In 1995, the Department of the Interior and its bureaus agreed on a "Strategic Framework for All Hazards Coordination and Response" to ensure incident management procedures are current and properly characterize all risks and an efficient and effective response. Since that time, in furtherance of the Secretary's directive, the Interior Management Council instructed that Departmental bureaus will have complete Continuity of Operations Plans in place in all locations at all facilities by September 30, 1999. After September 30, 1999, BLM will take aggressive action to assure our capabilities to respond are effective and efficient to natural disasters and other types of emergencies by providing hands-on training and table top exercises for field managers, unannounced quality assurance program evaluations, and guidance for updating or revising Continuity of Operations Plans where necessary. A viable Continuity of Operations program remains an important hedge against current and future

uncertainties, and a counter to possible threats, including terrorism, in a new era of proliferating technologies and materials related to weapons of mass destruction.

Unexploded Ordnance (UXO) Contamination on BLM Lands

The military services, Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the Department of Defense (DOD), are major users of the public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). Over 5 million acres of lands formerly withdrawn for the military's use have been returned to Department of Interior jurisdiction. The military services are currently in a period of rapidly changing requirements which further impact the use of the public lands. With significant excess in the military services' property accounts, the DOD was granted four rounds of base closures. There remains excess property capacity. The President and DOD have asked Congress for two additional rounds of base closures beginning in 2000. The military services, in the aggregate, are requesting withdrawals of new acres roughly equal to the withdrawn acres being relinquished. The BLM will play a major role in relinquished and contaminated property. Specifically, in FY 2000, we will continue our efforts to monitor the formulation of a DOD-wide Active Range Policy which advocates range cleanup activities, monitor the formulation of a DOD-wide Relative Risk Site Evaluation Framework for hazardous waste sites, monitor the formulation of a DOD-wide Risk Management Process focusing on immediate responses to UXO risks, take aggressive action to accelerate improvement of UXO remediation on BLM lands, track the progress of future base closures to assure full disclosure of any UXO problems, and become an active participating partner in the DOD Unexploded Ordnance Location Data Base.

Landfills

The BLM will continue efforts to reduce potential environmental liability associated with landfills by eliminating landfill leases. If the lessee wants to continue operations, BLM will convey title to the existing landfill under either the Recreation and Public Purpose Act, a Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) Section 203 sale, or a FLPMA Section 206 sale. If conveyance is not feasible, BLM will assist the local jurisdiction with locating other property. If private or state land is not available, BLM will patent public land suitable for municipal solid waste landfills. Upon expiration or termination of the existing lease, BLM will require the lessee to prepare and execute closure and post closure plans according to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Subtitle D. To avoid delays and transaction costs associated with the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA), the strategy is to have the lessees and other Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP's) clean up landfills under RCRA authority whenever possible. It is not known if or how BLM will be affected by EPA's Municipal Solid Waste Settlement Proposal. EPA proposed a settlement amount of 20 percent of total response costs for a municipal owner or operation of a co-disposal land on the National Priority List (NPL). Lee Acres is BLM's only landfill on the NPL. By 2000, however, the 20 percent allocation will no doubt be applied to non-NPL landfill settlements.

Hazard Mitigation

Emphasis is placed on prevention and minimization of waste on public lands consistent with existing and new laws and regulations. Preventing hazard risks from occurring and reducing existing hazards are important parts of the hazardous materials management program. In FY 2000, the BLM will continue efforts to prevent or minimize future liabilities that might result

from hazardous materials through stipulations in its land use authorizations and by continuing tighter controls on internal management of chemicals.

Inventory and Assessment

Inventories of public lands uses and land areas for potential hazardous materials releases and environmental compliance assessments of BLM facilities are priorities and are being conducted. This program compiles inventories of uses authorized by other programs, conducts on-the-ground inventory of uses authorized by other programs, completes on the ground inventory and site discovery reporting, and prepares records of identified sites of higher potential risk. The BLM also contracts for, or prepares site risk assessments for reported sites. In FY 2000, the BLM will continue tracking and-reporting hazardous materials sites.

Chemical Assessment and Risk Management

BLM will continue to reduce use of toxic chemicals by revising work practices and substituting environmentally preferable products for tree marking, graffiti removal, and other on the ground activities. In FY 2000, BLM will intensify efforts to identify and mitigate risks to public health and safety. Strategies include drawing upon the technical expertise of other agencies and coordinating enforcement authorities with other Federal and State agencies.

Pollution Prevention and Hazard Mitigation

In FY 2000, the BLM will continue to integrate and coordinate a variety of activities to ensure protection of public health and safety and the environment from the effects of hazardous materials on the public lands. Investing in low cost risk reduction where it will produce the greatest returns will continue to be explored.

Cost Recovery

The Cost Recovery/Cost Avoidance strategy will continue, in FY 2000, to consolidate current efforts to reduce costs and increase opportunities for responsible parties to carry out and pay for cleanups in lieu of the taxpayer.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- 133 Site cleanups accomplished - emergency responses
- 125 Site cleanups accomplished - partnerships remediation
- 138 Pollution prevention investments accomplished
- 5 Preliminary resource damage screens accomplished
- 68% Rate of Cost Recovery/Cost Avoidance accomplished

The following is an example of a successful cleanup of a hazardous material site. In 1990-91, the BLM acquired the Fitzgerald Ranch from The Nature Conservancy (TNC) as part of the Cosumnes-Preserve located in southern Sacramento County. The Preserve is managed by several organizations including the BLM, California Department of Fish and Game, TNC, and Ducks Unlimited. During the acquisition process, an environmental site assessment identified an illegal dumpsite. In 1994, BLM removed the larger debris from the dumpsite and collected numerous soil samples for analyses. The results indicated high levels of lead, oils, grease, and

toxaphene, a pesticide banned for use in California in 1985. The Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board required the BLM to clean up the site. The normal approach for treating toxaphene contaminated soil is incineration. The estimated cost to remove, transport and incinerate over 500 cubic yards of contaminated soil was \$1,500,000. Over the next several years, the BLM explored less costly treatment alternatives. After reviewing several studies, the BLM approached the Water Board with a proposed bioremediation plan to thoroughly mix large amounts of manure into the contaminated soils to reduce the level of toxaphene. The proposal was approved and work started in 1997. During the first year, the toxaphene level in the soils decreased by over 80% and reached the levels set by the Water Board. The site and the excavated soils have been remediated and returned to natural contours. The total cost for remediation was about \$150,000, a substantial cost savings to the taxpayer from the normal process for treating toxaphene contaminated soils.

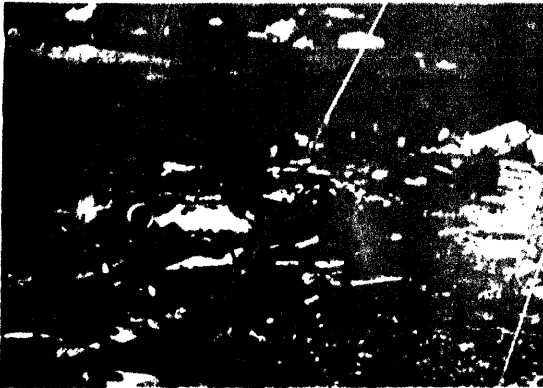
JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	16,376	+ 300
FTE	140	+ 1

The 2000 budget request is \$16,376,000 and 140 FTEs, a program increase of \$300,000 and 1 FTE above 1999.

California Desert, (\$300,000) - The \$300,000 increase would be directed to the California Desert for unauthorized dump cleanup and site restoration. In 2000, a survey would be done



of existing dumps for the type and locations of hazardous materials unauthorized dump sites. All sites that are threats to the public and/or wildlife would be secured. The top twenty dumpsites would be assessed for cleanup actions and then prioritized for cleanup and restoration by the Desert Managers Group based on regionally agreed to criteria. Interagency law enforcement strategies and agreements would be strengthened and public information and education activities would be developed to increase public awareness to help reduce the

occurrence of this kind of illegal activity. This work supports BLM's long term goal of reducing threats to public and employee health and safety and the environment by maintaining public lands and facilities in a safe condition and remediating hazards.

In 2000, the BLM would direct \$175,000 towards the inventory and initial assessment of the unauthorized dumpsites on BLM administered land in the California Desert, \$50,000 toward production of seed for restoration plantings, and \$25,000 towards the public information and education effort. In addition, \$50,000 would be directed to the Desert Managers Group to develop the restoration priorities and manage this initiative.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Emergency Site Containment (#)	134	116	120
Site Cleanup (# of remediations)	164	111	115
Cost Recovery/Cost Avoidance (# of PRP cases being processed)	95	127	130

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity Summary (\$000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Operations	----	6,000	+ 150	0	6,150	+ 150
FTE	----	121	0	0	121	0
Annual Maintenance	----	28,806	+ 700	+ 2,500	30,006	+ 3,200
FTE	----	252	0	+ 14	266	+ 14
Deferred Maintenance	----	8,952	+ 248	+ 3,500	12,700	+ 3,748
FTE	----	36	0	+ 10	46	+ 10
Total Dollars	35,097	41,758	+ 1,098	+ 6,000	48,856	+ 6,948
Total FTE	408	409	0	+ 24	433	+ 24

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Bureau's Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is to improve the condition of BLM facilities through preventive and corrective maintenance of office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, trails, road, bridges and hazardous dams. Maintenance work is prioritized based on reducing critical health and safety and environmental degradation, preserving natural and cultural heritage values, protecting the public's past economic investment, and improving customer services.

As part of the Safe Visits to Public Lands and the Land, Water, and Facility Restoration initiatives; a major Department-wide facilities restoration program is underway. Designed to halt infrastructure decay and allow land managing agencies to systematically address critical health and safety and natural and cultural resource preservation threats; the Administration is proposing a funding increase for maintenance activities on the public lands. The 2000 budget request is the first year for implementation of the Department's Five-year deferred maintenance program. The Five-Year plan presents BLM's highest priority deferred maintenance needs. The project list replaces the need to discuss the entire maintenance backlog and focuses both BLM, the Department and Congress on funding, advanced planning, and preparing field capabilities for accomplishing the most critical maintenance needs. The Plan is subject to adjustments in the outyears based on funding levels, updated condition assessments, other unforeseen needs. As part of the 2001 Budget, BLM will present a report on the 1999 accomplishments and provide any necessary adjustments to the outyears. Details of the specific deferred maintenance projects are presented in a companion document. Additional funding in support of this initiative is requested in the Oregon and California Grant lands, Wildland Fire Management and Construction accounts.

The BLM maintains approximately 2,537 buildings; 1,598 recreation and 617 administrative sites; 10,689 miles of trails and 60,678 miles of roads; 281 bridges and 804 hazardous dams. The replacement value of the facilities is estimated to exceed \$9.6 billion. The following paragraphs describe the types of facilities maintained and engineering services performed by BLM.

Buildings and Administrative Facilities

Buildings on public lands range from complex office buildings and large visitor centers to small restrooms and well houses. Administrative facilities include multiple office building complexes, fire station, interagency dispatch centers, internal communication sites, wareyards, equipment maintenance shops and field camps. In addition to maintaining these facilities, the BLM has implemented a Comprehensive Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environmental program (CASHE). Under this program all BLM administered facilities are periodically audited to ensure workplace safety, pollution prevention, recycling, and building security functions are being performed. In addition, BLM is continuing to make progress on seismic evaluations of existing buildings. By the end-of 1999 all Rapid Visual Inspections (RVI) on qualifying buildings will have been completed and required in-depth evaluations (8 completed in 1999) will be completed. Building repairs required from these studies will be ranked and incorporated into the deferred maintenance Five-Year Plan for retrofit repairs.

Recreation Sites

The BLM is responsible for maintaining 272 recreation fee sites, 85 recreation fee demonstration pilots, 2,664 non-fee recreation sites, 412 campgrounds with 16,698 camp sites, and 127 boat ramps, as well as 120 interpretive centers/contact stations. In addition, the BLM is responsible for a portion of the maintenance on numerous jointly (other Federal, state, county, or privately) held facilities. An example of is kind of facility is the Eastern Sierra Interagency Visitor Center, which is a cooperative effort involving U.S. Forest Service, Los Angeles Water and Power, National Park Service, BLM, State of California (CALTRANS), Inyo County, and State of California Fish and Game. The visitor center is located on land owned by the Los Angeles Water and Power and provides recreation and resource interpretation for all cooperating agencies. Recreation site maintenance emphasis is to protect visitor safety, resource values, and the public's investment, while promoting public lands stewardship.

Transportation

Lands administered by BLM contain approximately 7,200 miles of Land Management Highways, 61,000 miles of administrative roads and 281 bridges. The Land Management Highway roads have been transferred to State or county governments because of their importance as segments of the State's transportation system. These roads are managed and maintained through State or County funding, much of which comes from the Federal Highway Trust Fund. The remaining administrative roads and bridges are managed and maintained by the BLM. Most of these roads were built in the late 1800s and early 1900s by livestock operators, energy and minerals developers and the timber industry as the western United States was developed. A vast majority of these roads have had little professional engineering design and have been maintained by grader operators skilled in back country maintenance. Management emphasis has been placed on maintaining those roads, trails, bridges, and major culverts that receive the greatest public use, present the greatest threat to public safety, or are contributing the most to water quality degradation.

Engineering Services

Professional engineering expertise is required on construction, reconstruction, major maintenance and most resource projects. Work includes developing project plans, site layout, architectural and engineering design, value engineering, condition assessment, and contract supervision. It is the BLM's intent to provide persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use BLM sites, facilities, and buildings in order to enjoy the diverse recreational and educational opportunities available on public lands. It is a policy of the BLM to construct all new facilities to meet accessibility standards and to modify those existing facilities that do not meet universal design standards. Other examples of engineering services include seismic evaluation, energy conservation, professional hazardous dam and bridge inspections, and compliance with Federal and state building codes.

Program Management

In order to accomplish maintenance work effectively BLM must manage and maintain an accurate and up-to-date inventory of the public land facilities, periodically assess the condition of the facilities and develop plans for funding and tracking the highest priority maintenance work. Due to the growing demand for and increased use of public land facilities, BLM maintenance work has not kept pace with maintenance needs.

In consultation with the Department of the Interior and the Office of Inspector General, BLM is improving the way it manages facility maintenance and new construction. The BLM is improving the guidance for conducting condition assessments and improving the management and quality control oversight associated with this work. The BLM is proposing a new budget structure for use in 2000 and tightening the funding allocation process in order to improve management controls and financial tracking. An example of one of the financial improvements is the implementation of a full cost financial tracking system for each deferred maintenance and capital improvement project. Through the development of both a short term and long term plans, BLM is aggressively conducting condition assessments and updating their facilities data base. In order to provide more national consistency the BLM has developed a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement project list. The list has established the highest priority deferred maintenance and capital improvement needs on public lands. This multiple year plan will assist in scheduling project planning and engineering services required to accomplish these maintenance repairs.

Deferred Maintenance Ranking Criteria

To address the highest priority needs and provide greater consistency Department-wide, projects were ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work (total project \$) in each of the categories below. The weighting factors are:

- Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance 10
- Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement 9
- Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 7
- Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement 6
- Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 4
- Compliance and Other Deferred Maintenance 3
- Other Capital Improvements 1

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operation Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$6,160,000 and 121 FTE.

This new subactivity consists of a portion of the base funding (15 percent) from the existing Facilities Maintenance Subactivity. Operational costs include utilities (electricity, water and sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, grounds upkeep, and waste management, including the cost of personnel to perform such operations. Funds will be used to support the operational costs at BLM recreation sites where either no fee is charged or collections are insufficient to cover these costs. Funding will not be used in 2000 for salary costs to manage these recreation facilities.

Most recreation fee sites produce sufficient funding to cover the cost of operations. However, some recreation sites may have large deferred or annual maintenance needs, and these needs are associated with visitor safety, environmental degradation, or other high priority user needs. Large maintenance costs may require several years of receipt collection to fund the needed project or maintenance work. The BLM's long term recreation management goal is to improve the visitors satisfaction by presenting clean and properly functioning facilities.

Operational costs at recreation sites are highly variable. Some recreation sites receive high visitation during long weekends or during peak recreational seasons. These sites have short duration high waste management and grounds up keep costs. Other recreation sites, like Yaquina Head Outstanding Natural Area, in Oregon, are year round visitor centers and as a result use private vendor contracts for utility, garbage, and janitorial services. Many non-fee recreation sites have few improvements and require minimal facility operational costs.

In 1999, the BLM will review its policy and procedures for funding recreation operations. The review will include the use of recreation fees for operational, annual, and deferred maintenance, as well as other recreation products and services needs. In 2000, BLM will track recreation site operational costs on a consistent bureau-wide basis.

Operational costs for BLM owned administrative sites and for some leased administrative offices have traditionally been funded from the benefitting programs and have been considered an indirect consistent bureau-wide cost. In 1999, the BLM modified their financial system to capture these operational costs on a national basis. Once BLM has better data on the operational costs for recreation and administrative sites they may have to adjust their budgeting and tracking of these operational requirements for the 2001 budget. There are no workload measures associated with this program, however, BLM performance will be measured through the degree of customer satisfaction with the physical condition, functionality, and cleanliness of these facilities.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$30,006,000 and 266 FTE.

This new subactivity will fund BLM's preventive and cyclic maintenance needed to keep the site/facility in good functioning condition. It is BLM's long term goal to perform sufficient annual maintenance so no new deferred maintenance work is accrued. In addition to annual maintenance work BLM will perform condition assessments, professional engineering services, program and data base management, and program oversight out of this subactivity.

In 1999, BLM will direct funding toward updating all of the condition assessments on the administrative facilities, including all fire stations. By the end of 1999, BLM will have evaluated and revised condition assessments on all recreation and administrative sites, on all BLM owned or controls bridges and hazardous dams. In addition, BLM will have conducted professional dam safety inspections on all BLM owned high hazard dams. These condition assessments include reviewing and revising the cyclic and deferred maintenance cost estimates. All of these revisions will be incorporated into the Bureau's facilities maintenance data base.

In 1999, BLM will also develop a new national strategy for road management and maintenance. This strategy will include how BLM records and reports on deferred maintenance on roads. Implementation of this plan will start in 2000 through review of the road inventory and the updating of condition assessments. Approximately \$215,000 of the 2000 base budget will be directed towards BLM's roads and trails condition assessment updates.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1998, BLM accomplished annual maintenance on 1540 (88%) buildings, 1,407 (88%) recreation sites, 7,962 (13%) miles on road, 4,832 (46%) miles of trails, 146 (52%) bridges, and 260 (32%) hazardous classified dams. All hazardous dams and bridges were inspected and maintained in accordance with their maintenance schedule. Not all facilities need to be maintained every year but it is clear from these statistics that annual maintenance needs are greater than BLM's capabilities, especially in transportation.

In 1998, BLM developed a policy for conducting cyclic condition assessment for all BLM facilities. In 1998 the schedule included conducting condition assessments on all recreation sites. In addition, BLM conducted 20 Comprehensive Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environmental (CASHE) Audits. The audits produced 814 findings of which all have been

addressed by management. The results of these audits are to improve the health and safety and environmental conditions at BLM facilities for both employees and the general public.

The BLM also made progress on a new release of their facilities maintenance data base. This new release is directed at improving the usefulness of the system for the field by converting the old code driven system to a widows point and click environment. Several modifications were introduced to provide better information for field use and for national reporting. Data conversion will be completed in early 1999. Once accomplished, this data base will be posted on the Intranet to improve BLM's reporting and oversight requirements .

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	30,006	+ 2,500
FTE	266	+ 14

The 2000 budget request is \$30,006,000 and 266 FTE, a program increase of \$2,500,000 and 14 FTE over the 1999 enacted base. The funding increase is needed in order to conduct required preventive and cyclic maintenance scheduled for 2000. If this funding is not received, it is BLM's prediction that the amount of deferred maintenance will cost more than twice as much to repair in future years. The funding increase for annual maintenance is estimated to increase BLM's annual maintenance accomplishments by 8 to 10%. Not only will this requested funding increase save the Federal government money in the future but it will help reduce environmental degradation, it will improve customer and visitor services, and it will prolong the life of the existing facilities. Part of this funding increase will be available for emergency repairs. For example, in 1998 the Blue Lake road was washed out by flash floods. This road is being repaired with annual maintenance funding so hazards to recreationists and BLM employees will be eliminated and access regained to these popular recreational lands. Another example of the need for additional annual maintenance occurs at the Elko Field Office restroom where simple ventilation repairs must be conducted or the walls and ceilings will degrade and cause significant damage requiring extensive future repair work.

Approximately \$400,000 of the requested program increase will be used to develop and begin implementation of a maintenance management systems for BLM that meets all of the 12 identified functional/systems requirements developed by the inter-bureau/Department of the Interior Maintenance Management System Working Group. Having all bureau's within the Department with common data elements in their facility maintenance management systems will better enable presentation of Department-wide maintenance needs.

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WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Administrative Sites receiving Annual Maintenance (number)	540	440	600
Recreation Sites receiving Annual Maintenance (number)	1,407	1,030	1,500
Roads receiving Annual Maintenance (miles)	7,962	7,280	9,000
Trails receiving Annual Maintenance (miles)	4,832	2,700	3,750
Bridges receiving Annual Maintenance (number)	148	195	205
Dams receiving Annual Maintenance (number)	280	200	280
Comprehensive Assessment - Safety, Health and the Environmental Audits (Number)	20	19	24

Annual maintenance accomplishments are decreasing in 1999 due to directing additional funding to deferred maintenance. The funding request for 2000 will restore this shortfall.

Activity: Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$12,700,000 and 46 FTE. This new subactivity has been set up for budgeting and tracking deferred maintenance project costs.

In 1999, BLM has directed \$9,162,000 toward deferred maintenance which will accomplish project work at 78 sites. In additions to these funds, Congress released an additional \$10,000,000 from the 1998 Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations to reduce the Bureau's maintenance backlog. With these funds, BLM plans to accomplish an additional 90 projects. One example of how these funds will be used occurs in Lake Valley, New Mexico. The Lake Valley historic Schoolhouse and Chapel were constructed in the 1880s. The building is in major need of structural and cosmetic repairs to its adobe walls and wood floors. Conducting the structural repairs in 1999 will result in a cost saving of nearly \$350,000 since deferring these repairs are projected to require complete reconstruction of the facility.

Through coordination with the Department of the Interior, BLM headquarters has evaluated numerous field project requests. As a result the 1999 funding for deferred maintenance is being directed at the most critical health and safety projects, facilities or improvements causing the most significant environmental damage, and for the protection of significant historic structures. All of the 1999 funded deferred maintenance projects have completed advanced planning and are targeted for completion by the end of 1999. Most Title V projects will also be completed by the end-of 1999 with the goal of at least awarding the construction contract.

In addition to completing the 2000 deferred maintenance projects BLM will update and revise the Five-Year plan for 2001 through 2005. These efforts will include evaluating the priority of the existing projects planned for 2001 through 2004, using updated engineering cost estimates and making sure that the project request includes the most important deferred maintenance work. It will be necessary to incorporate new projects for 2005. BLM's intent in reviewing and revising the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan will be to ensure that the highest priority deferred maintenance needs are being met.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

Approximately \$3,500,000 was spent in 1998 on deferred maintenance work. However, BLM did not track deferred maintenance project work on a national basis. Most of the facilities maintenance funding was directed towards annual maintenance, condition assessment, and data base management. In addition to developing the Five-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan, BLM updated its facilities maintenance data base, and improved the quality of the cost estimates.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	12,700	+ 3,500
FTE	46	+ 10

The 2000 budget request is \$12,700,000 and 46 FTE, a program increase of \$3,500,000 and 10 FTE above 1999 enacted. All funding in this subactivity will be directed to critical deferred maintenance needs on public land at recreation and administrative sites, buildings, hazardous dams, roads, trails, and bridges. The total deferred maintenance request will fund approximately 107 projects of which 41 will be a result of the requested funding increase. The funding for the deferred maintenance projects is prioritized based on critical health and safety needs and critical environmental protection. Accomplishing this work would support BLM's performance goals of protecting the public's economic investment; managing outdoor recreation activities to achieve and maintain public land health standards; and reducing threats to public and employee health and safety. The BLM's 5-Year deferred maintenance list will be submitted as a companion document to the Bureau's 2000 Budget Request to Congress.

Many of the projects requested for funding in 2000 involve repair or replacement of the sanitation/restroom and/or water systems. These facilities are causing public or employee health and safety problems, environmental water quality degradation and therefore creating liability to the Federal government. Other projects proposed for funding are to replace bridges such as one on Colorado Creek, in Nevada where the structural timbers need to be replaced or on Bizz Johnson National Trail, in California where the concrete structure has eroded to the extent that the steel reinforcing is exposed. These situations create a high risk of failure during high water flows or when heavy equipment uses the bridge.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to date	2000 Budget Request
Deferred Maintenance Projects	~ 25	168	107

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Information Systems \$	15,073	15,430	+405	0	15,835	+405
Operations FTE	141	141			140	-1
Administrative Support \$	44,637	45,683	+1,557	0	47,240	+1,557
FTE	584	581			586	+5
Bureauwide Fixed Costs \$	56,871	58,005	+1,781	0	59,786	+1,781
FTE	0	0			0	0
Total Dollars	116,581	119,118	+3,743	0	122,861	+3743
Total FTE	725	722			726	+4

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Workforce and Organizational Support provides services related to general use automated systems and specified business practices, such as human resources management, equal employment opportunity, financial management, and property and acquisition management. It covers managerial and specified administrative support service costs that are not directly associated with other activities.

Although the BLM's primary function is to maintain the health, diversity and productivity of the public lands, accomplishing this requires sound business practices and effective management of human resources. The BLM's goal is to provide these critical support and business services in a way that supports the BLM's mission. The BLM is doing the following:

- The BLM is using information technology to speed up the flow of work, improve accuracy and share information with customers, the public and agency partners.
- Business practices are being streamlined and improved by eliminating redundant efforts integrating and redefining work processes, and using customer survey data to improve services.
- The size, composition and skill level of the workforce is being adapted to be more effective through better communication, training and by ensuring career enhancing opportunities are available.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Information Systems Operations

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$15,835,000 and 140 FTE.

Information Resource Management (IRM) plays a major support role in the accomplishment of BLM's responsibilities as manager of the public lands. The operations funded through this subactivity will enable BLM to attain its strategic goals through effective management of information and the use of information technology to enable and support the re-engineering of the BLM's business processes. As a result, IRM indirectly supports many resource management programs and the achievement of their respective goals. This role includes processing data necessary to make decisions involving resources valued in the billions of dollars and providing support for administrative and management activities to operate more effectively. The costs for automated technology in direct support of a specific program are funded from the benefitting subactivities and programs, not from this subactivity.

Automation has become inseparably integrated into BLM's day-to-day operations because of:

- the increased technological capability now available to our employees,
- the greater use of networked PC and Internet applications by BLM employees,
- the proven efficiencies of automation tools being realized by BLM.

This subactivity maintains the Bureau-wide general automated systems and applications to support Bureau operations. It manages the BLM automation, information resources management and modernization process to provide for efficient, cost effective, and fully integrated data management systems to support all BLM programs. It also provides the resources to explore methods for making existing Information Technology and data communications operations more effective.

The National IRM Center in Denver, Colorado, is organized to provide a full range of IRM support services. Each State Office and many field offices have IRM staffs to operate their IRM equipment, provide systems development, information systems and applications to meet local needs, and provide technical assistance and support to the field office resource personnel.

Year 2000 (Y2K) Compliance

All of BLM's mission critical systems were certified Y2K compliant by an independent contractor in early 1999. The BLM will continue its efforts and activities to achieve Y2K compliance no later than March 31, 1999. In addition, continuity of operation plans will be in place for year 2000.

Operations and Maintenance

Information Systems Operations will continue to provide operational support to BLM's land and resource information systems. During 1998, the BLM continued its information

technology architecture development. In 1999 and 2000, the BLM will continue to focus on the development of this architecture. The ALMRS/Modernization project provided an infrastructure of common hardware and software including office automation and a Bureau-wide office-to-office electronic communications link. This integrated electronic information processing environment is protected by security technology known as "firewalls" at each of our State wide area networks. During 1998, the BLM installed an encryption system to protect transmissions nationwide. This not only ensures the security of transmissions from malicious interception, it also further minimizes the chance of surreptitious entry through our firewalls and possible altering or destruction of our data, information and systems. In 1999 and 2000 BLM will continue to enhance its security to assure that adequate safeguards are in place to protect its data, information, and systems.

Automated systems provide BLM managers with information to make sound resource management and administrative decisions and to ensure proper lease management and collection of revenues. The current hardware configuration includes AIX and PC-client workstations and AIX and NT servers. National resource management and administrative applications operate on this platform and are maintained by the BLM National IRM Center. Application improvements are ongoing, including the use of commercial off-the-shelf (COTS) software and web based technology.

Project Development and Management

The BLM analyzes proposed information technology acquisitions to determine whether the investment in new technology:

- is the result of re-engineered business processes;
- is cost effective with an acceptable level of risk;
- meets the overall requirements of the BLM's business practices; and
- conforms with the principals of the Clinger-Cohen Act of 1996.

BLM uses an Information Technology Investment Board, along with the "Life Cycle Management" process, to manage automation projects. Each new system is managed on a life cycle basis to ensure that it meets a specified BLM program objective or management need, is cost effective, and continues to meet user requirements throughout its lifetime. Screening new system proposals and controlling development under this process ensures support of program objectives as specified by on-the-ground users and managers. During 2000 the Life Cycle Management process will be further refined to build on the lessons learned from current procedures.

Data Administration

Bureau-wide data administration is critical to the success of BLM's automation and IRM modernization efforts. The BLM will take the actions described below to support the long term goal to ensure that BLM's spatial, cadastral, and records data and information are collected and maintained to standard. The BLM will initiate priority data exchanges and develop and implement a plan to increase the use of the Internet for electronic commerce. The experience gained in developing automated systems has focused BLM's attention on the fundamentals of data administration. Essential elements of data administration as implemented by BLM include:

- determining what data are needed to make multiple use decisions;

- defining the meaning of individual data elements and establishing standards for data collection;
- determining which BLM business processes should be automated and when they should be automated;
- determining what levels of data quality/accuracy are acceptable for management decision making;
- determining how to minimize duplication efforts in data collection and use within BLM and share vital resource information with other land managing agencies;
- establishing effective data sharing mechanisms that reflect security and cost recovery policies and enhance public access to the data used in making public lands multiple-use resource decisions; and
- establishing data exchange arrangements with Federal, State, and local agency and private partners.

The BLM recognizes its data as an important asset and continues to place significant emphasis on its administration and management. An effective data administration function provides a clear management and oversight mechanism to synchronize the use of technology with the quality of the data to be managed. Clear guidance on BLM policies for data access and security is in place to develop data exchange agreements with users outside of BLM. The BLM recognizes that confidence in the completeness and quality of BLM's automated data must be assured. Current automated and hard copy records systems require extensive review and updating to achieve conformity with the data standards being established. The BLM is an active participant in the Federal Geographic Data Committee and the Chief Information Officer (CIO) Council's Interoperability Committee to ensure development and implementation of consistent nationwide data standards.

Advanced Technologies Support

The BLM continues to actively seek cost-effective application of advanced technologies for geographic information systems, maps, data transmission, and real time use of data to manage resources to provide spatial data technologies to assist in data collection and analysis to support resource management decision making. The benefits derived over the past four years warrant continuing to seek cost effective application of advanced technologies within the IRM and geographic sciences arenas to provide more accurate and timely data to improve the quality of information provided to the resource specialists and increase service to our customers.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1998, Information Systems Operations provided continuing support for usage of information systems to all of the BLM's programs in the following areas:

- the BLM's local area and wide area networks, providing electronic mail and Internet access capabilities to all BLM employees including implementation of security systems to protect BLM's telecommunications;
- Internet servers both providing information to external customers via the Internet and internal customers via the Intranet; including a new Bureauwide management

- information system that provides web based access to an integrated system of financial and performance related data;
- radio systems that provide communications capabilities for critical health and safety related programs like law enforcement and wildland fire management including significant efforts in planning and beginning to implement the transition to narrow band radios;
 - telephone systems including voice mail systems that provide increased communications capabilities;
 - the BLM's standard operating systems, office automation software, desktop PC's, workstations and peripherals that have become an integral part of conducting all aspects of the BLM's daily business including upgrades to newer versions that provide improved capabilities and service; and
 - use of mainframe computer systems that support core business functions like lands and minerals case processing.

Successful performance in these areas was demonstrated by the high level of use of this technology to perform BLM's business and the high percentage of "up-time" and reliability (and correspondingly low "down-time") in all of these areas.

The requested funding is needed to continue to support the information systems and technology that is increasingly important to the performance of the BLM's core mission. The BLM needs to provide and obtain more information electronically to meet customer expectations and increase customer service. Improvements in performance within the BLM require acquisition, use, operations, and maintenance of current technology to meet these expectations.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Administrative Support

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$ 47,240,000 and 586 FTE.

This program supports implementation of the priorities of the BLM, which includes the performance goals and objectives that will be used to measure agency performance and to implement the Government Performance and Results Act, the National Performance Review and other Presidential initiatives.

Emphasis areas

- regulation reduction to increase streamlining;
- placing customers first through improved services, customer input, and benchmarking to find the best practices;
- empowering employees through training activities; and
- returning to the basics in order to make government work better at less cost.

The following functions are either partially or wholly funded through the Administrative Support subactivity:

Executive and Management Direction - Includes the Director's Office (Bureau Director, Deputy Directors), State Directors and Associate State Directors, District Managers and Associate District Managers when they perform general managerial direction functions of the BLM's field offices.

Communications - Implements the public affairs, legislative affairs, regulatory affairs, intergovernmental affairs, environmental education and volunteer (EEV) programs of the BLM. This includes developing and recommending public affairs actions to managers, ensuring adequate notification/coordination with the media, public, Congress and constituent groups regarding the BLM regulations, policies and decisions and suggesting improved methods for public involvement on issues pertaining to the public lands. It also includes enhancing and expanding the education and volunteers of both schools and the general public to support BLM in maintaining the health and productivity of public lands and improving customer service. Specialized staffs in addition provide support to managers in the development of legislative and regulatory proposals, outreach strategies, management of advisory committees, coordination of agency international activities and Congressional liaison work.

Budget - Accomplishes budget formulation and execution involving the BLM's appropriations and other funding authorities, and implements accounting and financial

management requirements; develops and presents the BLM budget estimates to the Department and OMB, and prepares budget justifications for submission to Congress. It also performs and directs all budget execution work including the development of annual work plans, apportionments, allotments and allocations for fund control, and analyzes fund utilization and progress.

Financial Management - Processes financial documents initiated at the various BLM offices and maintains the BLM's system of accounts and financial management reports; audit vouchers, billings and invoices; processes payments; handle receivables; and accounts for receipts. Finance personnel process approximately 131,000 payments each year.

Property and Acquisition - Facilitates the effective use of the BLM's Acquisition and Property support systems. The support includes acquisition of goods and services, management of the BLM assets, and the management of the mail, uniform and printing programs. Property Management staff assists line managers to track, use, maintain and dispose of more than 50,000 line items of personal property; 1,300 BLM owned vehicles; 2,300 GSA assigned vehicles; over 1.925 million square feet of office space; and 200 quarters units for employee occupancy. The BLM acquisition staff awarded over \$242 million in contracts, agreements and VISA purchase card transactions for goods and services in Fiscal Year 1998. Procurement and contracting personnel made 2,517 contract actions worth \$141 million; 42,555 small purchase actions worth over \$37 million; and 502 cooperative agreement actions worth \$20 million. Nearly 4,200 BLM employees made more than 140,000 VISA purchase card transactions in excess of \$44 million.

Management Systems - Implements management control and continuous improvement (evaluation), Inspector General's Office/General Accounting Office audits and investigations, organization management/analysis, strategic planning coordination, performance measures, customer service research and coordination, quality management training, process reengineering; technical guidance and assistance for GPRA; and monitors program management implementation in order to achieve the BLM's strategic goals and objectives.

Personnel and Organizational Management - Develops policies and guidelines for Bureauwide personnel management activities and provides support to managers in organizational and management analysis, and evaluation of personnel management effectiveness. This includes position classification reviews, employee relations programs, and management analysis for the BLM workforce of about 10,000 employees.

Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) - Provide for operation of the Bureau's mandated equal opportunity programs. Included are the Affirmative Employment and Special Emphasis Programs, which promote equity in employment and systematic outreach to minority and women's communities, and the EEO Complaints System, which affords administrative redress to individuals who believe that they have been subjected to illegal discrimination. The EEO Program also manages a wide range of other related

initiatives intended to prevent conflict in the work place, diversify the composition of the Bureau's workforce, support education, and promote careers in the natural sciences and natural resources management among minorities and women.

Occupational and Environmental Safety and Health Group - Develops Bureau policy and strategies designed to improve the productivity of the BLM employees and volunteers by providing a safe and healthful work environment, and to prevent injuries to visitors and/or damage to their property on public lands.

Records, Paperwork and Directives Management - Provides policies and procedures for maintaining the official files, central records, and directives in accordance with the Bureau-wide program for paperwork management. Not including library reference material, the BLM's record holdings encompass 122,508 cubic feet of records.

- **Administrative Support** also includes certain general administrative expenses of a recurring nature including:

Permanent Change of Station - A major portion of Permanent Change of Station costs that are related to interstate moves of employees at GS-13 level and above for Bureauwide Management purposes are funded through this account;

Interior Department Electronic Acquisition System (IDEAS) - Procurement Desktop System (IDEAS-PD); and Procurement Desktop System-Web (IDEAS-PD-Web) - This is a Departmental automated acquisition system that was implemented in the BLM bureauwide in 1998 with completion during 1999. System functionality includes processing requisitions (including electronic access via the Intranet), solicitations, simplified purchases and contracts. IDEAS-PD interfaces with the Federal Finance System (FFS) and the BLM Property Management Fixed Assets System for posting commitments, obligations, and capitalized equipment purchases. Electronic Commerce capability is also being added to the system for use by DOI Bureaus.

Future activities that will support the BLM's strategy to improve business and human resources management and practices include:

Alternative Fueled Vehicles

Alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) for 2000 will involve replacement vehicles, as they are available, to match mission requirements and alternative fuel sources for the BLM's Fleet Conversion and Investment in Building Energy Conservation. The BLM plans to acquire six (6) AFVs in 2000. Vehicles will be purchased through GSA and the increased cost will be paid at the time of purchase. This number is based on the vehicle configurations that manufacturers have available and takes into account BLM's infrastructure and user acceptance to support acquisition. There is a possibility for this number to increase depending on the manufacturers' capability.

Information on Financial Management

The Interior Chief Financial Officers (CFO) Council has established a Steering Committee to develop recommendations concerning the planning, acquisition, and implementation of replacements for existing Interior financial management systems. The Steering Committee is recommending that the Department engage in a coordinated cross-functional financial management streamlining effort that encompasses budget formulation and execution; personnel and payroll management; acquisition, receipt, accounting, maintenance, and disposition of property and services; managerial cost accounting; and travel management. This effort will provide the basis for developing comprehensive requirements for integrated financial management systems within an Interior information system architecture following the Joint Financial Management Improvement Program's "Framework for Federal Financial Management Systems."

Costs for 2000 are estimated at \$2.4 million Department-wide. Each Bureau's estimated share is \$200,000 that would be absorbed within existing Bureau budgetary resources. This funding will be used to establish a full-time Planning/Implementation Team to develop the detailed systems requirement documents for the first system modules. The requirements documents will be based on the fiscal years' 1998 and 1999 work of cross-functional teams in defining the integrated system support needed for streamlined business processes. This effort is included in the Bureau's Budget Request for 2000.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- The Bureau developed, tested, and deployed a new Management Information System (MIS) that supports the performance goal to provide managers and staff with useful mission-critical and business information. This system significantly improves the access by employees to timely and accurate information about the Bureau's funding, performance, and other important management data.
 - The implementation of Service First (a.k.a. Trading Post) Seamless Government action plans was conducted. The Service First initiative is the national deployment of the pilot successes of the Oregon and Southern Colorado pilots (a.k.a. Trading Post) for a Seamless One-Government approach to natural resource management. In 1998, the BLM increased the number of offices collocated and providing one-stop service to the public by 340 percent. In addition, the estimated cost saving from integrating services, permits, information dissemination and office collocations is \$ 8.2 million or 630 percent. In 1999, as agency wide deployment expands, the cost avoidance and productivity improvements are expected to exponentially grow.
- The BLM along with the Forest Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Reclamation, and the U.S. Geological Survey developed an integrated, nationwide outdoor recreation information system that gives all Americans quick and easy electronic access

to information about recreation on federal lands, recreation use permits, and reservations.

- The BLM will analyze, convert, and test the conversion of the BLM custom job streams from the Federal Financial System (FFS) to ensure that the financial systems are 2000 compliant. All current job streams will be converted to be 2000 compliant during fiscal year 1999 and beyond.
- BLM increased the rate of case resolution for the Bureau due to its investment in training EEO practitioners, personnelists, and some managers in mediation and constructive conflict management.
- A three (3) percent increase in the hiring of minorities for permanent positions; the appointment of 69 college and university students, 34 of whom are minorities, under a revitalized version of the cooperative education program (the Student Career Experience Program), and the appointment of 27 persons with disabilities are employment accomplishments for the Bureau.
- The BLM has implemented a systematic plan for the automation of its human resources management programs. The initial automation program component, a tracking system for cooperative education students employed under the Student Career Experience Program, is intended to monitor workforce diversity in entry-level hiring and ensure that individuals who complete the program are offered permanent appointments.

Activity: Workforce and Organizational Support

Subactivity: Bureauwide Fixed Costs

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$ 59,786,000.

Space Rental - Office space leasing is the largest of the BLM's fixed costs. The Bureau will continue to reduce space costs. Co-location will be regarded by the BLM Field Office Managers as the first consideration for new space requests. The BLM will continue conserving space in this manner with the goals toward reducing space costs, and improving service to customers by joining with other land management agencies to provide more efficient and effective services.

Rental of general purpose office space and associated facilities are classified in two ways:

- ➔ GSA Rental Space includes GSA's rent and security charges for rental of office, warehouse, storage, and other facilities occupied by the BLM;
- ➔ Space Controlled by the BLM includes rental costs for space leases that were transferred from GSA to the BLM management on October 1, 1987 plus the transferring of new leases every year from GSA. These leases are for facilities occupied by the BLM personnel and Forest Service and other Interior personnel and are located outside of major urban centers. Department of the Interior controlled space funding is included under the Departmental Working Capital Fund;

General Purpose Wire Communications - The FTS 2000 Intercity Service costs include the long distance voice, inter-office data service, and the FTS electronic mail service. These costs are based on volume, time of day, and distance of each call. FTS 2000 is the inter-city carrier for the BLM. It was phased in for the BLM in 1990 and currently all offices are using it. Data Communications Service is based upon the number of connections and length of circuits. Carriers other than FTS 2000 are used for intra-lata data communications service in some locations. Included in the data communications costs (non-FTS) are services from the local tariff provider for intra-lata service. DOINET costs for inter-lata service are included in the Departmental Working Capital Fund. The General Purpose Commercial Telephone Service costs cover the local basic purpose commercial, GSA consolidated (non-FTS) telephone services, and charges by the National Telecommunication Information Agency for management of the BLM's radio spectrum.

Federal Payroll/Personnel System - Part of the costs of using and maintaining the BLM's personnel management systems are covered by this program.

Mail and Postal Service - The U. S. Postal Service assesses the BLM for mail and postal service based on sampled usage. Next day and other express mail services are paid for by the benefitting subactivity.

Injured Employee Compensation - The amount requested for 2000 covers costs for the 12 month period ending June 30, 1998, and is paid to the Department of Labor through the Department's Employee Compensation Fund, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 8147(b) as amended by Public Law 94-273.

Unemployment Compensation - This cost, based upon historical data, is paid through the Department's Federal Employees Compensation Account of the Unemployment Trust Fund to the Department of Labor, pursuant to the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1980 (P. L. 96-499).

Departmental Services - The BLM shares the costs of common services provided in Washington and in the Main Interior Building by the Department, such as the cost of Departmentally-controlled space, central support management services, building security, OAS aircraft services, DOINET, telecommunication management, and Safety and Health Training.

GSA Consumer Information - The BLM shares the cost with the Department for stockpiling and distributing publications by GSA's Consumer Information Center in Pueblo, Colorado.

FIXED COST ITEM	1999 ENACTED TO DATE BUDGET	UNCON- TROLLABLE CHANGES (+/-)	PROGRAM CHANGES (+/-)	2000 BUDGET REQUEST	CHANGES FROM 1999 (+/-)
Space Rental	39,800	+ 1,194	0	40,994	+ 1,194
GSA Rental Space	22,751	+ 681	0	23,432	+ 681
Space Controlled by the BLM	17,049	+ 513	0	17,562	+ 513
General Purpose Wire Communications	4,934	+ 665	0	5,599	+ 665
Federal Pay/Pers System	672	+ 17	0	689	+ 17
Mail & Postal Service	1,900	0	0	1,900	0
Injured Employee Compensation	5,155	+ 274	0	5,429	+ 274
Unemployment Compensation	4,069	- 619	0	3,450	- 619
Departmental Working Capital Fund	1,462	+ 250	0	1,712	+ 250
GSA Consumer Information	13	0	0	13	0
Total	58,005	+ 1,781	0	59,786	+ 1,781

Activity: Mining Law Administration

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Mining Law Administration	(32,300)	(32,650)	879	0	(33,529)	879
FTE	427	430	0	3	430	3

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 Budget Request for Mining Law Administration is \$33,529,000 and 430 FTE. This is an increase of 3 FTE.

This activity is responsible for managing environmentally responsible exploration and development of mineral resources available on public lands under the *General Mining Law of 1872* and the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA)* (43 U.S.C. 1744). As part of Mining Law Administration, BLM determines the validity of unpatented mining claims; prepares mineral patents for review by the Secretary; initiates mineral contest actions; enforces surface management and environmental requirements; enforces bonding requirements to assure that proper reclamation occurs after a site has been mined; receives recordation of new mining claim locations; and collects mining claim location and annual maintenance fees, and processes small miner waiver documents. During 2000 the BLM will continue to manage approximately 288,000 actively maintained claims on public lands. More than 3.2 million mining claims, mill, and tunnel sites have been recorded under §314 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1744) since 1976. The management of mineral development activities supports the implementation of the BLM's strategic goal to provide opportunities for environmentally responsible commercial activities.

In 1999, based on the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1999*, BLM has combined the two mining law subactivities into one subactivity incorporating all actions involved in managing mineral resources subject to the *General Mining Law of 1872*.

Mining Law Administration Fees

The *Department of the Interior Appropriations Act of 1989* provided that the revenues from service charges for mining claim recordation (MCR) and mineral patent processing be made available to BLM as reimbursable funds to help in covering operational expenses. Fees established under this law require persons recording a new claim to pay BLM a \$10 service charge. A \$5 per claim service charge is required for recording of annual filings, transfers of interest, and amendments to previously recorded documents.

Beginning in 1993 claimants holding more than 10 claims were required to pay a \$100 annual rental or maintenance fee per mining claim and site in lieu of performing \$100 of assessment work as previously required under the *General Mining Law of 1872* and filing an annual affidavit of assessment work required under *FLPMA*. The 1993 Act also limited service charges to those fees related to recording new claims, transfers, patent applications, and affidavits of assessment work for those holding 10 or fewer claims. The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* contained a provision that continued the annual \$100 per claim maintenance fee and implemented a \$25 location fee through fiscal year 1998. The *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1999 (Section [e] of PL 105-277; 112 Stat 2681-01 et seq.)* reauthorized the maintenance and location fees through fiscal year 2001.

Processing Patent Applications

The *Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act for 1995* imposed a one-year moratorium on receipt and processing of certain patent applications which has been continued by all subsequent Appropriations Acts. This moratorium does not affect 332 of the currently pending patent applications "grandfathered" under the Act. This backlog of "grandfathered" patent applications will be completed by fiscal year 2001. BLM has an additional 202 applications that are subject to the moratorium.

A full status report on the patent backlog was sent to Congress in September 1998. The BLM plans to complete all outstanding mineral examinations and forward all applications which are not contested to the Secretary by the end of fiscal year 2000.

Processing mineral patent applications and mining claim validity determinations is a complex and costly process, and involves extensive legal review and technical evaluation of economics, mining techniques, and mineral resource values. Such proceedings may take 1-2 years to complete. As of October 1, 1998, BLM had 534 mineral patent applications pending, involving 7,345 claims encompassing approximately 204,319 acres. Of these, 332 applications involving 4,961 claims, covering 97,912 acres, are "grandfathered" from the moratorium. The remaining 202 applications involving 2,367 claims and 106,052 acres are subject to the moratorium. The BLM will shift the emphasis of funding and personnel resources within the program to complete this workload in fiscal years 1999 through 2001.

Surface Management on Unpatented Mining Claims

Under §302(b) and §603 of *FLPMA* (43 USC 1732(b) and 1782), BLM administers surface management regulations designed to prevent unnecessary or undue degradation of the public lands resulting from operations conducted under the mining laws. For all operations other than "casual use," regulations require operators to file with BLM either a "plan of operations" or a "notice", depending on the size of the area of disturbance. In designated sensitive areas, including wilderness study areas and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern (ACECs), a plan of operations is required for all surface disturbing operations except casual use, to ensure proper site reclamation and to prevent impairment of wilderness and other sensitive values.

The BLM is revising the surface management regulations (43CFR 3809). The 1999 Appropriations Act prohibits publication of any final rules prior to September 30, 1999 and requires that the Department obtain a report from the National Academy of Sciences on the status of State and Federal reclamation authorities and actions. The report will also make

recommendations to the Secretary about any needed revisions to the regulations. The report has been requested and is due by July 31, 1999.

Inspection and Enforcement

Each authorized plan of operation requires periodic inspections on the ground to ensure that the operation is in conformance with the approved plan. Operations acting under a notice require periodic inspections to ensure that unnecessary or undue degradation is not occurring and that reclamation is being done. The program goal is to inspect all producing operations which use cyanide as an extracting agent for gold and silver ore, on at least a quarterly basis. The BLM's policy is to inspect all other producing operations and all non-producing surface disturbing activities every six months.

Bonding and Reclamation

BLM's bonding policy requires all plans of operations to satisfy requirements for financial guarantees designed to ensure adequate reclamation of mining operations.

Mining Claim Occupancy

The occupancy rules, published in 1996, supplement the existing surface management regulations and set standards of practice for all uses and occupancies, including compliance with any applicable State or local building, fire and safety codes. Efforts in 1998 focused on insuring existing occupancies were authorized or removed from the public lands. These efforts will continue through 2000 until all existing occupancies are authorized or removed.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

BLM continues to process major development and expansion plans of operations for the Nevada gold industry in the Carlin and Getchell Gold Belts. The Pipeline and Cortez projects were major highlights of the year.

Mining in Nevada

- Nevada is the third largest producer of gold in the world (8 million ounces in 1997) - also the largest producer of silver, barite and magnesite in the United States.
- BLM Nevada has major MOUs with State of Nevada agencies for permitting, bonding, wildlife protection, and abandoned mine lands remediation.
- The Ruby Hill EIS was completed with Eureka County, State Historic Preservation Officer, State Wildlife agency, Corps of Engineers and other cooperating agencies.
- BLM and the State of Nevada have an active program to reduce abandoned mine safety hazards. Under the Abandoned Mine Land Remediation MOU, 228 mines were cleaned up in 1998. Two abandoned mines impacting the watershed will be cleaned up in 1999.

BLM processed 45 "grandfathered" mineral patent applications for Secretarial Review and completed mineral examinations on an additional 84 applications during the 1998 field season.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES**2000 Program Changes**

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	33,529	0
FTE	430	0

The 2000 Budget Request for Mining Law Administration is \$33,529,000 and 430 actual FTE. The projected offsetting collections in the Mining Law Administration program are projected to equal expenses.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Mining Operations Approved (number of plans and notices)	885	900	900
Surface Management Inspections Conducted (number)	3,447	3,500	3,500
Occupancy Trespass Cases Resolved (number)	93	130	130
Mining Claim Validity Determinations (includes Mineral Patents Processed) (number completed)	45	120	130
Notices of Intent to Locate SHRA (number)	184	160	160
Maintenance Fee Collections (number processed in 000)	293	315	315
Annual Waiver of Maintenance Fee (number of documents)	8,654	8,800	8,800

Activity: Land and Resource Information Systems

Activity Summary (000's)

	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Total Dollars	32,981	34,716	+ 914	-16,500	19,130	-15,586
Total FTE	91	91	0	-16	75	-16

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The BLM has an extensive amount of historical and current information about land ownership and use in the United States. The BLM faces a strategic challenge to provide customers with an efficient and effective means to use this information. To meet this challenge and respond to demands for improved access to these records, land ownership, status and other records will be automated. The development and deployment of land and resource information systems will support the BLM's mission goal to improve land, resource and title information.

In the summer of 1994, the BLM provided the specifications for Release 1 (the "Initial Operating Capability") of the Automated Land and Mineral Record System (ALMRS) to a contractor. The contractor completed the initial design and construction of the Release 1 in late 1995. In 1996 and 1997, functional and performance improvements were developed and operationally tested in the pilot sites. In the fall of 1998, an Operational Assessment, Test and Evaluation (OAT&E) of the ALMRS application indicated that it was not deployable in its current state. The BLM is revising its strategy, plans and schedule to emphasize a more modular approach to land and resource information systems development. This new budget activity, Land and Resource Information Systems, and its funding request reflect this revised strategy.

Data Automation

The BLM's records cover land and mineral ownership for approximately 565 million acres, for which BLM has surface and/or subsurface management responsibilities for the Federal government. The BLM maintains over 1 billion land and mineral records dating back almost to the birth of our nation. These records include:

- legal land descriptions;
- surface and subsurface land and mineral ownership records;
- land status records; and
- land withdrawal records, which identify land withdrawn from one or more uses.

All of this information will be integrated, for the first time, in land and resource information systems, significantly improving the accuracy and availability of Federal land and mineral data.

This integrated data will assist the BLM in determining the land's "status", i.e., the current use or availability of a given tract of land or its resources for governmental or private use.

Geographic Coordinate Data Base

The BLM's Geographic Coordinate Data Base (GCDB) is an integral part of land and resource information systems. It contains geographic coordinates (latitude, longitude, and elevation) for the survey corners established by the cadastral surveys of the Public Land Survey System.

The GCDB will allow any data that contains geographic coordinates, such as oil and gas leases, to be accurately analyzed and displayed on a computer terminal or printed on a map. Additionally, the combination of GCDB and other coordinates, in a common land database, will allow BLM users to display land and mineral information together with other resource data.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$19,130,000 and 75 FTE.

Land and Resource Information Systems

The requested funding will provide for development and deployment of land and resource information systems on a module by module basis, and training for users, to provide a more efficient means to use land information through automation. As each module is deployed, it will enter an operation and maintenance phase.

The BLM and the U.S. Forest Service have agreed to incorporate tasks which were originally planned in two separate projects, the Forest Service Automated Land Project (ALP) and the BLM ALMRS project, into an integrated, collaborative effort to develop a common parcel level land model. The land model will define the data structure that will be used to store BLM and Forest Service land-parcel based data for the land tenure system, which supports all land title transactions such as conveyances, leasing etc. This will allow the BLM and the Forest Service to establish a common data solution to graphically display the public land survey system and other boundary information. The common land model will facilitate continued data sharing agreements with state and local governments who are rapidly developing their geographic information system (GIS) capabilities.

Modular development and deployment of land and resource information systems will begin with a land module with spatial capability. The BLM now anticipates that this module, jointly developed with the Forest Service during 1999, will be operationally tested and then deployed in 2000. Joint BLM-Forest Service development teams will design, develop, and test subsequent land and mineral program management modules, such as an oil and gas, customer and program-specific case modules, with integrated spatial capability depending on available resources and funding.

To develop and deploy the land and resource information systems modular components, the BLM will continue to follow a "Life Cycle" management approach. The BLM will also work closely with the Department of the Interior and the Office of Management and Budget to develop and monitor major project milestones and verify project progress.

Significant BLM user effort and contractor support will continue to focus upon improving the quality of the legacy data that is being rehosted to the Y2K compliant systems in 1999.

Operations and Maintenance

To protect the BLM's investment in modernization and the "Information Highway", a key focus for 2000 will be operations and maintenance of this software, hardware, and data infrastructure. The ALMRS/Modernization project provided a substantial amount of modern information technology to the BLM. Workstations were installed on 2/3 of the BLM employees' desks, servers were installed to house software and data, and all offices were connected by local area and wide area networks. This modernized infrastructure has become highly integrated into the BLM's daily business. Data is provided to customers and obtained by BLM employees via the Internet. Communication is speeded through the use of a standard agency wide email system. Documents are developed, edited and shared by people across the country through standard office automation software. BLM employees have come to rely on a high level of reliability and minimal down-time in using these systems to do their jobs. This technology requires service by several different kinds of technical specialists (like system administrators, network administrators and database administrators) to operate smoothly and provide reliable service. These people install, configure, upgrade and operate hardware and software, trouble shoot and fix problems, provide assistance to users, and conduct many behind the scenes activities that keep the systems running. Due to rapid changes in technology, upgrades will be needed in the commercial off-the-shelf software used by the BLM to avoid obsolescence and provide new capabilities. New technologies will be evaluated for their potential to provide new capabilities, improve performance or reduce costs of information systems. Training will be provided to teach people how to operate and maintain this changing environment. A combination of BLM and contractor staff will operate, administer and maintain the installed hardware, commercial software, installed custom software modules, and spatial tools.

The BLM plans to take the following actions in 1999:

- The Operational Assessment Test and Evaluation (OAT&E) of the ALMRS Release 1 application was begun in fall, 1998 and completed in early 1999. The OAT&E identified significant usability, performance, and data quality problems. It was clear that operations and maintenance costs would exceed the delivered benefits and increase user workloads. It was imperative to achieve lower costs for long-term maintenance and implement a system that would meet users needs. An analysis is being done of the OAT&E report and a plan to address system deficiencies is being developed. During 1999, a more modular, phased approach to the development and deployment of land and resource information systems will be pursued, emphasizing strategic application of information technology to specific business processes to improve public service, to enhance employee productivity, and to improve data quality. The focus will be upon building a strong foundation for managing land in a more powerful, graphical manner using the latest Geographic Information System (GIS) technology and ensuring that it can provide a solid basis for partnerships with other government agencies and for public usage.
- The legacy systems will be migrated from the obsolete Honeywell operating environment to a Year 2000 (Y2K) compliant operating environment.

- Recognized industry experts will complete an in-depth examination of the ALMRS software and database. They will produce a report with suggestions for future directions to maximize preservation of the successful portions of the software and database.
- A series of joint application design workshops will be held with BLM users and contractor support. Initial focus will be on basic objectives, user requirements, and priorities to finalize the new "Concept of Operations." Subsequent workshops will focus on more detailed requirements. The result of this work will be a development plan for a series of modules and including a cost-benefit analysis.
- Significant BLM user effort and contractor support will focus upon improving the quality of the legacy data.
- A team of BLM and contract staff will analyze improvements for the database design to enhance performance while still meeting user requirements. A joint BLM/Forest Service development team will design, develop, and test this common model. Work on other modules to be integrated with the land data may start depending on available resources and funding, but the priority will be on the first module.
- GCDB data will be installed on state spatial servers with tools to clean up and use the data. Spatial maintenance staff in states will clean up data and build the land grid.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The ALMRS/Modernization project modernized the BLM's information technology infrastructure and began the migration of the BLM's extensive Federal land and mineral automated records to this infrastructure. The "Information Highway", completed throughout the Bureau in 1996, provided all BLM offices with modern office automation capabilities. The BLM's employees are now able to communicate electronically with all other BLM offices, other offices within the Department of the Interior, and any individual or organization with access to the Internet. Collection and cleanup for GCDB, other land, and minerals data has occurred over several years, making significant improvements to the content, standardization and documentation of the data. A help desk was created, training was provided to employees, and user support was made available to provide ongoing support for the use of the installed information technology.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES**2000 Program Changes**

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	19,130	-16,500
FTE	75	-16

The 2000 budget request is \$19,130,000 and 75 FTEs, a program decrease of \$16,500,000 and 16 FTE below the 1999 enacted level.

Part of the requested funding is designated for work resulting from the OAT&E conducted at the beginning of 1999, from which BLM determined that ALMRS is not deployable in its current state. The BLM is revising its strategy, plans, and schedule to emphasize a more modular approach to software development and deployment, at a lower cost to the Bureau in 2000 than was anticipated for the original ALMRS program. In 2000, all activities will promote this strategy of phased, integrated modules to provide mission-critical automation for the BLM and the public users of land and mineral information.

The first module planned for development is a land module with integrated spatial capabilities. The ability to request and display land information data graphically is a feature highly sought by the Bureau's field staff and the public. Implementation of the land module will enable the BLM to provide this spatial display capability and provide a foundation for case and land status information. For each subsequent area of land and mineral program management, data quality and business process improvement will culminate in a software module which will be integrated into an increasingly comprehensive set of land and resource information systems. These capabilities will improve the quality, quantity, accessibility and value of the BLM's land and mineral information to the public, State and local agencies, and other Federal agencies.

The requested funding will enable the BLM to meet its annual goal to deploy spatial data query and display capability to BLM state offices in 2000 and to begin deploying the remaining modules in 2001. It will also support the BLM goal to certify a 95 percent level of data quality. Approximately 1/3 of the requested funding would be applied to the development, testing and deployment of the new software modules and the associated cleanup and importing of data into the systems.

The remainder of the requested funding is for ongoing operation and maintenance of the BLM's installed information technology. These systems have become an inseparable part of doing the BLM's daily business. The requested funding will enable the BLM to continue to provide a high level of reliability and service in the use of the installed systems. Upgrades will enable the BLM to stay current with rapidly changing technology, improving service to its customers and avoiding increased costs and customer dissatisfaction with obsolete systems. Evaluation of new technology will identify opportunities to increase performance and system

capabilities and reduce costs of operations and maintenance. Training will enable the technical specialists who operate and maintain the systems to keep their skills current with this rapidly evolving technology. Without this funding, the incidence of system problems and failures would increase. Users in all of the BLM's offices and programs would have to wait longer to have their problems fixed, adversely affecting their productivity. Electronic communications between BLM offices, and between the BLM and its external customers, would be disrupted more frequently and for longer periods of time. Obsolete technology would cost more and more to operate and maintain over time and eventually would become irreparable.

Appropriation: Wildland Fire Management

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For necessary expenses for fire preparedness, suppression operations, emergency rehabilitation, and hazardous fuels reduction by the Department of the Interior, [\$286,895,000] \$305,850,000 to remain available until expended, of which not to exceed [\$6,950,000] \$9,300,000 shall be for the renovation or construction of fire facilities: Provided, That such funds are also available for repayment of advances to other appropriation accounts from which funds were previously transferred for such purposes: Provided further, That unobligated balances of amounts previously appropriated to the "Fire Protection" and "Emergency Department of the Interior Firefighting Fund" may be transferred and merged with this appropriation: Provided further, That persons hired pursuant to 43 U.S.C. 1469 may be furnished subsistence and lodging without cost from funds available from this appropriation: Provided further, That notwithstanding 42 U.S.C. 1856d, sums received by a Bureau or office of the Department of the Interior for fire protection rendered pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 1856 et seq., Protection of United States Property, may be credited to the appropriation from which funds were expended to provide that protection, and are available without fiscal year limitation. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

16 U.S.C. 1;
 16 U.S.C. 594;
 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee;
 42 U.S.C. 1856;
 42 U.S.C. 5121;
 16 U.S.C. 3101;
 43 U.S.C. 1469;
 43 U.S.C. 1748;
 25 U.S.C. 3101;
 P. L. 93-638;
 P. L. 103-413;
 P.L. 104-208;
 P.L. 105-83; and
 P.L. 105-277 section 101(e)

The National Park Service Organic Act (16 U.S.C. 1) provides basic authority for fire protection and suppression on National Park system lands.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594) provides for mutual aid in fire protection.

The National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act of 1997 (16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee) constituted an "Organic Act" for the National Wildlife Refuge System by providing guidelines and directives for administration and management of all areas in the system, including "wildlife refuges, areas for the protection and conservation of fish and wildlife that are threatened with extinction, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas."

The Reciprocal Fire Protection Agreement Act of 1955 (42 U.S.C. 1856) provides authority for mutual aid in fire protection and allows for emergency assistance in the vicinity of agency facilities in extinguishing fire when no agreement exists.

The Disaster Relief Act of May 22, 1974 (42 U.S.C. 5121) authorizes Federal agencies to assist State and local governments during emergency or major disaster by direction of the President.

The Alaska Native Claim Settlement Act of 1971, as amended by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (16 U.S.C. 3101 et. seq.) provides that as long as there are no substantial revenues from those lands, Alaska Native Corporation lands will receive wildland fire protection services from the United States at no cost.

The National Indian Forest Resources Management Act of 1990 (25 U.S.C. 3101) provides BIA with authority for fire protection and suppression on Indian Trust Lands.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1748) provides for protection of public lands and resources from destruction by fire.

43 U.S.C. 1469 authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to perform work occasioned by emergencies.

P. L. 93-638 authorizes contracting of DOI projects and programs.

The Tribal Self Governance Act of 1994, P. L. 103-413, establishes a program with DOI known as tribal "self-governance", authorizing the compacting of Interior programs.

Section 102 of the General Provisions of the Annual Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies authorizes the Secretary to transfer funds from other Department accounts for the suppression or emergency prevention of forest or range fires on or threatening the public lands and for the rehabilitation of burned lands.

APPROPRIATION DESCRIPTION

This appropriation provides funding for the Department's wildland fire management program. The wildland fire management program is guided by the principles and policies of the Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review, adopted by the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture in December of 1995.

The Department's program recognizes that fire is a critical natural process that is integrated into land and resource management plans and activities on a landscape scale, across agency boundaries, and based on the best available science. Wildland fire is used to protect, maintain, and enhance resources, and as nearly as possible, is allowed to function in its natural ecological role. The Department's program ensures the capability to provide safe, cost-effective fire management through appropriate planning, staffing, training, and equipment. Fires are suppressed at minimum cost considering firefighter and public safety, benefits, and values to be protected, consistent with resource objectives.

Nine principles are fundamental to the success of wildland fire management:

- Firefighter and public safety is the first priority in every fire management activity.
- The role of wildland fire as an essential ecological process and natural change agent will be incorporated into the planning process.
- Fire management programs, plans, and activities support land and resource management plans and their implementation.
- Sound risk management is a foundation for all fire management activities.
- Fire management programs are economically viable, based upon values to be protected, costs, and land and resource management objectives.
- Fire management plans and activities are based upon the best available science.
- Fire management plans and activities incorporate public health and environmental quality considerations.
- Federal, state, Tribal, and local interagency coordination and cooperation are essential.
- Standardization of policies and procedures among Federal agencies is an ongoing objective.

The program is comprised of two activities: Wildland Fire Preparedness and Wildland Fire Operations. Funds are appropriated to the Bureau of Land Management and are made available by allocation to the other three Interior Bureaus with fire management responsibilities: the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS), the National Park Service (NPS), and the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA). A small portion is allocated to the Office of the Secretary (OS) for program coordination activities.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Estimate		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Request		Inc (+) Decl (-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Wildland Fire Management	2,828	280,103	3,084	284,886	0	+8,660	+256	+13,406	3,340	306,680	+256	+18,965
Wildland Fire Preparedness /I	2,828	184,103	3,084	188,886	0	+8,660	+256	+13,406	3,340	175,980	+256	+18,986
Readiness & Program Management												
DOI Total	2,828	143,153	3,084	147,870	0	+8,650	+256	+9,180	3,340	162,680	+256	+14,710
BLM	1,689	79,860	1,780	80,497	0	+3,073	+120	+7,465	1,800	91,025	+120	+10,528
BIA	426	31,068	450	32,853	0	+1,185	+68	-14	518	33,724	+68	+1,171
FWS	315	13,922	334	15,612	0	+633	+41	+1,040	375	17,185	+41	+1,673
NPS	384	18,133	518	19,038	0	+764	+29	+879	547	20,471	+29	+1,433
OS	2	170	2	170	0	+5	0	+0	2	175	0	+5
Fire Science												
BLM	0	4,000	0	4,000	0	0	0	0	0	4,000	0	0
Deferred Maintenance & Capital Improvement												
DOI Total	0	8,960	0	8,025	0	0	0	+4,245	0	8,270	0	+4,245
BLM	0	4,289	0	2,800	0	0	0	+2,084	0	4,864	0	+2,084
BIA	0	1,260	0	860	0	0	0	-850	0	0	0	-850
FWS	0	673	0	780	0	0	0	-790	0	0	0	-790
NPS	0	768	0	885	0	0	0	+3,801	0	4,086	0	+3,801
Wildland Fire Operations	0	126,000	0	130,000	0	0	0	0	0	130,000	0	0
BLM	0	63,384	0	64,910	0	0	0	0	0	61,140	0	0
BIA	0	32,006	0	33,626	0	0	0	0	0	34,400	0	0
FWS	0	8,846	0	9,128	0	0	0	0	0	10,300	0	0
NPS	0	21,765	0	22,436	0	0	0	0	0	24,160	0	0
OS	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Emergency Approp.	---	0	---	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Reimbursables	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---	0	---

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

Wildland Fire Management

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		+ \$1,150
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raise		+ \$ 4,275
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		
Additional cost in 2000 for CSRS/FERS Retirement System		+ \$125
This adjustment is for changes in estimated retirement costs paid by the Bureaus. It results from changes in the relative proportion of FERS employees in the workforce, including the effect of the recent CSRS-to-FERS conversion open season.		

¹ Note that the subactivity level data for 1998 and 1999 is for informational purposes only. These subactivities are new proposals for 2000.

Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness**Activity Summary (000's)**

Bureau / Office	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontroll- able & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Readiness and Program Management						
DOI Total	142,983	147,870	+ 5,550	+ 9,180	162,580	+ 14,710
FTE	2,826	3,084	0	+ 256	3,340	+ 256
BLM	78,860	80,497	+ 3,073	+ 7,455	91,025	+ 10,528
FTE	1,689	1,780	0	+ 120	1,900	+ 120
BIA	31,068	32,553	+ 1,185	-14	33,724	+ 1,171
FTE	426	450	0	+ 66	516	+ 66
FWS	13,922	15,612	+ 533	+ 1,040	17,185	+ 1,573
FTE	315	334	0	+ 41	375	+ 41
NPS	18,133	19,038	+ 754	+ 678	20,471	+ 1,433
FTE	394	518	0	+ 29	547	+ 29
OS	170	170	+ 5	+ 0	175	+ 5
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0
Fire Science						
BLM	4,000	4,000	0	0	4,000	0
Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement						
DOI Total	6,950	5,025	0	+ 4,245	9,270	+ 4,245
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BLM	4,259	2,500	0	+ 2,084	4,584	+ 2,084
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
BIA	1,250	850	0	-850	0	-850
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bureau of Land Management**2000 Budget Justifications**

FWS	\$	673	790	0	-790	0	-790
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
NPS	\$	768	885	0	+3,801	4,686	+3,801
	FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars		154,103	156,895	+5,550	+13,405	175,850	+18,955
Total FTE		2,826	3,084	0	256	3,340	+256

FTE Numbers for agencies other than BLM are presented in this table for informational purposes only. They are not included in the BLM totals shown in other parts of this document.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Wildland Fire Preparedness involves the readiness and capability of the Department to provide safe, cost-effective fire management programs in support of land and resource management plans through appropriate planning, staffing, training, and equipment. This activity requires the hiring and training of personnel, prevention activities, deferred maintenance and capital improvements, purchase of and contracting for equipment, supplies, and support, planning and coordination, policy development and oversight, joint fire science program and research, and interagency coordination and direction.

In 2000, the Wildland Fire Preparedness Activity will have three new subactivities: Readiness and Program Management, Fire Science, and Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement. This change was agreed to between the Department and the Appropriations Subcommittee staff to improve understanding of the specifics of these three parts of the budget request.

Wildland fire will be managed to promote firefighter and public safety and protect, maintain and enhance natural resources through the following actions:

- Provide the necessary forces, resources, and capabilities, based on the Most Efficient Level (MEL) planning, to manage wildland fire to preserve the capability of DOI lands to contribute to the natural resource, socioeconomic and multiple use needs of the Nation.
- Incorporate fire management planning into other land use and resource management plans of the Department.
- Conduct research in order to improve fire fighting methods and knowledge of the relationship between fire and the environment.
- Conduct a fire science program to support implementation of the hazard fuels reduction program.
- Maintain an appropriate level of staff to support DOI fire programs at the funding level authorized by Congress.
- Reduce threats to public and employee health and safety and protect economic investments by maintaining facilities in a safe condition and remediating hazards.

Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness

Subactivity: Readiness and Program Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$162,580,000 and 3,340 FTE, a program increase of \$9,160,000 and 256 FTE from the 1999 enacted funding level. All FTE dedicated to the Wildland Fire Management Appropriation are accounted for in this subactivity.

Most Efficient Level (MEL)

All wildland fire management programs within the Departments of Interior and Agriculture are guided by fire management plans. These plans utilize the Most Efficient Level (MEL) as the primary analysis tool for budgeting and managing the Department's Wildland Fire Preparedness activity. The MEL represents that funding necessary to provide the most cost efficient and technically effective fire management program that meets resource objectives and minimizes costs of suppression and resource damages associated with destructive wildland fires. It also includes the ecological role of beneficial wildland fire as an essential element. It covers planned contributions for interagency shared resources, training, prevention, wildland fire preparedness staffing, detection, and equipment. The MEL calculations are not constant due to changing resource objectives, values to be protected, changes in land ownership, costs associated with the wildland/urban interface, increasing human caused fire occurrence associated with population growth, and continued hazardous fuels buildups. The 2000 MEL figures for the four Bureaus were updated based on a major fire management plan revision to bring them into compliance with the 1995 federal wildland fire policy.

Part of the DOI's mission and strategic vision is to protect property and resources from the destructive effects of wildland fires while providing for firefighter and public safety. To accomplish this mission, the Interior Bureaus fund preparedness activities on over 500 million acres of public lands, consisting of 264 million acres of BLM lands (2.4 million acres of which are Oregon and California Grant Lands, Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands and intermingled public lands in Western Oregon), 84 million acres of NPS land, 93 million acres of FWS lands, and 62 million acres of BIA Trust lands. As part of this coverage, whenever efficiencies can be gained and/or costs reduced, the Interior agencies enter into cooperative agreements with Federal, State, and local governments. Under these arrangements, protection responsibilities are exchanged and scarce resources are shared.

Readiness resources are established in advance of fire emergencies based on analyses of historic needs, to ensure Interior Bureaus' "readiness to respond" when fires occur. Department of the Interior Bureaus carry out wildland fire management responsibilities in such areas as National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Preserves, Reservations, Public Lands, including historic and cultural sites, commercial forests, range lands, and on some lands of other Federal and State agencies. Fire prevention and suppression are provided by Federal fire crews, and by arranging cooperative protection exchanges and contracts with other Federal and State agencies, and self governing tribes.

Program Management resources include permanent and career seasonal professional and technical personnel who provide leadership, coordination, program planning, technical and administrative support for fire and aviation management.

The quality of the fire planning and financial management systems used by the four agencies in the Department of the Interior (DOI) with wildland fire management programs is reflected by these agencies receiving "clean" financial audit opinions for their fire management programs for several years. These four fire programs have a proven record, through numerous audits and reviews, of being good fiscal stewards of the taxpayers' money.

National Interagency Fire Center

BLM hosts the National Interagency Fire Center (NIFC), at Boise, Idaho, in cooperation with the Forest Service, National Weather Service, and other Department of the Interior Bureaus. The National Interagency Coordination Center at NIFC provides logistic support by mobilizing and coordinating movement of wildland fire resources when the capability in geographic areas is exceeded, and when states and other countries request assistance. In addition to its logistical coordination role, NIFC is also the home for one of the eleven national fire caches for supplies and equipment. It provides the national radio cache for fire and disaster assistance, and serves as the lead technical support group for communications, remote sensing, wildland fire engine development, and the national development center for standardized suppression, prescribed, prevention and management courses. It is also the home for the Great Basin Smokejumpers. The 1999 budget for NIFC operations (excluding headquarters activities) is approximately \$12 million.

Alaska Fire Service

The Alaska Fire Service (AFS), located at Fairbanks, Alaska, is managed by BLM and is responsible for providing wildland fire suppression services to all DOI agencies and associated Alaska Native Corporation lands in Alaska. The area protected includes approximately 264 million acres. The total cost of AFS basic operations is included in the BLM portion of the Wildland Fire Management appropriation. The budget for AFS is approximately \$13 million.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

As a result of the tragic 1994 fire season where 34 firefighters lost their lives, many lessons were learned and procedures were changed. But as painful as death in firefighting is, lessons threaten to fade in time. It was determined if the lessons learned were to be lasting, the fire community had to embrace changes in our firefighting culture. In response, the federal fire community contracted with a corporation to review and analyze the culture, or values, beliefs and behaviors of firefighters. During 1997 and 1998, the resulting report produced recommendations and implementation strategies; the suggested changes are immense and complex. In 1998 the Bureaus implemented 15 of the safety plan steps. To also improve program management, interagency standards were developed for key fire personnel to be held accountable to in the performance of their duties. Twenty standard position classifications were written and distributed.

For the first time, the concept of a temporary readiness fire cache with the same capabilities as the national fire caches was implemented. The Bureau initiated this concept to deal with the 1998 Florida fire siege. Instead of providing supplies from several distant permanent caches, logistics personnel established a remote cache of readiness resources at Lake City, Florida so that supplies would be quickly available on the fire scene. This reduced the cost of air freight shipments and improved delivery times. This concept allowed the Area Command to quickly mobilize, fully equip and pre-stage initial attack task forces that were more effective in controlling the rapidly escalating fire situation. The temporary cache distribution center also increased the efficiency of restocking national caches after the fires were over, decreasing transportation costs, and alleviating possible safety hazards associated with hazardous materials transportation.

One hundred and thirteen Fire Management Plans were completely revised to reflect both the new fire policy direction resulting from the Wildland Fire Management Policy and Program Review and changing workloads and fire management objectives.

The Bureau is utilizing emerging technologies in electronics and computer sciences throughout the wildland fire management program. The implementation of computer aided dispatch that interfaces with Geographic Information Systems and Global Positioning Systems is providing real time tracking of fire resources implementing management objectives. The Internet is being used to provide the public with information on wildland fire incidents on a near real time basis. In order to comply with the pending federal requirement to use narrow banding, electronic technicians at the National Interagency Fire Center initiated a Request For Proposals (RFP) for the procurement of digital narrow banding radios. This RFP stimulated development of digital narrow band radios in the industry. The Fire Center has been the principle test site for this new technology and is working closely with the industry to improve these products to meet the rugged demands of disaster incident management activities.

New partnerships were forged with numerous rural fire districts (RFD's) throughout the west to address the growing wildland fire/urban interface. Agreements have been created to share wildland fire training courses and safety equipment with RFD's to improve effectiveness, efficiency, and most importantly firefighter safety for these structural volunteer firefighters now faced with working in the wildland urban interface.

To address the impacts of wildland urban interface in Oklahoma, the Bureau of Indian Affairs established a new wildland fire program to deal specifically with these issues. The BIA represents the largest federal wildland stake holder in the state. The majority of the state's fire protection is the responsibility of local Volunteer Fire Districts (VFD's). Following the disastrous Oklahoma fire season in 1996, the BIA, State of Oklahoma Department of Forestry, and local VFD's came together to forge an agreement for the management of wildland fire. The BIA has established two positions in conjunction with the Oklahoma Department of Forestry to provide a direct contact for the State and VFD's and assist with the coordination of operations. New initial attack positions have been established and placed at strategic sites as the BIA's share of the readiness effort. The BIA is providing education and assistance in the use and procurement of personal protective equipment for VFD's. Through this program the BIA will ensure its responsibilities are met and that a coordinated effort of wildland fire management exists within Oklahoma.

The BLM took steps to improve collections on fire trespass and reimbursable activities. As part of this effort they developed a fire trespass case tracking system as a component of the new electronic Intranet wildland fire reporting system.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	162,580	+ 9,160
FTE	3,340	+ 256

The 2000 budget request is \$162,850,000 and 3,340 FTE, a program increase of \$9,160,000 and 256 FTE from the 1999 enacted funding level. The additional funding will enable the Department to increase its level of fire management preparedness, reduce the acreage and cost of escaped wildfires, and reduce risks to firefighter and public health, safety and property. Without the requested funding increase, it is very likely that the combined costs of fighting escaped fires and the damage they cause would far exceed the requested additional funding.

The proposed \$9,160,000 program increase would fund wildland fire readiness and program management resources (fire managers, technical specialists, firefighters, engines, aircraft, etc.) at 83% of the MEL (refer to the MEL Percentage and Major Resource Elements table below). This funding level would help promote firefighter and public safety and use wildland fire to protect and enhance natural resources. Funding bureau fire programs at 83% of the MEL would reduce the total cost to the taxpayer by minimizing the combined costs of preparedness, suppression, rehabilitation and resource damages. These funds are critical to the missions of the Department and the four Bureaus and their ability reduce threats to public health, safety, and property, and to restore and maintain the health of the land.

MEL Percentage and Major Resource Elements	1998	1999	2000 PB
Most Efficient Level % see examples of MEL related preparedness resource capabilities listed below (percentage)	84**	81**	83**
Suppression, and Support Personnel excluding specialized resources and emergency firefighters (number)	4,232	4,157	4,400
Wildland Fire Engines (number)	1,167	1,157	1,191
Hot Shot Crews (number)	15	15	16
Call When Needed Crews (number)	400	385	405
Aviation Management Contracts and Fleet Aircraft Managed (number)	104	96	101

** The Most Efficient Level (MEL) percentage excludes fire science and research and deferred maintenance and capital improvements, because in 2000 these programs will be displayed in separate subactivities. This change was agreed to between the Department and the Appropriations Subcommittee staff to improve understanding of the specifics of these three parts of the budget request.

Without the requested increase, this subactivity would be funded at 79% of the MEL for 2000. At 79% of the MEL, the DOI Bureaus would achieve about a 90% initial attack success rate on the 7,480 wildland fires that occur in an average fire year. If the percentage of the MEL funded is raised from 79% to 83%, the percent of fires escaping initial attack would decrease by approximately 4% or 299 fires. Analysis of DOI data indicates that the average area burned per fire is 1,485 acres. Eliminating 299 fires escaping initial attack would result in about 444,015 fewer acres burned. Escaped wildland fires cost about \$139 per acre to suppress. This would save the taxpayer about \$62,000,000 in direct Federal fire costs and would prevent property and resource losses. While we are not able to quantify all other costs the taxpayer would bear due to increased wildland fires, we know that the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) and state emergency assistance programs frequently spend millions of tax dollars as a result of these incidents.

While we can identify the amount of firefighting resources, like engines or smokejumper crews foregone, and the probable increase in acreage of wildland fire that would result from lower funding levels; the reality is that the intangible costs and impacts of these wildland fires far exceed the direct costs. During the 1998 wildfire crisis in Florida, an entire county was evacuated, uprooting families, shutting down businesses, and straining the emergency infrastructure of the region. Uncontrolled smoke emissions from the continuously burning wildland fires in the southeast, southwest and Mexico lead to respiratory illnesses and visibility problems for aircraft and highway travel. People at risk were directed to remain indoors, children's sports activities were canceled, and elevated levels of stress were noted by medical professionals. The greater the number of escaped fires, the more severe are the consequences: burned homes, business disruptions, loss of recreational opportunities and resource damages.

When large acreages of forest and grasslands are consumed in wildland fires, sawmills shut down, ranchers are forced to sell cattle prematurely, outfitters lose customers, and tourism declines. For example, after the Yellowstone fires of 1988, park visitations declined

significantly reducing the economic base of the surrounding communities. Rural communities are frequently centered around a single industry, such as the local sawmill. When it shuts down or reduces the number of shifts, there is a direct impact on the entire community. So lower preparedness funding would cause an increase in the direct costs to the taxpayer, but the largest effect would be the phenomenal impact, both financially and socially, on the citizens.

In contrast, the effects of increasing preparedness funding can be very dramatic. In 1988, a new fire management officer position and staff were established at the Hawaii Volcanoes National Park. This enabled the establishment of a fire prevention program to reduce the number of human caused fires. In a comparison of the previous eight year period with the eight years after the staff was established, there was a 72% decrease in the number of human caused fires and a 54% decrease in total park acreage burned. This last figure is even more impressive given that the number of lava-ignited fires increased. Additionally, the National Park Service fire staff assists the Hawaii County Fire Department and is often the first on the scene, preventing fire spread and entry into the park. Since the NPS fire program provides essentially the only wildland fire staff on the island, the increase in readiness and program management benefits both the public and private interests.

The funding requested would enable the four DOI Bureaus, and one office within the Department of the Interior with fire management responsibilities, to support the annual goals to implement 15 safety improvement steps from the Wildland Firefighter Safety Study, complete revision of 90% of the fire management plans, and establish new standards for 85% of the key positions by the end of 2000. The reduced number of fire management plan revisions proposed for 2000 is the result of the higher than average level of effort in 1998 and 1999 in response to the new Federal Wildland Fire Management Policy. The requested funding would also help meet the objectives of the revised fire management plans. Funding below this level of preparedness, in an average year, would increase the costs for suppression activities, emergency rehabilitation, and/or resources lost.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Request
Number of fire management plans revised annually	113	98	50

Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness

Subactivity: Fire Science

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$4,000,000.

Fire Science Program

In the 1998 appropriation, Congress, with the support of the Administration, provided a more flexible funding authority to support the aggressive use of prescribed fire and mechanical fuels treatments to reduce the occurrence of uncharacteristically severe wildland fires and improve ecosystem health. It also directed that the Bureau establish a joint fire science program with the Forest Service to provide a scientific basis and rationale for implementing fuels management activities, with a focus on activities that will lead to development and application of tools for managers. The Department of the Interior Bureaus and the Forest Service each provided \$4,000,000 to fund this program in 1999 and will continue to do so in 2000. All of the Department of the Interior costs of this program are consolidated in the BLM allocation for ease of administration and are not included in MEL calculations.

The Fire Science Program primarily addresses four issues critical to the success of the fuels management and fire use program. These issues are:

- The need to develop and implement consistent interagency fuels mapping and inventories with common classifications and resolution within ecosystems. This information will help managers identify the location of hazardous fuels, determine where fuels have accumulated beyond the historic range of variability, determine potential impact of current fuel conditions on fire regimes and ecosystem processes, determine where fire damages and costs are increasing, recognize the most at-risk fuel/fire regime components, set priorities for treatments, and determine the appropriate type and frequency of treatment.
- The need to evaluate and compare fuels treatment practices and techniques, including prescribed fire, thinning and other mechanical methods, increased utilization of biomass, and no treatment. The evaluations will assess cost effectiveness, social impacts, air quality and watershed impacts, ecological consequences, and potential effects on wildland fire size, severity, and cost.
- The need to develop treatment schedules, determine the frequency of subsequent treatments, and coordinate treatment schedules among agencies. In developing treatment priorities and schedules, managers will need to consider the potential effects on other resources such as air and water quality, wildlife habitat, threatened and endangered species, and cultural values; on management activities, such as timber harvest, grazing, recreation, control of invasive, nonnative plants; and on costs, benefits, and risks associated with treatment and no treatment.

- The need to establish compatible interagency processes and procedures for monitoring, evaluating, and reporting fuels treatments. This will allow managers to determine whether the fuels management program is meeting its goals and objectives, by regularly updating fuels maps and inventories, and allowing synthesis of information across geographic and agency boundaries.

Fire Science Program Implementation

Implementation of the Fire Science Program is guided by a Governing Board consisting of representatives from the Department of the Interior and the U.S. Forest Service. A Program Manager has been appointed to manage the program. A competitive process is used to distribute funds to the groups best qualified to carry out the necessary research. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture will appoint a Stakeholder Advisory Group to provide input and guide the program. This Group will consist of about 15 Federal and 15 State and local government and private sector representatives. The results of the fire science program will improve the cost efficiency and the effectiveness of fuels treatments in the future, both for federal agencies and non-federal managers of wildland fire across the country.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The Joint Fire Science Program issued a Request for Proposals with 11 separate task statements in June, 1998 and received about 70 science project proposals. Following extensive peer review and evaluation, the Governing Board selected and awarded 24 projects in seven topic areas: wildland fuels inventory and mapping; remote sensing; values at risk from wildfire; historic fire regimes; standard methods for evaluating and comparing fuels treatments; tradeoff analyses of different fuels treatments; and modeling smoke from wildland fires. Recipients were a mix of federal scientists and universities. Most projects are two- or three-year projects; consequently, the Governing Board anticipates results of initial projects in 2000. Technology transfer is a cornerstone of all projects and workshops and training sessions are already being planned to disseminate the findings.

Activity: Wildland Fire Preparedness

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$9,270,000, a program increase of \$4,245,000 from the 1999 enacted funding level. Please note that all FTE for the Wildland Fire Management Appropriation are accounted for in the Readiness and Program Management subactivity.

Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvements

The 2000 budget lays out a proposed Five-Year Plan for maintenance and capital improvement of fire facilities. \$46,000,000 is needed for 101 projects to correct critical public health and safety problems. The requested program increase, if continued through 2004, would eliminate these problems over the five year period. A standard process and criteria were used to evaluate and prioritize all of the projects for health and safety concerns. The projects were ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work (total project \$) in each of the categories below. The weighting factors are:

• Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance	10
• Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement	9
• Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	7
• Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	6
• Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	4
• Compliance and Other Deferred Maintenance	3
• Other Capital Improvements	1

The 17 projects proposed in the attached list for 2000 have the highest health and safety ratings and will be addressed with the total of \$9,270,000 requested. This Plan is subject to adjustments in outyears based on funding levels. Additionally, as part of the 2001 Budget, we will present a report on 1999 accomplishments and provide any necessary adjustments to the outyears. The Department supports inclusion of these projects as part of the five year plan to reduce critical health and safety risks at Interior facilities and on Interior lands. This is a critical investment if we are to meet the Department's and the four bureau missions, and reduce threats to public health, safety, and property, and restore and maintain the health of the land.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The DOI Bureaus initiated construction and deferred maintenance on 36 projects in 1998. In addition, 20 projects begun in prior years were completed. Completion of these projects reduced health and safety risks and increased fire management capabilities and effectiveness at each of these sites.

Standard Fire Station drawings and specifications were developed utilizing an architectural design team. The completed designs were based on two BLM prototypes constructed in 1998. These prototypes saved in excess of \$240,000 in construction costs, based on the original estimates. While saving money, this new design is expected to increase the utility and life cycle of these facilities and improve the quality of life for the resident seasonal firefighters.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	9,270	+ 4,245
FTE	0	0

The 2000 budget request is \$9,270,000, a program increase of \$4,245,000 from the 1999 enacted funding level. At the requested funding level the Department would accomplish the first year's increment in eliminating the backlog of critical health and safety problems at its fire facilities over the next five years. This would reduce the health and safety risks to firefighters and the public and improve the effectiveness of the fire management resources housed in those facilities. It is also consistent with the Secretary's efforts to reduce the backlog of deferred maintenance at all DOI facilities.

Currently many of the nation's wildland fire facilities are in deplorable condition. Firefighters are sleeping on cots in engine bays of Rural Fire Departments. There are facilities that only have outdoor portable toilets and the personnel must take outdoor showers from a hose fixed to the wall and wash up in outdoor wash stands. Engines are parked in the open due to lack of facilities and have been exposed to salt air for so many years they have become corroded and are no longer reliable. Several airport ramps are deteriorated and there is risk of flying debris hitting aircraft or endangering ground workers. Some retardant bases do not have catchment basins, resulting in spilled concentrated retardants and aircraft wash-down effluents flowing directly onto the ground increasing ground water pollution. Some of the best summer fire station quarters consist of 30 year old surplus mobile homes.

Figures 1 and 2 portray the 60-year old facility at Glacier National Park in Montana, which serves as a fire equipment cache, office and quarters for firefighters. The Cedar City Interagency Airtanker base in Utah serves parts of Utah, Nevada, and Arizona. This operational facility serves all the Federal and state lands in this area and has been identified in the 1997 National Interagency Airtanker Study to be one of the most critical bases in the nation. Figures 3 and 4 portray the poor condition of this base which is functional for over 100 days per year.



Figure 1. Serious deterioration throughout - Glacier National Park, Montana



Figure 2. The roof leaks too! Glacier National Park, Montana



Figure 3. Outdoor shower and sink, Cedar City Airtanker Base, Utah



Figure 4. Travel trailers for crew quarters and hoses for filling airtankers are only temporary solutions, Cedar City Airtanker Base, Utah

Proposed 2000 Fire Facility Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement Projects

Priority	State	Bureau	Project Name	Funding (\$000's)
1	AZ	NPS	Saguaro NP Operations Office	436
2	WY	NPS	Grand Teton NP Fire Dormitory	628
3	CA	NPS	Hole-in-the-Wall Operations Center	1,220
4	CO	NPS	Roundtop Lookout Tower	110
5	CA	NPS	Mount Harkness Lookout	50
6	CA	BLM	Poleline Fire Station	997
7	CA	BLM	Carrizo Fire Station	371
8	AR	NPS	Buffalo District Fire Cache	232
9	CA	NPS	Wolf Creek Fire Cache	224
10	CA	BLM	Topaz Fire Station	552
11	CA	BLM	Chimney Peak Fire Station	679
12	AZ	NPS	Grand Canyon North Rim Fire Facility	1,786
13	NV	BLM	Carlin Fire Station	637
14	WY	BLM	Rock Springs Fire Station	106
15	AZ	BLM	Pakoon Fire Station	530
16	AZ	BLM	Nixon Fire Station	212
17	AK	BLM	Ft. Weinwright Barracks Asbestos Abatement	500
Total				9,270

PROPOSED 2000 FIRE FACILITY DEFERRED MAINTENANCE AND CAPITAL IMPROVEMENT PROJECT DATA SHEETS

DOI Priority/Ranking	1
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Helibase/Operations Office		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Saguaro National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: 5th	State: AZ

Project Justification

Project Description: This would be a modification and expansion to the Park's helispot. The project would consist of moving the current helispot northeast and building two pads (25ft x 25ft) fully meeting OAS and USFS standards, including electric power and access, capable of accommodating two Type-Two helicopters; construction of an operations office (30ft x 60ft) which would house the Parks fire management staff; and site prep (elec./gas, water/sewer, phone lines, and parking).	
Project Need/Benefit: Fire facilities at Saguaro NP consist of an uninsulated, converted garage, w/ no heating/cooling system and a trailer. The surplus trailer, housing three perm personnel, is about 1/4 mile from headquarters w/ no indoor toilet, requiring staff to use an aging pit toilet about 30 yds from the trailer with no washing facilities. 29 CFR 1910 section 141 requires toilets and hot and cold running water in lavatories for employees at work sites so that they may properly clean up and disinfect themselves. Commercial phones in use are not connected to the Park's system and costs are higher than FTS service. The helispot is the base of operations for the NPS, USFS, and State, and will only accommodate one type-three helicopter. Approach and departure often require a track southwest, passing over phone lines and a two-lane blacktop road during operations. The helipad does not meet OAS or USFS standards. Current offices do not meet Americans with Disabilities Standards.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
70 % Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	10 % Critical Mission Def. Maint.
20 % Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement	% Compliance & other Def. Maint.
% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 436,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 63,000
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	436,000
Total Project Estimate:	436,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2000 :	436,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete Project:	0
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Total:	499,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
Construction Start/Award	1999		Date: 10/05/98	
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	2
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Fire Management Dormitory			
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Grand Teton National Park		
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: 1st	State: WY	

Project Justification

Project Description: The project is a one story, wood construction, quarters for 20 persons, including 10 bedrooms, shared baths, laundry, community living room, and commercial kitchen comprising 5120 square feet of space from the concept design of the NPS, Plan No. 15, Prototype Construction Plans. Design and planning would be done in year 2000 with construction beginning in year 2001. Based on the concept design plans, the facility could logically be constructed in two separate years. Cost share funds for planning and infrastructure support may be available if the project is selected.

Project Need/Benefit: The facility would provide required quarters for the Park's fuels and fire suppression crews. The current facility is a deteriorated log cabin, infested by mice, rats and bats, in remote location, with inferior utilities (water, sewer, electric). The wiring in the building does not meet the National Electrical Code. The original water source is a spring that is confirmed as E. coli contaminated, so now water is hauled, generators are employed and portable toilets are used. 29 CFR 1910 section 141 requires toilets and hot and cold running water in lavatories for employees at work sites so that they may properly clean up and disinfect themselves. Hantavirus, a rodent borne disease, is confirmed from the area. A new facility would provide improved efficiency at a central location; eliminate the safety and health problems associated with the current quarters; and provide the required beds for Park firefighters.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

80	% Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	20	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
	% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement		% Compliance & other Deferred Maintenance
	% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		

Capital Asset Planning 3008 Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 628,000	% 100	Appropriated to Date:	\$ 63,000
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 2000	628,000
			Budget:	
Total Project Estimate:	628,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2000:	628,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete Project:	0
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Total:	691,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
Construction Start/Award	1999		Date: 10/05/98	
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	3
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Hole in the Wall Operations Center		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Mojave National Preserve	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: 40th	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would construct a one story, 8000 square feet, framed building complex for the Hole in the Wall Interagency Fire Center with ten bedrooms, day/training room, kitchen/dining facilities, laundry room, bathrooms, exercise room, equipment storage, enlargement of existing engine bays to accommodate up to four vehicles, offices, and a maintenance shop.

Project Need/Benefit: The current facility is a mix of old, poorly constructed buildings and old house trailers. Buildings are constructed with crawl spaces that are infested with rodents, snakes and insects. Rodents are currently running through the food storage, cooking and sleeping areas. Among other rodent borne diseases Hantavirus has been documented from the area. These rodents also chew on emergency equipment making it unreliable in emergencies. The existing wiring was not professionally installed, does not meet code, and needs constant work to continue to function at all. There is no sprinkler system in the sleeping areas. There is no heating or cooling system in the living or sleeping quarters in an area with climatic extremes of 10F-110F. Each room has an electric space heater and a fan increasing an already bad electrical problem. The modular design of the building is leading to strains on the propane lines used for cooking, hot water and refrigerators. There have been leaks caused by this strain and this continues to present a significant life safety hazard. The roof leaks during the infrequent but intense storms that the area receives. Current facilities do not meet OSHA requirements or California seismic requirements and the area has experienced seismic events. The engine barn was constructed by a fire crew of old used materials. It is not large enough to enclose & protect the NPS & BLM engines. Old 1950s house trailers are used for surplus housing and equipment storage. Employee health and safety will be enhanced with a facility that meets OSHA safety requirements and Americans with Disabilities Act standards.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

80 % Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	20 % Critical Mission Def. Maint.
% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement	% Compliance & other Def. Maint.
% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
	\$	%		\$
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,220,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	103,000
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 2000	1,220,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,220,000	100	Planned Funding FY2000:	1,220,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete	
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Project:	
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Total:	
Construction Start/Award	1999		1,323,000	
Project Completed			Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
			Date: 10/05/98	

DOI Priority/Ranking	4
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Roundtop Lookout Tower		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Dinosaur National Monument	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: 3rd	State: CO

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would replace the existing facility with a new two story facility with quarters on the lower floor and the lookout on the second floor. This facility is used for the detection of wildland fires and serves as an additional fire weather and behavior monitoring location for prescribed fire activities. Quarters are required due to the high elevation (8,000 ft.) with poor road access (4X4 high clearance only) so it is not feasible for employees to commute to this location. Construction includes solar voltaic panels, moving existing radio facilities, water storage, grounding and a 1,000 gallon vault toilet.

Project Need/Benefit: The present tower was built in 1953 and is 8 feet square. It does not provide adequate room for either fire detection or living quarters. There is no catwalk which results in unsafe working conditions for some fire detection operations (washing windows), and maintenance operations (opening and closing the tower). Both of these operations have to be done from a ladder on unstable ground. The present living quarters are detached and located in a building which also houses a large bank of wet cell batteries used for the Park repeater. Fumes from the batteries often fill the living quarters leading to health and explosion hazards. Asbestos materials have been documented next to the living quarters. Current water system does not provide acceptable drinking water which has to be hauled in 5 gallon containers. There are no shower facilities and the employee is on site for 10 or more days. Sanitary facilities are a pit toilet. Quarters are heavily rodent infested and Hantavirus is documented in the area.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

80	% Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	20	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
	% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement		% Compliance & other Deferred Maintenance
	% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance		% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$
	110,000	100	Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	0
Capital Improvement Work:			Planned Funding FY 2000:	110,000
Total Project Estimate:	110,000	100	Future funding to Complete Project:	0
Class of Estimate: C			Total:	110,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated Date: 10/05/98	
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual		
Construction Start/Award	2000			
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	5
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Mount Harkness Fire Lookout		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Lassen Volcanic National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: 2nd	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is for major rehabilitation of the Mount Harkness Fire Lookout on the southeast corner of the park. It would fund a new roof, replacement of structural parts of a catwalk and stairway that have dry rot, retrofit of a propane or other low maintenance toilet, primer and paint, new windows and glazing, a detached tower for the repeater and NFDRS station and insect fumigation. Cost estimates include helicopter transport as well as park maintenance workers and travel for section 106 compliance and approval because the facility is within legislated wilderness accessible only by trail or helicopter.

Project Need/Benefit: Severe winter storms over the past 10 years have lead to major deterioration of the structure including structural support members. Damage is to the point that routine maintenance can't keep up with it. The lookout and toilet facilities were built in 1932 and have received minimal maintenance. Its current condition is poor and does not meet health and safety standards. The existing pit toilet has been declared unusable by the State of California. It has no vault and sewage has leached into the surrounding ground. The structure does not meet CA state seismic codes and it is located in a seismically active area. A fall and tripping hazard exists due to the rot caused by the leaking roof. The historic toilet is full and does not meet health standards, and has been replaced with a portable toilet. Due to winter conditions this toilet must be flown in every spring and out every fall. Supports around the building are rotten and shingles and glass panes are missing.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

80 % Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	20 % Critical Mission Def. Maint.
% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement	% Compliance & other Def. Maint.
% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 50,000	% 100	Appropriated to Date:	0
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	50,000
Total Project Estimate:	50,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2000:	50,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete Project:	0
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Total:	50,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
Construction Start/Award	2000		Date: 10/05/98	
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	6
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt. Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Poleline Fire Station		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Poleline	
Region/Area/District: CA/Bakersfield	Congressional District: 4	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is the relocation and combining of Conway and Benton Fire Stations to the new Poleline location as per the FY 98 Fire Management Activity Plan. The project is to relocate two fire stations into one location that will best serve both initial attack areas, housing two type 3 and one type 4 engines with a total of 20 personnel. Because of the remote location, station barracks are needed. The project includes a meeting room, kitchen, ready room, bathrooms, (1200 sq. ft.) office engine room, fire cache (2800 sq. ft.), and barracks (2000 sq. ft.)

Project Need/Benefit: This project will solve the problems of contaminated water and condemned trailers at Benton and the condemned quarters at Conway. Contaminated source is radiation (radium) that excludes any use of water for any purpose (washing, showering, cleaning, etc.). The structures at Benton are old deteriorated surplus, early 1960's trailers and the structure at Conway is a retrofitted CalTrans office which is not suitable for the crew size or function. Neither of the current sites have capability for diversified working and or living conditions. Relocation of both stations to the Poleline location will eliminate one station and the maintenance for support of that station, from the current fire program, showing a savings to the government.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.
80 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance 20 % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
 ___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement ___ % Compliance & Other Def. Maint.
 ___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance ___ % Other Capital Improvement
 ___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 997,000	% 100	\$ Available to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement work:			Requested in FY00	\$997,000
Total Project Estimate:	997,000	100	Planned funding FY__:	\$
			Funding to Complete:	\$
			Total	\$
Class of Estimate: C			Total:	\$997,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99				
Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last	
Construction Start/Award:	2000		Updated: 10/98	
Project Complete:				

DOI Priority/Ranking	7
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt., Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Carrizo Fire Station			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Carrizo	
Region/Area/District: CA/Bakersfield		Congressional District: 40	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: This project includes construction of a fire station for support of one Type-Three Engine and crew. This includes barracks because of the remote location (800 sq. ft.), kitchen, training, bathrooms (1200 sq. ft.), engine room, fire cache, and office (1200 sq.ft.).	
Project Need/Benefit: This station is located 1 1/2 hours from any community. Station personnel are currently living in an old ranch house which has been condemned by the county. The old wiring has started two small electrical fires. Power is provided by a generator. The facility is in need of crew accommodations, new barracks, and paving/dust abatement. Currently the station has all water hauled into the site. Water samples show high levels of radio nuclides contaminating the drinking water. Tests conclude that a deeper well will have to be drilled.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need. <u>40</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance ___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance <u>40</u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement <u>20</u> % Compliance & Other Def. Maint. ___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance ___ % Other Capital Improvement ___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 371,000 % 100	\$ Available to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement work:		Requested in FY 2000:	\$371,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 371,000 % 100	Planned funding FY:	\$
		Funding to Complete:	\$
Class of Estimate: C		Total:	\$371,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>			
Dates:			
Construction Start/Award:	2000 Sch'd Actual	Project Date Sheet Prepared/Last	
Project Complete:		Updated: <u>10/98</u>	

DOI Priority/Ranking	8
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Upper Buffalo District Fire Cache			
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Buffalo National River		
Region/Area/District: Midwest	Congressional District: 3rd	State: AR	

Project Justification

Project Description: This project includes a fire cache/engine storage single building with 4 bays; 2 caged fire supply areas; ground floor interior office; shop area; and toilet/sink. A loft will include a combination training/ready room; 2-4 firefighter sleeping rooms; men's and women's toilet/shower; a food preparation and cooking area and an exercise equipment area. The approximate size of the ground floor is 50ft x 80ft and the loft is 25ft x 80ft. A sidewalk; fencing; and parking tarmac would be installed in front of the building.

Project Need/Benefit: The current facility is an old gas station located near the river, 40 feet off an outside curve on AR highway 7, a major, high speed highway. Numerous vehicle accidents have occurred in the area and fatal accidents have occurred in front of the building in recent years. Space to maneuver vehicles, particularly large fire vehicles, is limited, sometimes forcing vehicles onto the highway. The damp interior of the building causes accelerated deterioration of equipment stored there and unreliability of the equipment that could lead to failure during operations causing firefighter injuries. There is no interior storage for prescribed fire module vehicles. The functional integrity of equipment and firefighter safety are compromised. The offices do not meet Americans with Disabilities Standards.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

70	% Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	30	% Critical Mission Def. Maint.
	% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement		% Compliance & other Def. Maint.
	% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.		% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
	\$	%		\$
Deferred Maintenance Work:	267,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	35,000
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 2000 Budget:	232,000
Total Project Estimate:	267,000	100	Planned Funding FY2000 :	232,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete Project:	0
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Total:	267,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated Date: 10/05/98	
Construction Start/Award	2000			
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	9
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rehabilitate Wolf Creek Fire cache		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Redwood National Park	
Region/Area/District: Pacific West	Congressional District: 1st	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: The project would correct major deficiencies in Wolf Creek Fire Cache, which houses two fire engines and work areas. It would bring the building up to seismic standards and provide secure storage space, shower and restroom facilities, and adequate storage for the engine and slip-on units. The building would be insulated, provided with a heating system, a sprinkler fire suppression system and a proper security system. The amount of safe storage will be greatly enhanced and running water and sewer, shower, restrooms, washer and dryer, and improved work spaces would be provided. A safe means to dry fire hose will be provided by constructing a hose tower near the facility. Flammable materials, currently stored in lockers inside the structure, would be moved to a purchased flammable materials storage building to assure compliance with flammable storage requirements.

Project Need/Benefit: Unsafe conditions include a narrow pull-down ladder, that does not meet building codes, used to access an inadequate fire gear storage area on the building's second floor. Passageway clearances for this ladder are not proper and employees have to negotiate this obstacle while carrying heavy equipment and sharp tools in violation of OSHA regulations (29CFR 1910 subsection 27). Additionally, 29 CFR 1910 section 141 requires toilets and hot and cold running water in lavatories for employees at work sites so that they may properly clean up and disinfect themselves. Flammable materials are stored indoors due to the lack of a proper outdoor storage area in violation of 29 CFR subsection 106 which stipulates that combustibles may not be stored inside a building that is used as an office. Hoses are dried by a variety of methods, from laying them on floors and driveways (creating tripping hazards) to hanging them on fences which needlessly exposes employee to injuries, sprains or strains from awkward lifting and needless use of ladders. The existing structure does not meet California Seismic Codes. The Cascadia Subduction fault lines are only a few miles from the park making the retrofit an extremely urgent need.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

70	% Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	30	% Critical Mission Def. Maint.
	% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement		% Compliance & other Def.Maint.
	% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.		% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$	%	Appropriated to Date:	\$
Capital Improvement Work:	258,000	100	Requested in FY 2000	34,000
			Budget:	224,000
Total Project Estimate:	258,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2000:	224,000
Class of Estimate: C			Future funding to Complete	
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99			Project:	0
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Total:	258,000
Construction Start/Award	2000		Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
Project Completed			Date: 10/05/98	

DOI Priority/Ranking	10
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt. Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Eq.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Topaz Fire Station			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Topaz	
Region/Area/District: Bakersfield District		Congressional District: 21	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: The project provides for replacement construction of a fire station including demolition of the current station. The new facility will include a small living quarters for security and fire response (300 sq. ft.), office, bathrooms and kitchen for public contacts, as this station is on the "National Scenic By-Way (1200 sq. Ft.), training, storage, fire cache and engine areas (2700 sq. Ft.).	
Project Need/Benefit: The existing BLM facilities are old surplus, rodent infested, 1960's trailers which do not meet current building codes or diversity requirements set by the Bureau. The county has requested that the BLM shut the station down because of the rodent infestation and the current exposure to Hantavirus. The State Safety Officer has condemned the station for living quarters because of electrical shorting within the trailers. Drinking water has to be transported to the site and the toilet facilities consist of sub-standard plumbing and fixtures. Shower facilities are limited as there is only one on the site which does not conform to Bureau diversity standards.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need. <u>70</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance <u>30</u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance _____ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement _____ % Compliance & Other Def. Maint. _____ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance _____ % Other Capital Improvement _____ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 552,000 % 100	\$ Available to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement work:		Requested in FY <u>00</u>	\$552,000
Total Project Estimate:	552,000 100	Planned funding FY:	\$
		Funding to Complete	\$
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>		Total: \$552,000	
Dates:		Project Date Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 10/98	
Construction Start/Award:	2000		
Project Complete:			

DOI Priority/Ranking	11
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt., Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital	

Project Identification

Project Title: Chimney Peak Fire Station			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Chimney Peak	
Region/Area/District: CA/Bakersfield		Congressional District: 21	State: CA

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would construct a new fire station to replace 40 year old trailers including site development, housing, office and engine storage.	
Project Need/Benefit: Chimney Peak has antiquated trailers, over 40 years old, generator power, marginal engine storage and cache, marginal septic capability, limited parking, unhealthful crew accommodations (rodent infested), and no offices to accommodate the frequent public visitors.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need. <u>60</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance <u>40</u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance _____ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement _____ % Compliance & Other Def. Maint. _____ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance _____ % Other Capital Improvement _____ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 3008 Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ 679,000 % 100 Capital Improvement work: \$ 679,000 % 100 Total Project Estimate: \$ 679,000 % 100		Project Funding History: \$ Available to Date: \$0 Requested in FY00: \$679,000 Planned funding FY: \$ Funding to Complete: \$ Total: \$679,000
Class of Estimate: C Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>		
Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> Actual Construction Start/Award: 2000 Project Complete:		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 10/98

DOI Priority/Ranking	12
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt, Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Equip.	

Project Identification

Project Title: North Rim Wildland Fire Facility		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Grand Canyon National Park	
Region/Area/District: Intermountain	Congressional District: 3rd	State: AZ

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would build a wildland fire facility for the North Rim. The facility would consist of 5300 sq. ft. for fire crew quarters, 2400 sq. ft. for visitor fire crew quarters, 1800 sq. ft. offices, 225 sq. ft. Helibase building, 2800 sq. ft. engine bay and fire cache and 256 sq. ft. storage for hazardous materials. Costs are about 25% higher than normal due to the remote location. This facility would give the Park a place to house firefighters on the North Rim, give office space for them to work, provide the minimum standard facility for the helibase, and provide for the legal storage of hazardous materials, gasoline diesel and other flammable materials used in the fire operation. The helibase would be separate from the quarters to reduce the chance of an accident involving living quarters.

Project Need/Benefit: Current housing is in old cabins or tent frames that are uninsulated and have cracks that can be seen through in a location that often experiences below freezing temperatures during the time the structures are in use. A higher than normal incidence of viral infections results from the poor housing. Housing units are rodent infested and Hantavirus exposure is documented in the area. Injuries have resulted due to falls resulting from poor lighting. Mountain lions have been sighted in the housing area. Some of the structures are historic in nature, limiting the modifications that can be made for them to meet current needs. Currently the wildland fire engine must be parked outside exposing it to the weather. Engines have been damaged trying to get them into bays that are too small. Due to lack of protection for the engines, significant costs are incurred for increased maintenance and the availability of the engine to respond to incidents is reduced.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

60	% Critical Health or Safety, Deferred Maintenance	30	% Critical Mission Def. Maint.
10	% Critical Health or Safety, Capital Improvement		% Compliance & other Def. Maint.
	% Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.		% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement		

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History	
	\$	%		\$
Deferred Maintenance Work:	1,786,000	100	Appropriated to Date:	267,000
Capital Improvement Work:			Requested in FY 00	1,786,000
Total Project Estimate:	1,786,000	100	Planned Funding FY 00 :	1,786,000
Class of Estimate:	C		funding to Complete:	0
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy):	10/99		Total:	2,053,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/ Last Updated	
Construction Start/Award	1999		Date:	10/05/98
Project Completed				

DOI Priority/Ranking	13
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt., Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Eq.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Carlin Fire Station			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Carlin	
Region/Area/District: NV/Elko		Congressional District: 2	State: NV

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is for the construction of a new 3-engine fire station with housing for 9 persons. This would consist of 3,200 sq.ft. for fire crew quarters, 3,200 sq. ft. for engine bays, fire cache, small office, and shop, and 258 sq. ft. for hazardous materials storage. Site work is also included in this request for power, septic, water and secure fencing.

Project Need/Benefit: The safety and health of employees necessitates the replacement of this facility. The current station consists of two 30 year old trailers that do not meet Americans with Disabilities Act or mixed gender standards. This facility is in very poor condition with windows, doors, floor covering and heating/cooling systems all in need of replacement. There is no office, cache, shop, or engine bays. Vehicles are left out in the weather during the field season, maintenance is done on the gravel, and storage of supplies and equipment is minimal. This facility is critical to meeting fire protection objectives. This facility is supported by the 1998 Elko Fire Management Plan.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

<u>60</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	_____ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
<u>20</u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	_____ % Compliance & Other Def. Maint.
_____ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	<u>20</u> % Other Capital Improvement
_____ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$509,000	80	\$ Available to Date:	\$
Capital Improvement work:	\$128,000	20	Requested in FY 00	\$637,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$637,000	100	Planned funding F	\$
			Funding to Complete	\$
Class of Estimate: C			Total: \$637,000	
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/99				
Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>		
Construction Start/Award:	2000		Project Date Sheet Prepared/Last	
Project Complete:			Updated: 9/30/98	

DOI Priority/Ranking	14
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt., Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Eq.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Rock Springs Fire Station			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Rock Springs Fire Station	
Region/Area/District: WY/Rock Springs FO		Congressional District: 1	State: WY

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is the complete reconstruction of the Rock Springs Fire Station including new restrooms, kitchen and sleeping areas. The reconstructions would upgrade the facility to meet Americans with Disabilities Act standards and health and safety codes.	
Project Need/Benefit: The current facility consists of single room barracks where gender privacy issues are addressed by hanging blankets from the ceiling for privacy. Restrooms are shared and asbestos tile flooring is badly in need of replacement. The kitchen facility is located in the training and meeting area shared by locals, district fire staff and others.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need. _____ % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance <u>20</u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance <u>80</u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement _____ % Compliance & Other Def. Maintenance _____ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance _____ % Other Capital Improvement _____ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 106,000 % 100	\$ Available to Date:	\$
Capital Improvement work:		Requested in FY00	\$106,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$106,000 100	Planned funding FY:	\$
		Funding to Complete	\$
Class of Estimate: C		Total:	\$106,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>			
Dates:	Sch'd Actual	Project Date Sheet Prepared/Last	
Construction Start/Award:	2000	Updated: <u>10/98</u>	
Project Complete:			

DOI Priority/Ranking	15
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt. Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Eq.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Pakoon Fire Station			
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Pakoon		
Region/Area/District: AZ, Arizona Strip FO	Congressional District: 3	State: AZ	

Project Justification

Project Description: This project would construct a fire station to replace current trailer houses. This facility will include housing for firefighters, engine storage, shop and office.

Project Need/Benefit: There are no methods of cooling the trailers; portable sanitary facilities and water are hauled into the site. This area regularly experiences extreme temperatures subjecting firefighters located there to risks of injury and heat stress. This area has a very high priority protection objective. The Fire Station is located in the Pakoon basin of the Mojave Desert area of the District. This area is also habitat for the listed Desert Tortoise. The station will allow efficient and fast initial attack to keep fire acreage to the smallest acreage possible as per the Desert Tortoise Recovery Plan and the RMP Amendment. The current trailer is over 20 years old and does not meet current OPM standards for crew housing. The station is supported by the Interagency Initial Attack Analysis. Having fire resources at the station reduces initial attack times to fires. It also reduces the mileage driven on rough unimproved roads by reducing trips back to St. George.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

<u>60</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	<u>40</u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
_____ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	_____ % Compliance & Other Def. Maint.
_____ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	_____ % Other Capital Improvement
_____ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 265,000	50	\$ Available to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement work:	265,000	50	Requested in FY00:	\$530,000
Total Project Estimate:	530,000	100	Planned funding FY:	\$
			Funding to Complete	\$
Class of Estimate: C			Total:	\$530,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>				
Dates:				
Construction Start/Award:	Sch'd 2000	Actual		
Project Complete:			Project Date Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: <u>10/98</u>	

DOI Priority/Ranking	16
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt. Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Eq.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Nixon Fire Station		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Nixon	
Region/Area/District: AZ, Arizona Strip FO	Congressional District: 3	State: AZ

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is the reconstruction of a facility to replace trailer houses and an older structure currently in use including housing, engine storage and a small shop.	
Project Need/Benefit: The current facility in use is a 35+ year old building and a 1970's trailer house shared with numerous resource and research individuals. It is cramped, lacks adequate sanitary facilities and presents a health and safety concern for individuals residing in the structure. It does not meet OPM regulations for crew housing. Work areas are non-existent requiring crews to perform fire equipment maintenance outside in the dirt and heat. Construction of this fire station will provide a facility with the necessary space and environment for engine crews located at the station and also provide a base of operations for the increased prescribed fire activity in the Mt. Trumbull area as fire is reintroduced into the Ponderosa Pine ecosystem. This facility is supported by the Interagency Initial Attack Analysis and the Fire Management Plan. Having fire resources at the station reduces initial attack times to fires. It also reduces the mileage driven on rough unimproved roads by reducing trips back to St. George.	
Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.	
<u>60</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	<u>40</u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
<u> </u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	<u> </u> % Compliance & Other Def. Maint.
<u> </u> % Critical Resource Protection Def. Maint.	<u> </u> % Other Capital Improvement
<u> </u> % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	
Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No	

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work:	106,000	50	\$ Available to Date: \$0
Capital Improvement work:	106,000	50	Requested in FY00 \$212,000
Total Project Estimate:	212,000	100	Planned funding FY: \$
			Funding to Complete \$
Class of Estimate: C			Total: \$212,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>			
Dates:	<u>Sch'd</u>	<u>Actual</u>	
Construction Start/Award:	2000		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last
Project Complete:			Updated: 10/98

DOI Priority/Ranking	17
Planned funding FY	2000
Funding Source: Wildland Fire Mgmt. Preparedness, Deferred Maint. & Capital Ea.	

Project Identification

Project Title: Barracks Asbestos Abatement			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Ft. Wainwright site	
Region/Area/District: Alaska Fire Service (AFS)		Congressional District: 1	State: AK

Project Justification

Project Description: This project includes the removal of asbestos floor tiles, mastics, and carpeting adhered to the asbestos tile, following current OSHA regulations for hazardous material; and replacement of carpet and vinyl floor coverings. The project is in three (3) 80 person barracks with each structure having three stories including 120 individual bedrooms, 135 closets, 60 bathrooms, 3 laundry areas, 6 training rooms, 900 ft of hallways, and several misc. storage and janitorial rooms. Testing, evaluation, funding estimate, construction documents and drawings are from Alaska State Office Engineering already completed for this project.

Project Need/Benefit: The old military barracks that AFS uses through an agreement with the Army are in poor condition and need to be replaced. In the interim, we must make basic repairs to keep them functional and as safe as possible for the occupants (firefighters). The carpet that is on the floors is in terrible condition with holes and tears. It is adhered to tile underneath which contains asbestos. These tiles are cracking and crumbling, making the asbestos friable and potentially placing employees at risk. Other building deficiencies, like accessibility, electrical code problems, plumbing problems or deferred maintenance are not addressed with this project. There are many other problems of a hazardous materials nature with these structures, but this is an immediate need that must be addressed while planning for funding for the construction of new barracks facilities in the future.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

<u>70</u> % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	<u> </u> % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
<u> </u> % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	<u>30</u> % Compliance & Other Def. Maint.
<u> </u> % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maint.	<u> </u> % Other Capital Improvement
<u> </u> % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: No

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 500,000 100	\$ Available to Date:	\$0
Capital Improvement work:		Requested in FY00:	\$500,000
Total Project Estimate:	\$500,000 100	Planned funding FY:	\$
		Funding to Complete	\$
Class of Estimate): C		Total:	\$500,000
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>10/99</u>			
Dates:		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last	
Construction Start/Award:	2000 <u>Sch'd</u> <u>Actual</u>	Updated: 9/24/98	
Project Complete:			

Activity: Wildland Fire Operations

Activity Summary (000's)

Bureau / Office	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
BLM	\$ 63,384	64,910	0	-3,770	61,140	0
BIA	\$ 32,005	33,526	0	+874	34,400	0
FWS	\$ 8,846	9,128	0	+1,172	10,300	0
NPS	\$ 21,765	22,436	0	+1,724	24,160	0
OS	\$ 0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	126,000	130,000	0	0	130,000	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

This activity funds the development and implementation of the three subactivities of the Department's wildland fire program, including emergency suppression, emergency rehabilitation, and hazardous fuel reduction operations. Suppression operations include the total spectrum of management actions taken on wildland fires in a safe and cost-effective manner. Actions taken consider public benefits and values to be protected and are consistent with the resource objectives and constraints identified in land management plans. Fire severity funding is included in suppression operations. Emergency rehabilitation of wildland fire areas is carried out to prevent land degradation and resource damages and to stabilize erodible soils, structures, or other conditions or damage caused by wildland fires or by actions taken to suppress wildland fires. Hazardous fuel reduction operations include all aspects of applying fire as a management tool to reduce fuel loadings and to restore an appropriate role for fire in ecosystems. It also includes mechanical reduction of fuel loadings where the application of fire is not feasible or preferable. Please note that there are no FTE planned in the Wildland Fire Operations Activity; they are all accounted for under the Readiness and Program Management subactivity in the Wildland Fire Preparedness activity.

Wildland fire management will promote firefighter and public safety and protect, maintain and enhance natural resources through the following actions:

- Manage wildland fires occurring on or potentially impacting DOI lands in order to protect natural resources and preserve their capability to contribute to social and economic objectives of the Nation.
- Give highest priority to preventing a disaster fire situation where damages are of such magnitude that they adversely affect the management objectives or socioeconomic conditions of an area.

- Consider wildland fires that threaten life, and property and resource values, as emergencies whose suppression will be given priority over other Departmental programs.
- Allow wildland fires to achieve land and resource management objectives under appropriate management strategies, as specified in fire management plans and natural resource management plans.
- Apply fire and mechanical treatments to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and reduce hazardous fuels.
- Conduct wildland fire programs in a manner consistent with legal authorities, and Bureau land use and management plan objectives.
- Prevent land degradation and resource losses, and to take other measures necessary to stabilize erodible soils, structures, or other damages cause by wildland fires or by actions taken to suppress fires.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Funding for the wildland fire operations activities of the Interior agencies is based upon the last ten years' average cost for suppression and rehabilitation, and an additional target level for hazardous fuel reduction operations. The proposed funding in the Wildland Fire Operations Activity would maintain the Bureaus' fuels management efforts in keeping with the Secretary's multi-year fuels treatment initiative while maintaining current suppression and rehabilitation capability. The build-up of hazardous fuels is now recognized as a major factor contributing to the increase in the number of catastrophic wildland fires in recent years. The requested funds would help the Bureaus' meet their combined performance goal of treating 1,020,000 acres in the year 2000. Included in this activity are:

Emergency Suppression

The costs of managing wildland fires include the extraordinary costs (overtime, hazard pay, etc.) of fire line, command and support personnel, all wages of temporary Emergency Fire Fighter personnel, fire suppression and monitoring aircraft flight operations and ramp support, logistical services for all employees assigned to incidents, suppression and monitoring supplies and equipment (including replacement of lost capital and expendable equipment), contracts for goods and services, administrative support directly associated with incidents, and immediate measures to rehabilitate resources damaged by suppression efforts.

Fire severity funds are suppression funds that are used to improve initial attack response capabilities when abnormal fire conditions occur resulting in fire seasons starting earlier than normal, lasting longer than normal, or exceeding average high fire danger ratings for prolonged periods. Typical uses of these funds are: temporarily increasing firefighting staffing, pay for standby, pre-positioning of suppression forces in areas of abnormally high fire danger, additional aerial reconnaissance, standby aircraft availability, and other supplemental contractual services. The authorization to use Operations funds for severity purposes is controlled by individual project approval tied to dollar ceilings, time frames, and the identified initial attack resources.

Emergency Rehabilitation

This program covers the costs incurred to prevent land degradation and resource losses, and to take other measures necessary to stabilize erodible soils, structures, or other damage caused by wildland fires. This subactivity provides funds for specific emergency rehabilitation projects which must meet resource management objectives. Included are such costs as re-seeding to prevent immediate wind or water erosion, other watershed stabilization measures, actions to prevent establishment of undesirable vegetative species, fencing to prevent animals or humans from entering sensitive areas, felling damaged trees posing threats to human safety, mitigation of other immediate human safety threats, and actions to stabilize and prevent further degradation to archeological and cultural resources damaged by fires and to stabilize ecosystems and maintain system functionality to allow for natural regeneration or future restoration.

The ten year average of costs for emergency suppression and rehabilitation is about \$140 million.

The requested funding is needed for fire suppression and emergency rehabilitation activities of the Department of the Interior Bureaus. These costs have been increasing due to the long term build-up of hazardous fuels combined with a series of severe fire seasons. If the requested funding is not provided, available funds will be exhausted during an average fire year resulting in the need for additional funds from other sources such as the emergency contingency fund.

Hazardous Fuel Reduction Operations

In the 1998 appropriation, Congress provided a more flexible funding authority to support the aggressive use of fire and mechanical fuel treatments, in order to reduce the occurrence of uncharacteristically severe wildland fires and improve ecosystem health. Living and dead fuels continue to accumulate on Federal lands at varied rates dependent on site conditions. The Department of the Interior and the Forest Service have tentatively identified about 95,000,000 acres of Federal wildlands that require periodic burning or other fuel treatments. Fire is being reintroduced into some of this area through wildland fires managed for resource benefits, and into other areas through prescribed burns to maintain an existing natural ecosystem. The remaining amount of this area that constitutes hazardous fuels will be quantified by the Joint Fire Science Program in the near future. The agencies estimate that it may be feasible to treat up to 5,000,000 acres each year at full performance level to meet both ecosystem maintenance and hazardous fuel reduction needs. It will take several years to reach the full performance level.

This program includes planning, implementation and support to fuel management activities including inventorying fuel hazards, analyzing treatment alternatives, determining and applying appropriate fuel treatment methods, and monitoring and evaluating fuel treatment accomplishments. The program includes application of wildland fire and mechanical treatments to protect, maintain, and enhance resources and reduce hazardous fuels. This program excludes treatment of fuels generated in conjunction with commodity production activities, such as timber stand improvement, type conversions and slash disposal.

Periodic applications of fire to landscapes plays a key role in the restoration and maintenance of fire adapted ecosystems. The benefits derived from the use of fire, for both hazard reduction and to promote ecosystem health, will help the Department achieve its strategic goal of protecting the environment and preserving our Nation's natural and cultural resources. The absence of fire in many ecosystems has caused a change in the fire regime characteristics. Increased fuel accumulations, coupled with periods of drought and damage from insects and disease, have created the potential in many areas across the country for increases in severe wildfires. These fires also create a high risk to public and firefighter safety and health, as well as property, and resource values, such as timber, wildlife, grazing, soils and water.

Hazardous wildland fuels on Interior lands in the wildland/urban interface and intermix present a great danger to life and property. The funds made available through the new Hazard Fuels Reduction Operations subactivity provide a mechanism to bring wildland fuels that have accumulated on public lands adjacent to homes back to more natural levels. Examples of this initiative include new prescribed burning/mechanical fuels reduction crews at Golden Gate and Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Areas in California, Balcones Canyonlands National Wildlife Refuge in Texas, Public Lands in southern California and western Colorado, and Oregon and California Grant (O&C) land in southwestern Oregon. As human development continues to spread into wildland areas, the risk of damaging wildland fires will increase, which will require continued fuel reduction programs.

The requested funding will provide the capability to continue the level of fuels management treatments, slightly increasing over past years, in order to use wildland fire to protect, maintain and enhance natural resources.

For ten years the BLM's Lakeview Field Office and the Fremont National Forest have been using prescribed fire for hazard reduction in a specific area in south central Oregon. The recently updated fire management plan identified fire hazard in this area has been substantially reduced allowing management to relocate two wildland fire engines (each with a crew of five firefighters) to another high priority area. As a result of this prescribed burning the resources (wildlife habitat, grazing, and forest management) have also benefitted. This is an excellent example of how prescribed fire can lead to reductions in wildland fire management costs in the long term.

Prescribed fire use can also reduce the likelihood of wildland fire starts. At the Sabine National Wildlife Refuge in Louisiana, the refuge fire control officer reported that he was dealing with five lightning caused fires on the afternoon of August 6, 1998, after a severe thunderstorm. His report goes on to say: "Kinda funny, all the fires are burning in units I didn't prescribe burn last year. In the units I did burn I haven't had a start."

In 2000, the DOI Bureaus are targeting nearly 1,020,000 acres of treatment if conditions permit. These treatments will reduce the buildup of hazardous fuels and improve the health of vegetative communities in accordance with the Secretary's initiative and Congressional direction. In 1999 the bureaus estimate that they will use up to 32 percent of the total Wildland Fire Operations funds for hazardous fuels reduction. This percentage may increase in 2000, as the bureaus continue to expand these activities. Without the requested funding, it is unlikely that the Department of the Interior Bureaus will be able to increase fuels

management treatments to any significant degree. This would result in continuing increases in the number and acreage of severe fires and associated damage and in continuing degradation of the health of fire dependent ecosystems.

**Hazardous Fuels Reduction Operations Treatment Goals for 2000
Acres By Bureau, and By State**

State	BLM (acres)	NPS (acres)	BIA (acres)	FWS (acres)
AK	6,000		400	10,318
AL				1,889
AR		1,500		2,420
AZ	31,000	6,500	48,000	9,986
CA	30,000	18,000	4,500	20,044
CO	20,000	1,600	500	3,224
FL		55,185	15,700	33,635
GA		350		20,894
HI		800		515
IA		530		2,163
ID	30,000		400	5,090
KY		10		
ME		275	100	439
MI		200	400	2,750
MO		1,160		920
MN		500	1,500	32,165
MS		200	500	5,706
MT	14,000	400	15,000	7,089
NC			1,000	
NE		900		7,850
ND		1,600		45,511
NM	45,000	13,000	45,000	10,655
NV	8,000		2,000	8,200
NY		1,000		322
OK		500	5,000	10,028

State	BLM (acres)	NPS (acres)	BIA (acres)	FWS (acres)
OR	40,000	450	19,000	40,011
PA		300		173
SC		300		10,470
SD		5,300	3,000	6,808
TN		300		1,025
TX		5,500		101,481
UT	24,000	4,500	500	1,860
VA		300		4,452
WA		140	6,000	12,177
WI			1,500	
WV		200		
WY	52,000	4,500	1,000	750
Total	300,000	126,000	172,000	422,000
Grand Total -1,020,000 acres				

Emergency Contingency Funds

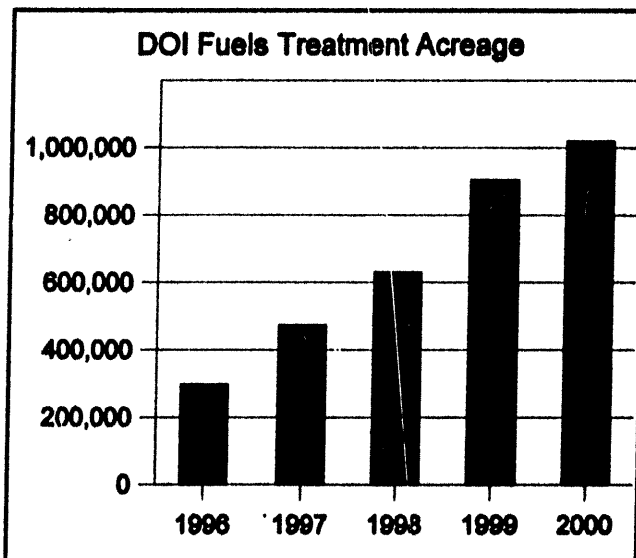
The 1997 Interior Appropriations Act included \$100,000,000 as a one-time emergency contingency to be available only upon exhaustion of funds appropriated for emergency suppression and emergency rehabilitation. Any funds remaining continue to be available in future years. This amount shall be available only to the extent that an official budget request for a specific dollar amount, that includes designation of the entire amount as an emergency requirement as defined in the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Act of 1985, as amended, is transmitted by the President to the Congress. Use of these funds is subject to the same restrictions and parameters as described for wildfire suppression and emergency rehabilitation. At the end of 1998, about \$94,000,000 remained for use in 1999 and beyond; of which about \$44,000,000 are funds that have previously been released and are immediately available for use.

The 2000 President's Budget maintains language in §102 of the General Provisions for the Department of the Interior which provides the Secretary of the Interior authority to make transfers of no-year funds to cover certain specified emergencies, including firefighting and emergency rehabilitation. If the 2000 budget level is not sufficient to cover actual emergency operations costs in 2000, either the authority provided in §102 could be used by the Secretary to make transfers of funds to cover the additional emergency firefighting costs or the Secretary could request the President to designate "emergency requirements" to allow use of the unreleased emergency contingency funds appropriated in 1997. Neither the §102

authority nor the emergency contingency funds will be used to achieve a higher percentage of MEL.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1998 the BLM set aside more than \$7.5 million to implement 337 fuels management projects in 10 western states and Alaska. This represented a large increase over the previous year's funding and was made possible through new authorities granted by Congress. Historically, the BLM has burned an average of about 70,000 acres per year. In 1998, about 170,000 acres were treated with prescribed fire, and an additional 30,000 acres were treated mechanically. Overall, the DOI Bureaus conducted over 630,000 acres of fuels management treatments, an increase of about 33% over 1997.



In the past most prescribed burning was concentrated in small pockets of land within individual jurisdictions. These piece-meal treatments did not address fuel loading or ecosystem degradation on a scale that would benefit the entire landscape. In 1998 the Bureaus developed and implemented fuels treatments across federal and state boundaries.

Hazardous fuel reduction treatments really can make dramatic differences in wildland fire situations (refer to figures 5 and 6). A graphic example occurred just outside of Tallahassee, Florida on July 4, 1998, during the spectacular fire

siege which pounded the entire state. A fire management officer (FMO) detailed to St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge was on a fire detection patrol following a thunderstorm along US Hwy. 98 near the communities of Shell Point and Live Oak Island when he spotted a smoke column. When he got to the location, the fire was raging in a wall of flames threatening Shell Point and Live Oak. Four bucket slinging helicopters were dispatched along with an air attack fixed wing aircraft, two dozer plow units and an engine. As the fire continued to grow, to about 90 acres in size, the FMO started to consider the need to evacuate the communities. Suddenly, the advancing flame front stopped moving! The *Tallahassee Democrat* quoted the FMO's thoughts at the time: "I thought I was *really* good until I saw what had happened. I was shocked, I didn't know it was there." "It" was a prescribed burn project that had been

conducted within the St. Marks National Wildlife Refuge. When the fire reached the edge of the prescribed burn area, it ran out of the high accumulation of fuel which had been feeding it. The dramatic reduction in available fuel brought the fire to a virtual standstill where it was easily extinguished and mopped up.

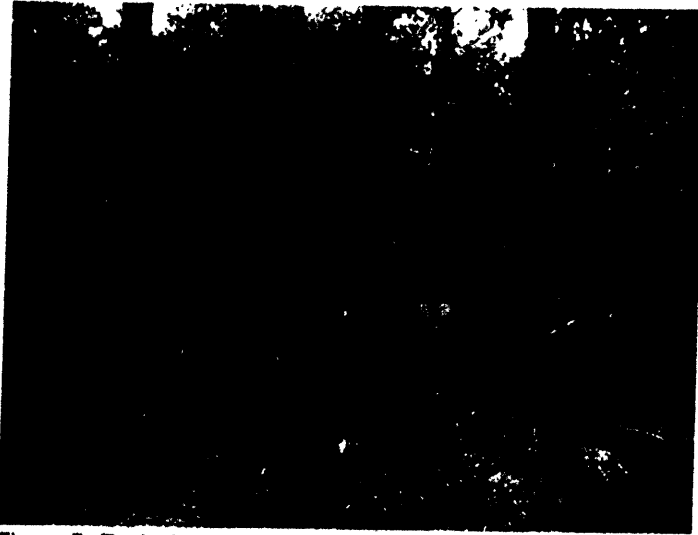


Figure 5. Typical southern Florida untreated fuel loading

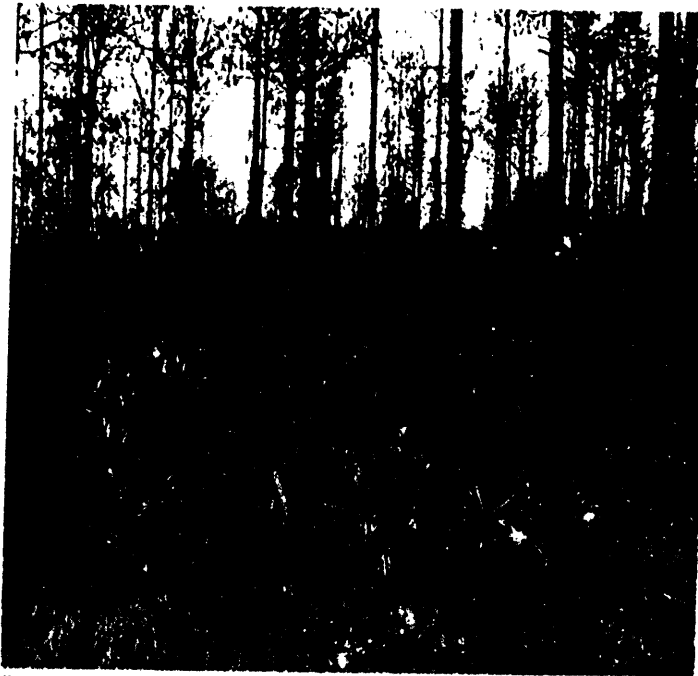


Figure 6. Reduced fuel loading after a successful prescribed burn in southern rough

In 1998, fire suppression was conducted on about 6,800 fires totaling about 520,000 acres. This represents a lower than average firefighting season. Accordingly, the rehabilitation of almost 90,000 acres is less than the ten average treatment level. At the same time, the Bureau's safety record was unblemished by fatalities or serious accidents.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	1999 Budget Request
Fuels management treatments (acres)	631,958	*905,700	*1,020,000
Fire suppression (number of fires and acres burned)	6,835 fires 519,747 acres	depends on severity of fire season	depends on severity of fire season
Rehabilitation projects (acres)	89,861	depends on severity of fire season	depends on severity of fire season

*Represents the upper limit of DOI planned total commitment. The actual area treated depends on uncontrollable factors such as weather, and external constraints such as smoke impacts, fire season severity. Therefore, the actual accomplishment is expected to fall within 550,000-906,000 for 99, and 650,000-1,020,000 for 2000.

Appropriation: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For necessary expenses of the Department of the Interior and any of its component offices and bureaus for the remedial action, including associated activities, of hazardous waste substances, pollutants, or contaminants pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act, as amended (42 U.S.C. section 9601 et seq.), [\$10,000,000] \$11,350,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 31 U.S.C. 3302, sums recovered from or paid by a party in advance of or as reimbursement for remedial action or response activities conducted by the Department pursuant to sections 107 or 113(f) of such Act, shall be credited to this account to be available until expended without further appropriation: *Provided further*, That such sums recovered from or paid by any party are not limited to monetary payments and may include stocks, bonds, or other personal or real property, which may be retained, liquidated, or otherwise disposed of by the Secretary and which shall be credited to this account. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act of 1980, as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 9601-9673)

Provides for liability, risk assessment, compensation, emergency response, and cleanup (including the cleanup of inactive sites) for hazardous substances. It requires Federal agencies to report sites where hazardous wastes are or have been stored, treated, or disposed, and requires responsible parties, including Federal agencies, to clean up releases of hazardous substances.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars are in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1998 Enacted		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Request		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 1998	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	0	12,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	+1,000	0	11,000	0	+1,000
Central Hazardous Materials	0	12,000	0	10,000	0	0	0	+1,000	0	11,000	0	+1,000
Remedial Action - BLM		238 ¹		2,831								
Remedial Action - FWS		9,700		4,438 ²								
Remedial Action - NPS		1,912		2,250								
Remedial Action - BIA		50		184								
Remedial Action - OS		100		200								

¹ \$702,000 from carryover provided BLM a total of \$840,000

² Assumes \$1,000,000 unobligated balance from Great Swamp NWR.

Activity: Central Hazardous Materials Fund

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Central Hazardous Materials Fund	\$ 12,000	10,000	0	+1,350	11,350	+1,350
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Department of the Interior (DOI) continues to face major demands regarding the cleanup of hazardous substance releases on Federal lands and at Interior facilities. These demands are largely due to non-DOI activities occurring on DOI administered lands such as mining, onshore oil and gas wells, landfills, agricultural, and other industrial uses. Illegal dumping of industrial, agricultural and other wastes continues to add to the potential number of hazardous materials releases on those lands.

This appropriation includes funding to conduct remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanups at Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) hazardous substance release sites for which the Department of the Interior (DOI) is liable. Funds are appropriated to the BLM and are made available by allocation to the other participating bureaus. The BLM performs the budgeting and financial management operations for the account.

Funds will only be used for remedial activities, including maintenance and monitoring to ensure the effectiveness of the remedial action. They are not intended to be used for the payment of judgments or the settlements of claims. In his decision of November 29, 1993, the Comptroller General of the U.S. held that litigative awards against the U.S., to reimburse claimants for the government's share of response costs and natural resource damages paid or payable under CERCLA, are payable from the permanent, indefinite Judgement Fund appropriation created by 31 U.S.C. §1304 (1988), to the same extent as are other litigative awards against the U.S.

The Central Hazardous Materials Fund (CHF) is managed to accomplish the following:

- Protect public health and safety relative to uses and activities on Department of the Interior (DOI) lands and facilities.
- Provide a central account to accomplish or contribute to the remedial investigation/feasibility studies (RI/FS) and cleanup of hazardous substance release sites.
- Bring greater consistency, direction, and coordination to the Department's hazardous materials management program.
- Improve Departmental oversight of contaminated site cleanups and the subsequent monitoring and maintenance of the remedial action.
- Facilitate the optimal, cost-effective distribution of the Department's remediation resources for Interior's contaminated sites.

- Conduct hazardous material cleanup activities and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring of the remedial actions in a manner consistent with bureau land use and management plan objectives.
- Pursue aggressive cost recovery action from the parties who are responsible for contaminating the Federal land.
- Provide no-year funding to complete post-site investigation and remedial investigations/feasibility studies, remediation, and the subsequent maintenance and monitoring phases efficiently.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$11,350,000, a program increase of \$1,350,000 from the 1999 enacted funding level.

Planned Work

The Department plans to aggressively continue cleanup at sites where work has progressed over several years, including Crab Orchard NWR in Illinois, Cuyahoga NRA in Ohio, Lee Acres Landfill in New Mexico, and Valley Forge NHP in Pennsylvania; continue work at sites where work was initiated in 1999, including Sachuest NWR in Rhode Island, Grand Canyon NP in Arizona, and the MolyCorp and Morningstar mines in California; and begin several new cleanups, including a FWS project in New Jersey and BLM projects in Alaska, Idaho and Washington.

There will be continued emphasis on improved project management and cost oversight of projects receiving Fund support. Utilizing the services of the Bureau of Reclamation's Construction Management Group, each project will be evaluated and a more detailed project cost estimate will be prepared. The initial phase of this process is not expected to be completed until 2001. It is also planned to revisit priority Fund projects such as the Crab Orchard NWR on an annual basis to ensure project progress.

Additionally, our work with the Department of Justice on the pursuit of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP's) will require the Department to improve the standardization of its record keeping and administrative records requirements. It is anticipated that improved record keeping and project management will enhance Departmental efforts to recover costs and to engage in cost sharing partnerships with PRP's.

The Department will continue to keep tight controls on the administrative overhead of the Fund. In 2000, it is anticipated that this overhead will be about 4%. In other words, 96 cents of every Fund dollar will go directly to the field to address Departmental cleanup obligations, while the balance improves management effectiveness and the potential for cost recovery and cost sharing.

Management and Oversight of Hazardous Materials Cleanups

Consolidating funding, for remediation and subsequent maintenance and monitoring ensures remedy effectiveness and facilitates and strengthens priority setting and oversight of this program. Decisions regarding the overall operation of the Fund, including the disbursement of monies and allocation of funds to specific sites, is the responsibility of the Deputy Assistant Secretaries' Advisory Group on Environmental Policy and Compliance (the "Advisory Group"), which represents the DOI's policy makers on environmental issues. Nominated sites are evaluated by a inter-bureau committee of technical, budget, and legal staff who formulate a

Department-wide allocation recommendation for the Advisory Group's decision. This process results in a more cost-effective distribution of the DOI's remediation resources to the highest priority sites.

Individual bureaus continue to budget for the remainder of their hazardous materials programs, e.g., pre-remedial investigations and assessments, compliance activities, emergency response, and training. These costs are not funded by the Central Hazardous Materials Fund.

Scope of Activity

The Fund covers costs associated with specific remedial action projects associated with post Site Investigation activities. Funds are used to pay for the cost of the remedial investigations/feasibility studies and cleanup/oversight contracts. Actual allocations from the Fund will ultimately depend upon changes and work schedules at Fund sites, other site specific factors, and newly eligible sites.

Criteria

The Department's highest priorities for remediation are defined using five criteria: (1) risk to human health and the environment; (2) the utilization of innovative and/or accelerated approaches or technology; (3) involvement of other potentially responsible parties (PRP) in cost sharing; (4) National Priorities List (NPL) status; and (5) legal risk of the Department to fines and penalties. Legal risk may include Federal, or State judicial orders; mandatory compliance with statutory time frames; existing formal orders from States or EPA or a formal agreement among the Department, regulators and/or PRPs; and voluntary remediation where a State regulatory agency is monitoring progress, where NPL status is pending or where interim remedial actions can or need to be taken at a site.

Cost Recovery

Because the Fund is authorized to receive recovered costs, the Department is aggressive in conducting cleanups and in pursuing legal action against responsible parties. This is consistent with Departmental policy that the parties responsible for contaminating Federal lands be made to pay the cost of cleanup. As the Department as a lead agency becomes more involved in the pursuit of PRPs, the need for detailed and accurate cost information and a sound administrative record become increasingly important. The Department of the Interior is working closely with the Department of Justice on these issues.

Currently, the CHF is supporting one attorney who works on recovery of past costs where remediation is underway or completed and has plans to support one additional attorney to focus on cost-sharing (partnering) with PRPs. The partnering effort focuses on obtaining agreements with PRPs before remediation is implemented in order to reduce the up-front costs to the Department and to the taxpayers. The Department is working with the Department of Justice on cost recovery cases at the Cuyahoga NWR (Krejci) and the Crab Orchard NWR projects. Litigation to cost recover or to establish cost sharing is anticipated. This litigation is due in large part to the Department's unique status of being both a PRP as well as an injured land owner and natural resource trustee.

While the Department expects to cost share/recover additional amounts in 2000, these recoveries occur at unpredictable intervals, and cannot be expected to offset additional project costs for 1) ongoing projects, newly funded in 1999, and 2) eligible projects nominated for funding in 2000.

Bureau of Land Management2000 Budget Justifications

The following list shows the projects that have been allocated funds in 1999. Additional funds of about \$2.6 million will be allocated, based on review of new project proposals. In addition, approximately \$1,000,000 in unobligated balances is available from the FWS Great Swamp National Wildlife Refuge project, due to successful completion of the project below the planned cost. This funding will be reallocated to other projects.

Bureau of Indian Affairs - \$184,000

Tar Creek, OK (NPL = Project is listed on the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List) - Planned work includes continuation of support to U.S. EPA in outreach to tribal members.

Bureau of Land Management - \$931,000

Atlas Asbestos, CA (NPL) - Planned work includes continuation of access maintenance and monitoring and revegetation demonstration/pilot project.

Lee Acres Landfill, NM (NPL) - Planned work includes completion of the Record of Decision, analysis of previous Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP) CERCLA data request responses, continued monitoring of innovative technology landfill cap demonstration area, and continued monitoring of ground water well network.

Triumph Mine, ID - Planned work includes delineation of land status ownership and of potential Departmental responsibility.

Murtaugh Landfill, ID - Planned work includes enhanced identification and active pursuit of PRPs and long-term maintenance and monitoring of the remedy.

An additional allocation of CHF funds is planned for BLM projects in February 1999.

Fish and Wildlife Service - \$3,677,000

Crab Orchard NWR, IL (NPL) - Planned work includes enhanced identification and active pursuit of PRPs, initiation of remedial investigations at two operable units, and continuation of long-term monitoring at completed projects.

Great Swamp NWR, NJ (NPL) - Long-term maintenance and monitoring of the remedy.

Sachuest NWR, RI - New project. Planned work includes PRP identification and initiation of remedial action.

An additional allocation of CHF funds is planned for FWS projects in February 1999.

National Park Service - \$2,250,000

Cuyahoga NRA (Kreicl), OH - Planned work includes continued pursuit of PRPs, initiation of remedial design, and negotiation with the State of Ohio on further remediation needs.

Fort Sumter NHS (Dockside), SC - Planned work includes PRP case development and continued PRP oversight of remediation implementation.

Grant-Kohrs Ranch NHS, MT - Planned work includes further identification of contaminated hot spots in the riparian zone.

Valley Forge NHP, PA - Planned work includes completion of remedial investigation and any needed interim remedial action. Continued involvement with the PRP at the site.

Barney Circle, DC - Planned work includes development of the Record of Decision and oversight of PRP remediation activities.

Washington Gas Light, DC - Planned work includes oversight of PRP remediation activities.

MolyCorp Mine, CA - New project. Planned work includes oversight of PRP remediation activities and determination of risk evaluation data gaps.

Morningstar Mine, CA - New project. Planned work includes initiation of remedial investigation and interim remedial action.

Other 1999 allocations include \$200,000 for the Office of the Solicitor for the pursuit of PRPs, cost recovery, and partnering and cost avoidance to the Federal government, and \$200,000 for the Office of Environmental Policy and Compliance, to prepare five year cost estimates and work plans utilizing successful remedial action cost estimating techniques. The latter effort will allow the Department to more effectively manage its resources, including tracking current project costs and budgeting for future project costs.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

By the end of 1998, 35% of the CHF projects had progressed from remediation to long term monitoring of the in-place remedy. These projects include the Monite Dynamite Site in Nevada, Operable Unit (OU) Number 3 at Great Swamp NWR in New Jersey, Iroquois NWR in New York, Pine Creek and Murtaugh Landfill in Idaho, Atlas Asbestos in California, and Oroville Landfill in Washington. The Fund's largest project, Crab Orchard, is progressing on an OU by OU basis with approximately 50% of the overall project now in long-term monitoring (PCB, Metals, and Water Tower). The final two Crab Orchard OU's, Miscellaneous Sites and Additional and Uncharacterized, are now beginning the Remedial Investigation process.

To date, CHF-supported projects have cost-shared or cost-recovered over \$27 million from other Potentially Responsible Parties (PRP).

Of special note is the work that was conducted at Operable Unit Number 3 at the Great Swamp NWR Asbestos Dump Superfund Site in Morris County, New Jersey, which was completed in November of 1998. The final site restoration remedy included the removal of hazardous levels of lead and mercury contaminated soils; the removal of over 200 buried drums; and construction of a biotic cap, which includes anchor trenches, compacted/graded landfill materials, geotextile fabric, and soil cover.

Originally estimated to cost over \$4.1 million to complete, to date the landfill has cost approximately \$2.5 million. Cost savings can be attributed to a variety of factors; including, implementation of an aggressive public involvement program (four informal "Open Houses", nine Fact Sheets, ongoing community interaction by a full-time site liaison and a formal public meeting) prior to remedy selection, completion of a successful Value Engineering study during

the Feasibility Study phase of the project, and consistency in project personnel throughout the life of the project.

Of the \$4.1 million received from the CHF for remediation, \$1 million has been returned to the Fund. It is anticipated that additional funds will be returned once the site has been formally accepted by EPA and site closure is achieved (estimated to occur in mid-1999).

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	11,350	+1,350
FTE	0	0

The 2000 budget request is \$11,350,000, a program increase of \$1,350,000 from the 1999 enacted funding level.

The requested funding increase will enable the Department to accelerate cleanup of contaminated sites and pursue PRP's in order to reduce threats to public and employee health and safety and recover appropriate costs of providing services. Without the requested funding, planned remediation will be delayed at several sites, increasing risks to public health and safety, and curtailing cost recovery efforts.

In addition to cleanup, the Department will also emphasize the pursuit of PRPs for cost recovery/avoidance and enhancement of records management. Effective pursuit of PRPs, either for cost recovery or for cost avoidance, is dependent upon a consistent, multi-year effort. The Department is required by the Department of Justice to show the level of involvement by each PRP at CHF projects, in large part due to the Department's status as a landowner at the CHF project. Cost avoidance, remediation partnering, and other cooperative efforts offer the best, most cost effective opportunity for significant cost savings at CHF projects.

CHF funding is not available to a Bureau until after the Site Investigation stage of the statutory Superfund cleanup process. By this point, the Bureaus have spent significant operating funds at the project and are committed to actions which must be funded by the CHF. After consultation with pertinent parties, much of the \$11.350 million request will likely be divided among the ongoing projects such as Crab Orchard NWR, IL, Atlas Asbestos, CA, Cuyahoga NRA, OH, Valley Forge NHS, PA, Sachuest NWR, RI, Tar Creek, OK, and Lee Acres Landfill, NM as well as other on-going or new projects as funds permit.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Bureau of Land Management**2000 Budget Justifications**

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1998 Enacted	2000 Budget Request
Remedial Investigation / Feasibility Studies completed (number)	1	1	2
Interim Remedial Actions complete (number)	2	1	1
Remedy Implemented (number)	1	2	2
Investigations/oversight of Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs) (number)	7	6	9
Projects in long-term monitoring (number)	3	3	6
Projects where no further remedial action is required (number)	0	0	3
Settlements/agreements with PRPs (#)	0	1	1

Appropriation: Construction**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET**

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, [\$10,997,000] \$8,350,000, to remain available until expended. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as amended in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e)).

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For construction of buildings, recreation facilities, roads, trails, and appurtenant facilities, \$10,997,000 to remain available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.,
43 U.S.C. 1762,
P.L. 105-83.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public lands statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the Public Lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

43 U.S.C. 1762 provides for the construction, and maintenance of roads within and near the public lands which will permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as amended in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e)

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701, et seq.)

Authorizes the management of the public lands on a multiple-use basis.

43 U.S.C. 1762

provides for the acquisition, construction, and maintenance of roads within and near Public Land which will permit maximum economy in harvesting timber from such lands tributary to such roads and at the same time meet the requirements for protection, development, and management of such lands for utilization of the other resources.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1999 Actual FTE Amount	1999 Estimated FTE Amount	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) FTE Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE Amount	2000 Budget Request FTE Amount	Net (+) Diff. (-) from 1999 FTE Amount
Construction	18 2,984	48 18,987	-48 -18,987	+38 +8,989	38 8,989	+38 +8,989
Construction	18 2,984	48 18,987	-48 -18,987	+38 +8,989	38 8,989	+38 +8,989

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		+ \$5
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raise		+ \$20
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding and estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		

Activity: Construction**Activity Summary (\$000's)**

Subjectivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To-date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (M)	Program Changes (M)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (M)
Construction	\$ 3,254	10,997	-10,997	+8,350	8,350	+8,350
FTE	15	48	-48	+38	38	+38

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The FY 2000 budget request is \$8,350,000 and 38 FTE. The construction funding request supports BLM's long term goals of managing outdoor recreation, reducing threats to public health and safety, protecting the public's economic investments, and recovering the cost of providing visitor services. Funds are used to construct new or reconstruct existing roads, trails, bridges, recreation and administrative facilities, and buildings. During the past decade, the public use of BLM administered public lands, resources, and facilities have grown dramatically. In response to this BLM is requesting funds to address its most urgent needs.

One of BLM's responsibility is to provide persons with disabilities an equal opportunity to use BLM sites, facilities, and buildings. It is BLM's policy to construct all new facilities and to modify those existing facilities that do not meet universal design standards.

The BLM has been working with the Department of the Interior on improving facilities maintenance management. This effort was initiated in 1997 through the development of the Facilities Maintenance Assessment and Recommendations Report. The report identified the need to standardize facility terminology, budget development practices, data bases, and reporting requirements for bureaus within the Department. In addition, the Department is working with the bureaus on reporting requirements for complying with the new Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards (SFFAS No. 6). These standards require each agency to report on deferred maintenance liabilities associated with their infrastructure needs.

In response to findings and the new requirements, each bureau has developed a Five-Year Deferred Maintenance and Capital Improvement plan. The Five-Year Plan lay out the proposed maintenance and construction projects in annual increments from 2000 to 2004. This plan is subject to review and adjustment in outyears based on funding levels and changing situations. As part of the 2001 Budget, a report will be provided presenting the accomplishments for 1999 and the necessary adjustments to the outyear project lists.

Details of the specific projects are presented for Year One (2000) of the Five-Year Plan for Construction in this Justification document. Details of the 2000 maintenance projects as well as summary information presented for years two through five for both maintenance and construction are presented in a companion document.

Construction Ranking Criteria:

The following sections describe the project priority setting process and the ranking criteria. Individual project write ups are at the back of this section. To provide greater consistency

Department-wide, projects are to be ranked using a weighting process based on the percentage of the work (total project \$) that falls in each of the categories below. The weighting factors are:

- Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance 10
- Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement 9
- Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance 7
- Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement 6
- Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance 4
- Compliance and Other Deferred Maintenance 3
- Other Capital Improvements 1

The BLM uses additional factors to help prioritize project work and ensure that valuable resources and opportunities are not lost.

- Protection of Historic Structure;
- Establishing new recreation fee sites;
- Complying with Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and policies;
- Improving access to the Public Land;
- Complying with administrative designations, and management requirements;
- Providing new space requirements;
- Improving program and mission efficiencies; and
- Building new visitor/interpretative/information facilities where active partnerships exist.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	1999 Budget Request	Program Changes (\$K)
\$ (000's)	8,350	+8,350
FTE	36	+36

The 2000 budget request is \$8,350,000 and 36 FTE. The funding request includes 11 individual construction projects of which 9 are focused on re-construction and repair of existing facilities where critical health and safety and/or environmental degradation is occurring. The remaining two projects are new construction: Devils Elbow Recreation Site in Montana and Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument in Utah. The Devils Elbow project is the final phase of a partnership project with Montana Power Company to construct a needed day-use and camping facilities at Lake Hauser. This cost share partnership is a result of a hydroelectric re-licensing agreement. The other new construction is the second phase of a three year proposal to construct visitor contact/administrative facilities at the new Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument. Phase one occurred in 1999 with Congress appropriating \$1,000,000 for the design of four facilities, one each at Big Water, Glendale, Cannonville, and Escalante. Phase two, in 2000 is to construct the first three of these facilities. The third and final phase is the construction of the science center/administrative facility in Escalante. All four of these facilities are needed to meet public service and administrative needs.

The funding request for the 9 existing facilities includes work to replace of two administrative facilities/public contact points, replace three unsafe bridges, repair or replace sanitary, water, and other facilities at two recreation sites, and correct two safety issues associated with existing roads. All of these projects address critical health and safety concerns. For additional details on each specific project refer to the write ups that follow.

BLM's 2000 Construction Project List

Priority	State	Project Name	(\$000s)
1	NV	Caliente Field Office - architectural and engineering	\$ 250
2	NV	Four Mile Bridge replacement	\$ 110
3	NV	Trout Creek Bridge replacement	\$ 125
4	AZ	Hackel Road re-surfacing	\$ 620
5	ID	Pink House Hole Recreation Site sanitation and water system repair and day use area facilities	\$ 495
6	OR	Spruce Reach Island Bridge replacement	\$ 170
7	AZ	Virgin River Canyon Recreation Site ramadas, restroom and parking lot repairs	\$ 195
8	CA	Salt Wells Wild Horse and Burro Facility office and visitor contact station replacement	\$ 545
9	AK	Campbell Tract Science Center road surfacing	\$ 1,265
10	MT	Devils Elbow Recreation Site - completion of group camping, day use and access work	\$ 600
11	UT	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument construction of three new admin/visitor contact stations	\$ 3,150
12	BW	Bureauwide Managerial and Administrative oversight	\$ 825
Bureauwide		Total	\$ 7,330

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN FY 2000 - 2004

Bureau of Land Management PROJECT DATA SHEET

Bureau Priority/Ranking	1
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Caliente Field Station Replacement, Phase 1 (Design)

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Caliente Field Station		
Region/Area/District: Ely District	Congressional District: 2	State: Nevada	

Project Justification

Project Description: This project includes the demolition and reconstruction of the Caliente Field Station complex located 150 miles north of Las Vegas off U.S. Highway 93. The existing main office building and assorted trailers will be replaced with a new modular office building. The existing fire/administrative buildings and storage sheds will be replaced with a new modular units. The new complex will be designed by NARSC, or by A&E contract, in FY2000 and constructed in FY2001 and FY2002:

Phase 1: Design.....\$250,000
 Phase 2: Demolish and Reconstruct Main Office Building.....\$845,000
 Phase 3: Demolish and Reconstruct wareyard buildings\$490,000

Project Need/Benefit: The Caliente Field Station is a conglomeration of structurally unsound and unsafe buildings. The main office building has been assessed by Bureau of Reclamation engineers to be at risk of structural failure during an earthquake and the current assortment of permanent and temporary office buildings, living quarters, and warehouse are not in compliance current building safety codes and ADA regulations. Not only are the buildings structurally failing but the wiring is weathered, the plumbing is leaking and the heating, ventilation, and cooling system is inadequate for the number of employees in the facility. None of the buildings meet OSHA or State building codes. This conditions are unacceptable for providing a professional and safe work environment or for meeting the public and providing customer services. Conditions are so poor these buildings must be demolished and replaced.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

100% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance ___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
 ___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement ___ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
 ___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance ___ % Other Capital Improvement
 ___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement 1000 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes X No ___

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimates:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 250,000	100	\$ Available to Date: \$
Capital Improvement Work:	\$		Requested in FY__ Budget: \$
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 250,000	100	Planned Funding FY 00: \$ 250,000
Class of Estimate (circle one): C			Future Funding to
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 10/01			Complete Project: \$ 1,335,000
			Total: \$ 1,585,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 7/17/98
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	02/01	—/—	
Project Complete:	09/00	—/—	

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
 FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
 PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	2
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Four Mile Bridge

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	3
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Trout Creek Bridge			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Trout Creek	
Region/Area/District: Elko District		Congressional District: 2	State: Nevada

Project Justification**Project Description:**

This project includes the demolition and replacement of the existing single-lane (12' x 29') wood bridge and concrete foundation with a new single-lane (16' x 29') all-steel bridge and scour-resistant concrete foundation. The new bridge will be substantially safer, stronger, and more durable than the old one.

Project Need/Benefit:

The existing bridge, though serviceable, is a critical public safety need. The Nevada Department of Transportation has not condemned it, however NDOT engineers have certified that it is in extremely poor condition; the timber beams are cracked, the timber surface is rotten, the concrete abutments are spalling, and the footings are severely eroded. The bridge is located on BLM Road No. 1097 which provides the only major access to and through a large portion of the northeastern portion of the Elko District. A new steel bridge would assure the safe passage of the public over Trout Creek.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

☒ 100 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance ☐ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
☐ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement ☐ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
☐ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance ☐ % Other Capital Improvement
☐ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement 1000 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ☐ No ☒

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimates: Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ <u>148,000</u> % <u>100</u> Capital Improvement Work: \$ _____ Total Project Estimate: \$ <u>125,000</u>		Project Funding History: \$ Available to Date: \$ _____ Requested in FY _____ Budget: \$ _____ Planned Funding FY02: \$ <u>148,000</u> Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ _____ Total: \$ <u>148,000</u>	
Class of Estimate (circle one): C Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 09/99			
Dates: Sch'd Act'd (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 02/00 <u> </u> Project Complete: 09/01 <u> </u>		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 07/17/98	

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	4
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Haskell Road Upgrade and Chip Seal			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Haskell Road	
Region/Area/District: Safford Field Office		Congressional District: 5	State: Arizona

Project Justification**Project Description:**

Haskell Road is used to access Hot Well Dunes Recreation Site which is a heavily used O.H.V. area. Public use has been on the increase and large recreational vehicles pulling trailers use this road. Road conditions have deteriorated over the years due to the lack of adequate maintenance, poor drainage and heavy use. The concept of this project is a total upgrade of the road resulting in safer driving conditions and a low maintenance Chip Sealed road. To accomplish the project BLM will re-design the road for larger vehicles, replacement of culverts, and chip and seal the resulting road surface.

Project Need/Benefit:

Haskell road is a primary artery for both the public and the BLM. Benefits of this type of road are safer driving conditions low maintenance and enhanced access for Recreation, Agriculture and BLM personnel. Currently the road needs improved drainage in the way of new culverts and the replacement or repair of existing culverts, better signage to make drivers aware of the road conditions and an all weather surface to carry heavy recreational vehicles. Past accidents make these improvements vital for the safety and health of the users of this road and to help prevent any serious mishaps.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

100 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
___ % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	___ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	___ % Other Capital Improvement
___ % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	1000 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:		
	\$'s	%			
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$620,000	100	\$ Available to Date:	\$	0
Total Project Estimate:	\$620,000	100	Requested in FY 99 Budget:	\$	620,000
			Planned Funding FY00:	\$	620,000
Class of Estimate (circle one):	D		Future Funding to	\$	
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy):	___/___		Complete Project:	\$	
			Total:	\$	620,000
Dates:		<u>Sch'd</u> <u>Actual</u>			
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	04/00	___/___			
Project Complete:	09/00	___/___			
			Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 7/5/98		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	5
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Pink House Hole Recreation Site			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Pink House Hole Recreation Site	
Region/Area/District: Cottonwood Resource Area - UCSC District		Congressional District: 1	State: Idaho

Project Justification

Project Description: Expand and upgrade the facilities at the existing Pink House Hole Recreation Site along U.S. Highway 12. Upgrade and construction of day use fishing, boat ramp, boating and picnic facility, overnight camping facilities and support facilities including toilets, trails, drinking water and access roads. Because of U.S. Highway 12 designation as the Clearwater Canyons Scenic ByWay and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail, increased visitor use has caused sanitation problems with only two single toilets available causing improper disposal of human waste at various places on site. Additional toilets are needed to correct this problem. Develop an approved drinking water system so that users stop using contaminated water from the river. This site has a large sandy beach that is very inviting to the public and a safe trail needs to be constructed to this area along with other beach safety improvements. Complete turnout area to reduce highway congestion and accidents caused by vehicles turning improperly into this site. Construction of delineated campsites with tent pads will significantly reduce the impacts now occurring to sensitive areas. Parking barricades and other resource protection materials along with informational materials provided at kiosks will help address severe camping and vehicle impacts. The existing boat ramp is too steep and ice forms on it during the late fall steelhead season making it extremely dangerous. The boat ramp will need to be reconstructed to correct these problems and the boat trailer area will be graveled and parking barricades added to control parking. The entire site will comply with ADA standards. Costs estimates are based on a Conceptual Design and Site Development Study completed by NARSC. An A&E design of the project will be completed in FY99. Planned funding is \$496,000 by BLM and \$200,000 contributed by Waterways Improvement/State RV Funds.

Project Need/Benefit: The Clearwater River Recreation Plan (NPS, 1988) identified that visitor demand for recreation access and facilities exceeded supply resulting in (1) significant litter and waste disposal impacts and (2) a need for safe public access to and from the river and the site. The plan also identified a critical need for a highly developed recreation site near Orfino. As a result of the recommendation, the BLM acquired the Pink House Recreation Site in 1990. The nine acre site is located within the Clearwater River Special Recreation Management Area along U.S. Highway 12 designated as the Clearwater Canyons Scenic Byway and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail. The facilities will provide visitor health and safety, litter control and safe access to the river and the site, while protecting the natural resources and scenic values of the site. Currently the site is a primitive site that receives intense use during the fall and spring steelhead fishing season and the summer river running season. Increased usage has caused health and safety concerns as a result of insufficient campsites, toilets, and drinking water. Hardening of the site will help to reduce resource damages the site is currently experiencing, correct health and safety deferred maintenance problems and the capital improvements will also improve health and safety concerns. State and local government are prepared to provide financial assistance as this project is a means of stimulating development of destination tourism in the Orfino area and to assist in diversifying the local/regional economy. As an internationally renowned steelhead fishing area, demand for improved river access and camping facilities is very high. This project will also help with the expected increase in visitor use resulting from the upcoming Lewis and Clark Expedition Centennial. When constructed the site will be operated as a fee site. An estimated \$20,000 in fees will be generated annually.

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justification

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

50 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
___ % Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	950 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X**Project Costs and Status**

Project Cost Estimate:		Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$248,000 50	\$ Available to Date:	\$
Capital Improvement Work:	\$495,000 50	Requested in FY 00 Budget:	\$495,000
		Planned Funding FY___:	\$
Class of Estimate (circle one): C		Future Funding to:	\$
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 12/98		Contributed Funding:	\$200,000
		Total:	\$695,000
Dates:		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 08/10/98	
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	Sch'd Actual 02/00 -/-		
Project Complete:	09/01 -/-		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	6
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Spruce Reach Island Bridge Replacement			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area	
Region/Area/District: Umpqua RA/Coos Bay District		Congressional District: 4	State: Oregon

Project Justification**Project Description:**

Replace the hazardous Spruce Reach Island bridge.

Project Need/Benefit:

The present single lane, wooden bridge is nearing condemnation status and is a Critical Safety hazard. In 1995, in response to the FHWA condition survey, the bridge was limited to BLM administrative (light vehicle) traffic only. In 1996-97, floods caused extensive damage to the abutments - one wing wall was completely washed away. Without a new bridge, the public cannot use the facilities at Spruce Reach Island, nor can those facilities be properly managed or maintained. A new steel, two lane bridge with piling foundation is needed to provide safe access to the island, and to improve the safety of the intersection with the major Oregon State highway.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

50 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
50 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	950 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes No **X**

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:	
	\$'s	%	\$ Available to Date:	\$
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$ 85,000	50	Requested in FY 00 Budget:	\$ 170,000
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 85,000	50	Planned Funding FY__:	\$
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 170,000	100	Future Funding to	
Class of Estimate (circle one): D			Complete Project:	\$
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 01 / 00			Total:	\$ 170,000
Dates:			Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 08/25/98	
(qtr/yy)	Construction Start/Award:	Sch'd Actual		
		02/00 _/ _		
	Project Complete:	09/00 _/ _		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	7
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area Maintenance and Rehabilitation			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area	
Region/Area/District: Arizona Strip Field Office		Congressional District: 3	State: Arizona

Project Justification

Project Description: - Install utility sinks, grey water disposal drains and a sanitary dump station to prevent health concerns

- Re-roof 3 rest room buildings to prevent further damage and structural hazards from water seepage
- Replace air conditioner at residence and evaporative air coolers on three restroom buildings for public safety
- Install a reverse osmosis, or similar, water treatment system at the Virgin River Canyon Recreation Area and conduct preventative maintenance on the water delivery system.
- Install 16 additional shade structures for public safety.

Project Need/Benefit: Utility sinks, grey water disposal drains and a sanitary dump station are necessary to prevent the current dumping of waste on the grounds. This dumping can lead to contaminated water sources, the spread of diseases as well as sight and odor impacts. This project is also needed to protect the interior of three public restroom buildings. Without re-roofing, the interiors will become damaged by water seepage and the public may become endangered as the reinforcing steel oxidizes (rusts) and expands which could cause the roofs and supporting walls to crumble. A new refrigerated air conditioning unit is needed to replace the non-functioning unit at the caretaker's residence. The rest room evaporative air cooling units are becoming corroded and clogged due to the water quality at the campground. As summer temperatures approach 120° F air cooling in these buildings is critical for the health and safety of the public, volunteers and employees.

The current water quality at the VRC is poor, with a high level of hardness and total dissolved solids. The water barely meets health and safety standards, has a disagreeable taste, is corroding metal plumbing fittings and clogging valves in restroom fixtures. Due to the water quality, many components of the plumbing system are in need of replacement or major repair. Continued deferral of this project would result in escalated expenditure of funds to repair the effects of poor water instead of treating the source of the problems. Only 8 shade structures are currently available in the 110-site facility. Additional structures at picnic and camping sites would provide needed shade during intensely hot summers. The public's investment in this recreation facility is being compromised. About 80,000 visitors a year use this facility and do not receive the best customer service possible because of these deferred maintenance items.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

80 % Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
80 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	950 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Bureau of Child Management

Bureau Priority/Ranking	8
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Title: Salt Wells Wild Horse and Burro Office			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Salt Wells WH&B and Fire Station Complex	
Region/Area/District: Ridgecrest CA-065		Congressional District: 40	State: California

Project Description:
To replace the Wild Horse and Burro Administrative facilities and then demolish and remove the old trailers.

Project Need/Benefit:
The fire program and the WH&B program have been sharing a surplus trailer as a visitor contact and administrative office at the Salts Wells site. The fire program is constructing a new fire facility in 1998 and will then move out of the trailer. The trailer are very old, dilapidated and do not have adequate installation for the desert heat, have faulty wiring and weathered leaky plumbing. The WH&B program needs to acquire new modular facilities before the old trailers can be disposed. The WH&B program provides all visitor contact for both staffs as well as adoption services. A project plan was completed in March of 1998.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
100 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	900 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Cost Estimate: \$'s % Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ Capital Improvement Work: \$ 545,000 100 Total Project Estimate: \$ 545,000 100			Project Funding History: \$ Available to Date: \$ Requested in FY__ Budget: \$ Planned Funding FY 00: \$ 545,000 Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ Total: \$ 545,000	
Class of Estimate (circle one): C Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): __/__			Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 07/98	
Dates: <u>Sch'd</u> <u>Actual</u> (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 04/00 __/__ Project Complete: 09/01 __/__				

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau Priority/Ranking	9
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Campbell Tract Facility, Paving Roadways & Parking - Completion			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Campbell Tract Facility, Anchorage	
Region/Area/District: Anchorage Field Office		Congressional District: 1	State: Alaska

Project Justification

Project Description: This project is to complete the planned work associated with the Campbell Creek Science Center. The project will pave the entrance road and parking area. Entrance road to be upgraded to a full 2-lane width, with shoulders; parking area to be expanded from 17 to 42 parking spaces.

Project Need/Benefit:

The Campbell Creek Science Center is a well used facility, located on the edge of Anchorage. It is a cooperative venture between BLM and several local partners, with the primary mission to provide environmental education opportunities for students in grades K-12. The entrance road to the facility is nearly 1 mile in length, and is currently a gravel-surfaced roadway, with minimal improvements. During the high use period, it becomes extremely rough and dusty. Driving hazards exist for school buses and vans when the road is wet or icy. Improved drainage will reduce the water quality impacts from runoff to the near by trout stream. Attempts to maintain a smooth safe driving surface during the high use periods will improve public safety, reduce dust and air pollution during the dry season and facilitate snow machine and dog sled use during the winter months. Paving the parking area will reduce dust and improve conditions for snow removal.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

25	% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
50	% Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
25	% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	% Other Capital Improvement
	% Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	725 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: <table> <tr> <th>\$'s</th> <th>%</th> </tr> <tr> <td>Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ 633,000</td> <td align="center">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Capital Improvement Work: \$ 632,000</td> <td align="center">50</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total Project Estimate: \$1,265,000</td> <td align="center">100</td> </tr> </table>			\$'s	%	Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ 633,000	50	Capital Improvement Work: \$ 632,000	50	Total Project Estimate: \$1,265,000	100	Project Funding History: <table> <tr> <td>\$ Available to Date:</td> <td align="right">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Requested in FY___ Budget:</td> <td align="right">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Planned Funding FY00:</td> <td align="right">\$ 1,265,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Future Funding to</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Complete Project:</td> <td align="right">\$</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Total:</td> <td align="right">\$ 1,265,000</td> </tr> </table>		\$ Available to Date:	\$	Requested in FY___ Budget:	\$	Planned Funding FY00:	\$ 1,265,000	Future Funding to		Complete Project:	\$	Total:	\$ 1,265,000
\$'s	%																							
Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ 633,000	50																							
Capital Improvement Work: \$ 632,000	50																							
Total Project Estimate: \$1,265,000	100																							
\$ Available to Date:	\$																							
Requested in FY___ Budget:	\$																							
Planned Funding FY00:	\$ 1,265,000																							
Future Funding to																								
Complete Project:	\$																							
Total:	\$ 1,265,000																							
Class of Estimate (circle one): C Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): 12/00			Dates: <table> <tr> <th>Sch'd</th> <th>Actual</th> </tr> <tr> <td>(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 02/00</td> <td align="center">___/___</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Project Complete: 09/00</td> <td align="center">___/___</td> </tr> </table>		Sch'd	Actual	(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 02/00	___/___	Project Complete: 09/00	___/___														
Sch'd	Actual																							
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 02/00	___/___																							
Project Complete: 09/00	___/___																							
Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 7/27/98																								

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

**Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET**

Bureau Priority/Ranking	10
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Devil's Elbow Recreation Site			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Devils Elbow Recreation Site	
Region/Area/District: Montana Western Zone/Butte Field Office		Congressional District: At large	State: Montana

Project Justification

Project Description: This is the continuation and completion of construction of a 50-unit campground site and an upper day-use site. Both sites will provide public access to Hanser Lake. Project is part of the Federal Energy Commission (FERC) relicensing agreement between FERC and Montana Power Company (MPC). Montana Power Company will be contributing toward the construction, operation and maintenance of this facility. PHASE 1: Funding provided in FY 99 for the Construction of the Main Access Road, Boat Launch and Camping Area - (\$1,000,000 MPC), (\$500,000 BLM). PHASE 2: Funding requested in FY 2000 to complete Construction of Trails, Group Camping, and County Road Day -Use Area (\$600,000 BLM).

Project Need/Benefit: Meets RMP Recreation 2000 and Montana Power Company MOU commitments. Cost-Shared construction and maintenance costs shared by MPC. MPC has committed \$50,000/year for operation and maintenance of the site after construction. Establishment of a revolving maintenance fund through monies contributed by the Montana Power Company and enables the collection of site fees. Critical shortage of public recreation facilities on the lake. Highly supported by the public. Development will alleviate the sanitation problems now on site. BLM presence will allow better management of surrounding public lands on the lake.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	___ % Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
40 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	___ % Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	20 % Other Capital Improvement
40 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	620 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:	\$'s	%	Project Funding History:
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$		\$ Available to Date:
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 600,000	100	Requested in FY 99 Budget:
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 600,000	100	Planned Funding FY 2000:
			Future Funding to
Class of Estimate (circle one): B			Complete Project:
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): ___/___			Total:
			\$1,100,000
Dates:	Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 07/16/98
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:	02/00	___/___	
Project Complete:	10/01	___/___	

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau Priority/Ranking	11
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Escalante Gateway Orientation Center, Big Water	
Region/Area/District: Big Water		Congressional District: 3	State: Utah

Project Justification

Project Description: The Big Water facility includes a small office complex and visitor contact station. Specific work includes construction, utilities for a new 6,000 square foot facility, parking, landscaping and indoor and outdoor interpretative displays. Approximately 3,000 square foot will be dedicated to visitor center space and approximately 3,000 square foot for offices of management personnel and Monument staff. Parking area will include spaces for 20 cars, 2 handicap spaces and area for parking and turn around of tour buses.

Project Need/Benefit: The Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument is a very unique and remote area. The facility in Big Water is consistent with the Presidential Proclamation for the Monument and will provide an excellent location for BLM staff to serve the Monument visitors. Providing visitor educational information at major access points will promote public stewardship of the Monument and help protect the unique and irreplaceable resource we have been entrusted to protect. The Monument has attracted new interest with visitors from around the world therefore, new administrative offices and a small visitor services area are needed to for this area of the Monument. Many of the visitor are senior citizens or are not familiar with the remote nature of the Monument and therefore the visitor contact station is needed to promote visitor safety. The Big Water facility will serve the southern part of the Monument. The benefit to the Monument is that the facility is located outside but in close proximity to the Monument, and would not have an impact on the natural resources while opening up more opportunity for increased economic development of the local community.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	50 % Other Capital Improvement
25 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	425 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate: \$'s % Deferred Maintenance Work: \$ Capital Improvement Work: \$ 1,260,000 100 Total Project Estimate: \$ 1,260,000 100		Project Funding History: \$ Available to Date: \$ Requested in FY2000 Budget: \$ 1,260,000 Planned Funding FY 00: \$ Future Funding to Complete Project: \$ Total: \$ 1,260,000	
Class of Estimate (circle one): D Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): __/__		Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 9/1/98	
Dates: (qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award: 03/00 __/__ Project Complete: 09/01 __/__			

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN

FY 2000 - 2004

Bureau of Land Management

Bureau Priority/Ranking	12
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument			
Project No.:		Unit/Facility Name: Grand Staircase Gateway Orientation Center, Cannonville	
Region/Area/District: Cannonville		Congressional District: 3	State: Utah

Project Justification

Project Description: The Cannonville facility includes a small office complex and visitor contact station. Specific work includes construction, utilities for a new 6,000 square foot facility, parking, landscaping and indoor and outdoor interpretative displays. Approximately 3,000 square foot will be dedicated to visitor center space and approximately 3,000 square foot for offices of management personnel and Monument staff. Parking area will include spaces for 20 cars, 2 handicap spaces and an area for parking and turn around of tour buses.

Project Need/Benefit: The Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument is a very unique and remote area. The facility at Cannonville is consistent with the Presidential Proclamation for the Monument and will provide an excellent location for BLM staff to serve the Monument visitors. The Monument has attracted new interest with visitors from around the world therefore, new administrative offices and a small visitor services area are needed for this area of the Monument. Many of the visitor are senior citizens or are not familiar with the remote nature of the Monument and therefore the visitor contact station is needed to promote visitor safety. Cannonville is in Bryce Valley and will serve the north western part of the Monument including the Grosvenor Arch and Bull Valley Gorge portions of the Monument. Providing visitor educational information at major access points will promote public stewardship of the Monument and help protect the unique and irreplaceable resources. The benefit to the Monument is that the facility is located outside but in close proximity to the Monument, and would not have an impact on the natural resources while opening up more opportunity for increased economic development of the local community.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	50 % Other Capital Improvement
25 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	425 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:		\$'s	%	Project Funding History:	
Deferred Maintenance Work:		\$		\$ Available to Date:	
Capital Improvement Work:		\$ 1,260,000	100	Requested in FY2000 Budget:	
Total Project Estimate:		\$ 1,260,000	100	Planned Funding FY_00:	
				Future Funding to	
Class of Estimate (circle one):		D		Complete Project:	
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy):		___/___		Total:	
				\$1,260,000	
Dates:		Sch'd	Actual	Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 9/1/96	
(qtr/yy) Construction Start/Award:		03/00	___/___		
Project Complete:		09/01	___/___		

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR MAINTENANCE AND CONSTRUCTION PLAN
FY 2000 - 2004**

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

Bureau of Land Management
PROJECT DATA SHEET

Bureau Priority/Ranking	13
Planned Funding FY	2000
Funding Source:	Construction

Project Identification

Project Title: Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument		
Project No.:	Unit/Facility Name: Glendale Contact Station	
Region/Area/District: Glendale	Congressional District: 3	State: Utah

Project Justification

Project Description: The Glendale facility includes an office complex and visitor contact station. Specific work includes construction, utilities, parking site improvements, landscaping and indoor and outdoor interpretation and displays for a new 2,000 square foot Visitor Contact Station.

Project Need/Benefit: The Grand Staircase - Escalante National Monument is a very unique and remote area. The Glendale facility is consistent with the Presidential Proclamation for the Monument and will provide an excellent location for BLM staff to serve the Monument visitors. The Monument has attracted new interest with visitors from around the world therefore a small visitor services area is needed for this area of the Monument. Many of the visitor are senior citizens or are not familiar with the remote nature of the Monument and therefore the visitor contact station is needed to promote visitor safety. This facility will serve the northern part of the Monument including the Canyons of the Escalante and the Hole-in-the-Rock Road. Providing visitor educational information at major access points will promote public stewardship of the Monument and help protect the unique and irreplaceable resource. The benefit to the Monument is that the facility is located outside but in close proximity to the Monument, and would not have an impact on the natural resources while opening up more opportunity for increased economic development of the local community.

Ranking Categories: Identify the percent of the project that is in the following categories of need.

% Critical Health or Safety Deferred Maintenance	% Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance
25 % Critical Health or Safety Capital Improvement	% Compliance & Other Deferred Maintenance
% Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	50 % Other Capital Improvement
25 % Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	425 Rank Score

Capital Asset Planning 300B Analysis Required on this Project: Yes ___ No X

Project Costs and Status

Project Cost Estimate:			Project Funding History:		
	\$'s	%	\$ Available to Date:	\$	
Deferred Maintenance Work:	\$		Requested in FY2000 Budget:	\$	
Capital Improvement Work:	\$ 630,000	100	Planned Funding FY___:	\$ 630,000	
Total Project Estimate:	\$ 630,000	100	Future Funding to	\$	
Class of Estimate (circle one): <u>D</u>			Complete Project:		
Estimate Good Until (mm/yy): <u>___/___</u>			Total: \$ 630,000		
Dates:			Project Data Sheet Prepared/Last Updated: 9/1/98		
(qtr/yy)	Construction Start/Award:	Sch'd <u>03/00</u> Actual <u>___/___</u>			
	Project Complete:	<u>09/01</u> <u>___/___</u>			

Comprehensive Construction Table for 2000 Budget Request

	Rank	Is It Fed. Land	Total Est. Cost	Total Approp Thru 99	Advance Planning Portion	Survey & Design Share	Constr Cost	Can It be Phased	Est Award Date	Will Do \$ Control Project	2000 \$ Needs
	(#)	(Y/N)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(\$000s)	(Y/N)	(1-4)	(Y/N)	(\$000s)
Callente Field Office Replacement Nevada	1	Y	1,585	0	Done	250	1,335	Y	2	N	1,335
Four Mile Bridge Replacement Nevada	2	Y	110	0	Done	Done	110	N	2	Y	0
Trout Creek Bridge Replacement Nevada	3	Y	125	0	Done	Done	125	N	2	Y	0
Hackett Road Re-surfacing Arizona	4	Y	620	0	Done	Done	620	N	3	Y	0
Pink House Hole Recreation Site Idaho	5	Y	495	0	Done	Done	495	N	2	Y	0
Spruce Reach Island Bridge Replacement Oregon	6	Y	170	0	Done	Done	170	N	2	Y	0
Virgin River Canyon Recreation Site Arizona	7	Y	295	100	Done	Done	195	Y	2	Y	0
Salt Wells Wild Horse and Burro Facility California	8	Y	545	0	Done	On-going	545	N	3	Y	0
Campbell Trout Science Ctr Road Surfacing Alaska	9	Y	1,285	0	Done	Done	1,285	N	2	Y	0
Devils Elbow Recreation Site Montana	10	Y	600	500	Done	Done	1,100	N	2	Y	0
Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Utah	11	Y	3,150	600	Done	On-going	3,150	Y	2	N	5,350

Appropriation: Payment in Lieu of Taxes

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary to implement the Act of October 20, 1976, as amended, (31 U.S.C. 6901-07), \$125,000,000, of which not to exceed \$400,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. *Provided, that no payment shall be made to otherwise eligible units of local government if the computed amount of the payments is less than \$100. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

Activity: Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)**Activity Summary (000's)**

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
\$	120,000	125,000	0	0	125,000	0
FTE	1	2	0	0	2	0
Total Dollars	120,000	125,000	0	0	125,000	0
Total FTE	1	2	0	0	2	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The BLM distributes Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) to units of local government (e.g., counties) which contain certain federally owned lands within their boundaries. The amount of the payments is determined by several codified formulas (U.S.C 6901-07) and is designed to supplement other Federal land revenue sharing payments that county governments may be receiving. PILT may be used by the recipients for any governmental purpose.
- Since the inception of the PILT program, over \$2 billion in payments have been made. The table on the next page summarizes the PILT payment made to eligible units of government, by state, for 1998.

**Summary of Payments to Eligible Units of Government
by State, BLM, 1998 Actual**

State/Territory	1998 Payment	State/Territory	1998 Payment
Alabama	285,084	Montana	9,345,804
Alaska	8,067,394	Nebraska	342,729
Arizona	10,033,602	Nevada	6,973,002
Arkansas	1,577,255	New Hampshire	502,412
California	12,001,299	New Jersey	37,169
Colorado	8,464,227	New Mexico	11,375,334
Connecticut	13,512	New York	51,067
Delaware	10,538	North Carolina	1,249,349
District of Columbia	5,021	North Dakota	594,359
Florida	1,404,528	Ohio	273,649
Georgia	748,967	Oklahoma	916,619
Guam	1,310	Oregon	3,778,244
Hawaii	13,987	Pennsylvania	164,060
Idaho	8,024,068	Puerto Rico	21,556
Illinois	330,699	South Carolina	233,267
Indiana	279,598	South Dakota	1,606,419
Iowa	126,463	Tennessee	709,363
Kansas	353,755	Texas	1,280,938
Kentucky	680,055	Utah	9,477,033
Louisiana	152,671	Vermont	274,890
Maine	95,769	Virgin Islands	10,070
Maryland	46,165	Virginia	1,112,305
Massachusetts	40,456	Washington	3,253,931
Michigan	1,283,420	West Virginia	655,644
Minnesota	804,066	Wisconsin	279,233
Mississippi	399,259	Wyoming	7,658,654
Missouri	1,194,051	Total	*118,624,327

* In addition to the total, \$400,000 is withheld to cover program costs and approximately \$775,000 was withheld for payment adjustments and PILT study for Congress.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 Budget Request for Payment in Lieu of Taxes is \$125,000,000 and 2 FTE.

- "Payments in Lieu of Taxes" (PILT) are Federal payments to local governments that may be used for any governmental purpose. PILT payments are computed and disbursed by the Bureau of Land Management on or before September 30th of each year. The payments provide additional support to local governments that have certain Federal land within their boundaries. Examples of how PILT payments have been used include the improvement of local school, water, and road systems. Payment eligibility is reserved for local governments (usually counties) that provide services such as those related to public safety, environment, housing, social services, and transportation, and that contain nontaxable Federal lands.
- The PILT Act (P.L. 97-258, as amended) defines three categories of lands that are eligible for payments:
 - ➔ Federal lands in the National Forest System and the National Park System, lands administered by BLM, lands in Federal water resource projects, dredge areas maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, inactive and semi-active Army installations, and some lands donated to the Federal government (Section 6902 of the Act)
 - ➔ Federal lands acquired after December 30, 1970, as additions to lands in the National Park System or National Forest Wilderness Areas (Section 6904 of the Act)
 - ➔ Federal lands in the Redwood National Park or lands acquired in the Lake Tahoe Basin near Lake Tahoe under the Act of December 23, 1980, (Section 6905 of the Act).
- PILT Payments are computed based on the number of acres of Federal entitlement land within each county. The number of this qualified land is multiplied by a dollar amount per acre set by law. Payments are subject to limitations based on population. Congress sets annual PILT program funding limitations which may also affect the amount of the payments under the program.

As in previous years, BLM will calculate and distribute Payments in Lieu of Taxes to all eligible counties and units of local government.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- All payments to eligible counties were made before September 30, 1998.
- Electronic File Transfer Payments (EFT) were sent out for the first time for PILT payments in 1998. This was a government-wide initiative by the Department of the Treasury to all Federal Agencies. Delivering payments via EFT ensured that PILT payments were received by recipients in a more direct, timely, and cost effective manner.

Appropriation - Land Acquisition**APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET**

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579, including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, [\$14,600,000] **\$48,900,000**, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For expenses necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 205, 206, and 318(d) of Public Law 94-579 including administrative expenses and acquisition of lands or waters, or interests therein, \$48,900,000, to be derived from the Land and Water Conservation Fund, to remain available until expended.

16 U.S.C. 460i

16 U.S.C. 460y

43 U.S.C. 1715, 1716, 1718

P.L. 105-277, section 101(e)

16 U.S.C. 460i provides that funds received by the Secretary as "exchange equalization payments" be deposited in the Treasury and are authorized to be appropriated for acquisitions in the King Range National Conservation Area and are to remain available until expended.

16 U.S.C. 460y authorizes acquisition of lands or interests in lands, within or in the proximity of the King National Conservation Area.

43 U.S.C. 1715, 1717, and 1748 authorize the acquisition of lands or interests in lands where it is consistent with land use plans, by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when such actions are in the public interest.

P.L. 105-277, section 101(e). The Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e) provides funding for BLM programs.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.)

Provides authority for acquisition (1715, 1716) of lands or interests in lands by purchase, exchange, donation, or eminent domain, when it is consistent with the mission of the Department and with land use plans (1715(b)); in exercising this authority, appropriations from the Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) may be used to purchase lands which are primarily of value for outdoor recreation purposes (1748(d)).

The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, as amended (16 U.S.C. 460i-4 et seq.)

Authorizes planning, acquisition, and development of needed land and water areas and facilities; in exercising this authority, appropriated funds from the LWCF may be used for such acquisition to assist in preserving, developing, and assuring accessibility for the benefit of present and future citizens of the United States of America.

The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1271 et seq.)

Authorizes, 1277(d), the Secretary to exchange or dispose of suitable Federally-owned property for non-Federal property within the authorized boundaries of any Federally-administered component of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Similar exchange authority is contained in The National Trails System Act of 1968, as amended 16 U.S.C. 1241 et seq.).

Other

Other acts such as, The King Range National Conservation Area Act of 1970, as amended (16 U.S.C. 480y), The San Pedro Riparian National Conservation Area Act, in Arizona (16 U.S.C. 480xx), The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-584), Utah School Lands Act (P.L. 103-93), and The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433), authorize the Secretary of the Interior to enter into land exchanges.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual Amount		1999 Enacted to Date Amount		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-) Amount		Program Changes (+/-) Amount		2000 Budget Requests Amount		Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 1998 Amount	
FTE			FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE		FTE	
Land Acquisition	43	11,200	44	14,800	0	+77		+34,223	44	48,800	0	+34,300
Land Acquisition	1	8,200	2	11,000	0	+82	0	+34,219	2	48,881	0	+34,281
Acquisition Mgmt.	42	3,000	42	3,000	0	+18	0	+4	42	3,019	0	+19
Suppl. Approp. - Title V (non-add)	0	0	0	(+300,200)	0	0	-8	(-300,200)	0	0	0	(-300,200)

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES
(dollars in thousands)

LAND ACQUISITION

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		+ \$ 18
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raise		+ \$61
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		

Activity: Land Acquisition**Activity Summary (000's)**

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Land Acquisition	8,200	11,600	+62	+34,219	45,881	+34,281
FTE	1	2	0	0	2	0
Acquisition Management	3,000	3,000	+15	+4	3,019	+19
FTE	42	42	0	0	42	0
Total Dollars	11,200	14,600	+77	+34,223	48,900	+34,300
	43	44	0	0	44	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Land Acquisition funds provide opportunities to acquire properties that protect threatened natural and cultural resource values, critical habitat and ecosystems, historic and cultural sites, and also benefit the public's need for outdoor recreation and open space. Land acquisitions support the BLM's strategic goals by providing opportunities for environmentally responsible recreation and preservation of our natural and cultural heritage. Also, the BLM can more effectively manage Congressionally or Administratively recognized natural and cultural heritage resources by acquiring inholdings within these areas.

In a strong move to preserve open spaces as part of our nation's natural resource heritage, President Clinton on January 12, 1999, introduced his "Lands Legacy Initiative." For over two hundred years, Americans have been drawn to the intangible promise of open spaces. The President's initiative captures this spirit. The BLM has proposed acquisitions in two of the areas emphasized in the President's initiative: the California Desert and the Lewis and Clark Trail.

In addition to purchasing environmentally sensitive lands, the BLM also uses LWCF funding to accomplish its preferred method of acquisition -- land exchanges. Both methods of acquisition may be used in one project. In 2000, the BLM plans to acquire nearly 374,000 acres.

Funds are also used to pay for processing actions necessary to complete land acquisition, including costs associated with title research, appraisals, project planning, surveys, relocation, program coordination with other program areas and with local governments and private parties.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Land Acquisition

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$45,881,000 and 2 FTEs.

The BLM will direct its efforts toward acquisitions supporting California Wilderness and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River), and to secure key properties necessary to protect endangered species, promote biological diversity or protect lands containing scarce or critical resources.

The BLM also will increase the efficiency of its public land management through consolidating public lands into manageable areas, and to this end, enlisting the support of Federal, State, local, and Tribal governments, interested individuals, and non-profit organizations; participating in collaborative habitat conservation plans; and assuring the public of access to environmentally responsible recreation on public lands.

2000 Land Acquisition Projects

Each of the projects are described in detail in the following pages.

<u>Project Name</u>	<u>(\$000's)</u>
California Desert (Catellus property), CA	28,900
Upper Missouri National W&SR, MT	5,000
Upper Arkansas River Basin, CO	2,500
Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River, ID	500
Santa Rosa Mountains NSA, CA	500
La Cienega ACEC, NM	1,000
West Eugene Wetlands, OR	500
Otay Mountain/Kuchamaa HCP, CA	500
Cerbat Foothills, AZ	500
Spring Gulch, WY	5,000
<u>Emergency/Inholding</u>	<u>981</u>
TOTAL	45,881

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1998, the BLM made significant acquisitions in the projects that were appropriated funds by Congress. A number of projects that were funded with Title V monies, including Devil's Elbow in Montana and Three Island Crossing in Idaho, have been closed. The BLM also makes significant acquisitions with its Emergency/Inholding fund. This allows the BLM to acquire properties that come available upon short notice, and which will not remain available if quick

action is not taken. These projects, although small in dollars, protect important resources and habitat and are strongly supported by local communities. In 1998, some examples of projects that were acquired using emergency funds include:

- Acquisition of a 160-acre inholding within the Little Book Cliffs Wild Horse Range, near Grand Junction, Mesa County, Colorado. The property contains two natural springs, an important water source for 125 wild horses, with strong support from Friends of the Mustangs.
- Acquisition of a 60-acre conservation easement within the Henry's Lake Area of Critical Environmental Concern, near Island Park, Fremont County, Idaho of an extremely rare white spruce-bog wetland which provides year-round habitat for endangered bald eagles. The purchase of the easement triggered a subsequent 300-acre conservation easement donation to The Nature Conservancy by the owner.
- Acquisition of 190-acres within the Tularosa Riparian Area, near Tularosa, Otero County, New Mexico that protects recreational, scenic and cultural resources and the riparian integrity of a rare perennial creek.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	45,881	+ 34,219
FTEs	2	0

The 2000 budget request is \$45,881,000 and 44 FTEs, a program increase of \$34,219,000 above 1999. The funding increase supports the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative, which enhances federal efforts in the preservation of natural treasures. Completing these high priority land acquisitions directly supports the mission goals of providing quality recreation opportunities for the public and preserving natural and cultural heritage. Key acquisitions will occur in the priority areas of the California Desert and the Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River).

California Desert (Catellus)

CALIFORNIA		Kern, Imperial, Inyo, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, and Tulare Counties		Congressional Districts 21, 40, 44, and 52	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development, O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	0	\$28,900,000 ¹	\$28,900,000	\$1,000,000	\$38,900,000
Acres	0	357,000	357,000	N/A	357,000

Location: Southern California

Purpose: Acquire lands by purchase and exchange lands designated by the California Desert Protection Act of 1994 (P.L. 103-433).

Acquisition Opportunities: The opportunity is currently available to purchase 357,000 acres of Catellus Corporation lands in southern California for \$28,900,000. This land includes inholdings within BLM Wilderness Areas, critical desert tortoise habitat, recreation areas, and wildlife corridors. The Wildlands Conservancy (TWC) has committed to providing matching funds amounting to \$25,000,000 for this acquisition project. These funds will be either in the form of lands owned by TWC, funds to be paid to the landowner, and the lands donated to the Federal government. In a letter of agreement signed by Catellus and The Wildlands Conservancy, their participation in this project is dependant on the availability of matching funds from the Federal Government.

Other Cooperators: The Wildlands Conservancy

Project Description: The California Desert Protection Act of 1994 designated 69 new wilderness areas totalling 3.7 million acres under BLM management. This Act gives priority to consolidating Federal ownership within the national park units and wilderness areas designated by the Act. The properties proposed for acquisition are owned by one landowner (Catellus Corporation). As a result, there exists a unique opportunity to move quickly to acquire these lands. These lands will be acquired through a combination of purchase, donation, and exchange. Some of land proposed for acquisition contains critical desert tortoise habitat within recovery units, while others due to their proximity are threatened by development of private inholdings. Acquisition of this land preserves the biological and aesthetic integrity of over 4,000,0000 acres of public lands and ensures recreational access to the public lands, and will ensure the protection of critical wildlife corridors.

¹ \$7,100,000 is being requested by the National Park Service for acquisition of Catellus inholdings in the Mojave National Preserve.

Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River

MONTANA		Chouteau and Fergus Counties		Congressional District 1	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated Acquisition Total	Total (over 10 yrs)
	\$2,694,000	\$5,000,000	\$15,000,000	\$80,000	\$15,800,000
	6,096	12,848	32,850	N/A	32,850

Location: Central Montana, on the Missouri River, 65 miles northeast of Great Falls.

Purpose: Inholding acquisitions within the Upper Missouri National Wild and Scenic River (UMNWSR) corridor, offers T&E species habitat, opportunities for historic interpretation and a variety of recreational opportunities.

Acquisition Opportunities: Five historic ranches within the UMNWSR corridor threatened with conversion from agricultural use to rural residential subdivision.

Other Cooperators: Pheasants Forever, The Conservation Fund, The River Network, and The Trust for Public Land.

Project Description: The major means of transportation for Lewis and Clark's Corps of Discovery, the Wild and Scenic portion of the Missouri River remains largely unchanged since their time, with the exception of some abandoned homesteads and working ranches along its banks. With the enormous popularity of Stephen Ambrose's book "Undaunted Courage", interest in the explorations of the Lewis and Clark Expedition is at an all time high.

The 149 miles of free-flowing UMNWSR offer a diversity of resources: T&E species habitat; scenic, ecological, historical, cultural, riparian and recreational resources, as well as key access points. It supports a wide variety of wildlife: birds, including raptors, songbirds and waterfowl; fish, including sports fish and the endangered pallid sturgeon; mammals, from predators to prey. These acquisitions would support both BLM's Recreation and Fish & Wildlife 2000 initiatives.

These acquisitions contain the last seven miles of the Judith River, as well as its confluence with the Missouri, allowing the Judith River to become eligible for Wild and Scenic River status. One of the last free-flowing rivers on the Great Plains, the Judith contains a fully functioning riparian ecosystem described by the Montana Riparian Association as a "gem". A subsequent land exchange with the Montana Department of Natural Resources and Conservation would remove all state-owned land within the UMNWSR corridor in exchange for agricultural wheat fields. These acquisitions would acquire historic sites such as the ruins of Camp Cooke, Montana's first military post, Fort Cigarette, the original townsite of Judith Landing (with several intact original buildings) and the PN Ranch Headquarters. These sites are extremely important to Native Americans as many village sites, buffalo jumps and burial grounds are found here. A Lewis and Clark campsite and the 1851 Stevens Treaty Site, which was attended by every major tribe in the northern Great Plains, lie across the river. These acquisitions would also bring the Fortress Rock landmark under public ownership, would provide additional bighorn sheep, elk and mule deer habitat in the White Cliffs portion of the river corridor and eliminate threats of resource development within the UMNWSR landscape.

Upper Arkansas River Basin

COLORADO		Chafee, Fremont and Lake Counties		Congressional District 3	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$1,537,000 ¹	\$2,500,000	\$21,550,000	\$100,000	\$22,550,000
Acres	1,176	2,160	13,176	N/A	13,176

Location: Central Colorado, 148-mile segment of the Arkansas River from Leadville to Cañon City.

Purpose: Acquire inholdings along the Arkansas River and its tributaries to preserve critical wildlife habitat, conserve open space, and enhance recreational opportunities.

Acquisition Opportunities: Four important inholding properties are currently on the market or available for acquisition in this phase of the project.

Other Cooperators: Numerous cooperators including The Conservation Fund and Colorado Department of Natural Resources.

Project Description: The Upper Arkansas river is a nationally significant multiple use resource which, in addition to being a preeminent white-water rafting river, also contains outstanding wildlife, riparian, cultural and scenic values. The entire project area is experiencing rapid population growth and is receiving greatly increased recreational use. These two factors present major challenges to BLM and other management agencies. A partnership of over 18 federal, state, and local agencies and organizations has formed for the common purpose of preserving and enhancing the natural resource values of the Upper Arkansas Valley. Acquisition of key inholding parcels is an important part of this effort.

BLM's highest priority acquisition is the 2,160-acre Cache Creek Ranch near Leadville which has an estimated value of \$2.5 million. This tract contains year-round elk habitat and critical winter range for elk and deer. It also provides habitat for many other wildlife species and has extensive riparian, scenic and recreational values. The Conservation Fund (TCF) is assisting BLM in the acquisition of this tract. We expect to be able to acquire this property from TCF as soon as funds can be provided. This tract is currently on the market and will be sold for subdivision purposes unless BLM can complete the acquisition.

Two other tracts, Texas Creek and Hayden Ranch, can also be acquired utilizing a combination of LWCF purchase, land exchange, and funding assistance from BLM partners in this project.

¹ Funding received for the Arkansas River Headwaters SMA project which provided improved fishing and rafting access to the river.

Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River

IDAHO		Bonneville, Fremont, Jefferson, and Madison Counties		Congressional District 2	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development costs, 2000-2004)	Total (over 10 years)
Cost	\$3,896,000 ¹	\$500,000	\$6,600,000 ²	\$200,000	\$8,600,000
Acres	1,268 ²	375	3,618 ³	N/A	3,618 ³

Location: Southeastern Idaho, 20 miles northeast of Idaho Falls.

Purpose: Inholding acquisition within the South Fork, Henry's Fork & Main Snake River corridors.

Acquisition Opportunities: Valuable riverfront and cottonwood riparian properties along the river corridors which are threatened by housing and resort development, as well as land use practices which degrade and fragment the integrity of the river ecosystem.

Other Cooperators: Bonneville Power Administration, Ducks Unlimited, Greater Yellowstone Coalition, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, Shoshone-Bannock Tribe, Teton Regional Land Trust, The Conservation Fund, The Nature Conservancy, and Trout Unlimited.

Project Description: The Upper Snake/South Fork Snake River exhibits one of the most extensive cottonwood riparian forests remaining in the west. A 1980 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluation of Idaho's ecosystems rated this area the most valuable, biodiverse and unique ecosystem in the state. The project area provides crucial habitat for 126 different bird species (including 21 types of raptors), the majority of these birds (67%) are neotropical migrants, and supports 28 other sensitive species (three T&E species depend on this riverine habitat). One-half of the Greater Yellowstone Ecosystem's (GYE) bald eagle productivity and the largest bald eagle winter roost in the GYE occur in the river corridor. Additionally, the project area sustains eleven great blue heron rookeries, three peregrine falcon eyries and habitat for the recently discovered Ute Ladies' Tresses Orchid, a threatened wetland species.

The South Fork Snake River is a world-famous, "blue ribbon" fishery supporting the largest native wild cutthroat population outside Yellowstone National Park. The first World Fly Fishing Championship in the United States occurred on the South Fork in 1997. Fishing is the primary recreation activity, although river floating, hiking, bird watching and sightseeing are increasing dramatically (275,000 visitor use days/year). The BLM is involved in several ongoing cooperative efforts including research projects involving cottonwood forest ecosystem ecology, bald eagles and raptors, neotropical birds, recreational river management and an Adopt-a-Wetland program.

¹ Does not include \$4.6 million from donation, conservation buyers, and BPA grants.

² Does not include 2,000 conservation easement acres secured by partners and donation; 3,682 acres purchased by conservation buyers; 510 acres granted to BLM by the BPA.; or pending 350-acre fee/easement purchase.

³ Does not include the potential of protecting an additional 3,000 acres with exchange, donation and BPA grant (\$6 million).

Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area

CALIFORNIA		Riverside County		Congressional District 44	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development, O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$9,987,000	\$500,000	\$12,500,000	\$50,000	\$13,000,000
Acres	10,500	550	14,230	N/A	14,230

Location: Southern California

Purpose: Protect/manage important scenic, cultural, recreation, wildlife & wilderness resources.

Acquisition Opportunities: Opportunities now available to acquire over 3,000 acres.

Other Cooperators: Coachella Valley Mountains Conservancy, Wildlife Conservation Board, U.S. Forest Service, The Wildlands Conservancy, California Dept. of Fish & Game, The Nature Conservancy, cities of Palm Desert, Cathedral City, Rancho Mirage, La Quinta, and Friends of the Desert Mountains.

Project Description: The Santa Rosa Mountains National Scenic Area (NSA) covers 285 square miles of scenic desert mountains, forming the backdrop for the resort communities of the Coachella Valley including Palm Springs. Rising 11,000 feet, the mountains provide a rich biodiversity of plant and animal life. Federal, State, Native American, and private lands form a checkerboard land pattern in the area. Rapid urbanization and pressures from the over two million visitors to the Coachella Valley each year have raised concerns over the quality of life and the loss of natural and scenic resources.

The Scenic Area supports the nation's largest herd of federally endangered Peninsular bighorn sheep, habitat for the federally listed Least Bell's Vireo, the only known population of the desert salamander, and over 500 species of plants, including six listed or sensitive plant species. The NSA also includes the Santa Rosa Mountains wilderness area comprising over 64,000 acres. Visitors and local residents use the area for hiking, picnicking, horseback riding, bicycling, camping, etc.

The Scenic Area is a showcase for BLM to demonstrate both integrated and cooperative management benefits in full partnership with landowners, local and State governments, interested organizations, and the general public. Partners in the project intend to contribute significantly to land acquisition through fee purchase, donation, and conservation easements. BLM uses both exchanges and fee purchases in its land acquisition strategy. In FY2000, a portion of the LWCF funding will go toward acquisition of inholdings within the Santa Rosa Mountains wilderness area.

The Scenic Area is a part of the Coachella Valley Multi-Species Habitat Conservation Plan initiated in 1994 by local and city governments. Under a Memorandum of Understanding signed in 1996 by several federal and state agencies along with county and city entities, the Plan will be prepared to meet the intent of the California Natural Communities Conservation Planning (NCCCP) Act.

La Cienega ACEC

NEW MEXICO		Santa Fe County		Congressional District 3	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development, O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$3,050,000 ¹	\$1,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$0	\$7,000,000
Acres	241 ²	80	1,030	N/A	1,030

Location: North central New Mexico, within the Santa Fe metropolitan area.

Purpose: Acquisition of private inholdings within the La Cienega ACEC, created in 1995 to protect nationally significant cultural resources.

Acquisition Opportunities: This 80-acre tract, included in a residential subdivision plan, is available for immediate purchase. The property is adjacent to the Cieneguilla petroglyph site, a nationally significant archeological site of over 4,000 recorded petroglyphs. This acquisition would link the recently acquired Cieneguilla Ruin with riparian areas along the Santa Fe River and adjacent property owned by The Archeological Conservancy. Residential development impacts; including vandalism, threats to wildlife from domestic animals and unrestricted and unmanageable access would permanently damage the premier condition of these exceptional cultural resources.

Other Cooperators: The Archeological Conservancy, The Conservation Fund, The Forest Trust, The National Audubon Society, The Rio Grande Foundation for Communities and Cultural Landscapes, The Santa Fe Botanical Gardens, The Santa Fe Conservation Trust, and The Sierra Club.

Project Description: Overlaying seven miles of dramatic Santa Fe River Canyon, with 200-400 foot sheer walls, and including the confluence of two perennial Santa Fe River tributaries, the 4,586-acre La Cienega ACEC lies on the immediate western edge of the City of Santa Fe. The arid environment of La Cienega "the marsh" contains cultural resources of national significance, including major archeological ruins, extensive rock art, paleontological "tracks" (footprints of an extinct "Ice Age" Pleistocene camel) and intact portions of the historic Camino Real (proposed for inclusion into the national trails system as the El Camino Real De Tierra Adentro National Historic Trail). La Cienega's abundant waters yield critical riparian habitat, attracting a variety of avian species. Preparation of the Santa Fe County open space plan and a number of local planning efforts are changing zoning ordinances to recognize and protect key historic and scenic areas, recognizing the tremendous interpretive and education potential found at La Cienega ACEC. Community partners listed above continue to play a vital role in these fundamental changes.

Enormous support from the community, local and state government, eight project partners and plans to develop a greenway link between Santa Fe and La Cienega have created a diverse level of interest in this project.

¹ Includes a \$50,000, 11-acre LWCF Emergency purchase/partial donation from The Archeological Conservancy.

² Does not include pending purchase of a 230-acre parcel.

West Eugene Wetlands

OREGON		Lane County		Congressional District 4	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development, O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$8,275,000	\$500,000	\$11,775,000	\$150,000	\$13,275,000
Acres	1,650	200	3,500	N/A	3,500

Location: West central Oregon, southern Willamette Valley, within metropolitan Eugene.

Purpose: Acquire wetlands, wetland restoration sites, riparian areas and adjacent uplands within the Long Tom River watershed as a component of the West Eugene Wetlands Plan. This local plan was approved by the Eugene City Council and the Lane County Board of Commissioners in 1992 and adopted by BLM in 1993. The local planning effort was designed to resolve conflicts between wetland protection and economic development within and adjacent to Oregon's second largest metropolitan area. The project involves federal, state, and local agencies and organizations in partnership to manage lands and resources for multiple public benefits, including flood control, water quality enhancement, wetland habitat protection/restoration, outdoor recreation and environmental education.

Acquisition Opportunities: Commercial, industrial, residential and agricultural lands with valuable wetlands, wetland restoration potential, or watershed buffer sites.

Other Cooperators: The City of Eugene, Lane Council of Governments, Oregon Department of Environmental Quality, Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, Oregon Department of Transportation, Oregon Division of State Lands, Oregon Youth Conservation Corps, The Nature Conservancy, and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

Project Description: The project area includes the largest remnants of the once vast wet prairie grasslands of the Willamette Valley. Less than one percent remains of an estimated 350,000 acres. These prairie remnants in the West Eugene Wetlands include habitat and substantial populations of a number of special status species, including one Federally listed endangered species (the Fender's Blue Butterfly, thought to be extinct for 50 years, was rediscovered, along with its rare prairie host, in the West Eugene Wetlands in 1989) and several other species proposed for listing. Opportunities for outdoor recreation, environmental education and visitor interpretation are abundant and handicapped accessible.

Commercial, industrial, and residential development in the Eugene area has been occurring at the highest rate in 25 years. As a result the demand for buildable land has generated an active real estate market. If Federal acquisitions in this project area are not completed in the near future, these wet prairie ecosystem remnants are likely to be further fragmented by urban development. If acquired for public ownership they will provide an ecological legacy with local, regional and national significance.

The West Eugene Wetlands Project supports several Bureau initiatives. In addition, the project is covered under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan Pacific Coast Joint Venture (Oregon Wetlands Joint Venture), with early planning underway for joint habitat improvement projects under this partnership.

Otay Mountain/Kuchamias HCP

CALIFORNIA		San Diego County		Congressional District 45	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs (development costs) (over 10 yrs)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$4,750,000	\$500,000	\$20,000,000	\$100,000	\$21,000,000
Acres	1,460	200	10,000	N/A	10,000

Location: Southern California, west of San Diego, adjoining International boundary with Mexico.

Purpose: Protect key habitat areas and wildlife corridors and meet requirements of the Federal and State Endangered Species Acts in a manner consistent with land use and economic objectives of the San Diego region.

Acquisition Opportunities: Opportunity currently exists to acquire one tract comprising approximately 700 acres.

Other Cooperators: California Dept. of Fish and Game, City and County of San Diego, San Diego Association of Governments, The Trust for Public Land, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Project Description: The Otay Mountain/Kuchamias project is a 38,000-acre area twenty miles east of San Diego linking public lands at Otay Mountain and Cedar Canyon with those at Tecate Peak (also known as Kuchamias) and Little Tecate Peak.

The project area is the focus of California Natural Community Conservation Planning (NCCP) efforts to protect the rapidly diminishing habitat of the coastal sage scrub and Federally listed California gnatcatcher. It is also the focus of multi-habitat/species conservation planning by the City and County of San Diego and the San Diego Association of Governments (SANDAG). The BLM, California Department of Fish & Game, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, the City and County of San Diego and SANDAG have signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop a proactive, coordinated planning and acquisition effort for lands necessary to protect the habitat of the area's native plant and animal species. The Secretary of the Interior is personally committed to insuring the success of these programs, and his office has been very active identifying and acquiring lands with critical resource values for protection.

Otay Mountain supports at least fifteen plant species that are candidates for federal listing, including the world's largest stand of Tecate cypress. Four other plant species are found only on or near Otay Mountain. Sensitive wildlife species include the threatened California gnatcatcher and two other federal candidate species. Cedar Canyon is an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) and contains the only known population of Mexican flannel bush, listed as rare by the State of California. The Tecate Peak and Little Tecate Peak ACEC is also an Outstanding Natural Area, providing a cultural link for the Kumeyaay people to their religious heritage. Recreational use of the area is largely non-motorized and dispersed, consisting of plant studies, photography, natural history groups and educational institutions. Legislation was introduced in the 105th Congress by Congressman Brian Bilbray to designate 18,500 acres within the project area as the Otay Mountain wilderness.

Cerbat Foothills Recreation Area

ARIZONA		Mohave County		Congressional District 8	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$0	\$500,000	\$4,200,000	\$12,000	\$4,320,000
Acres	0	320	2,759	N/A	2,759

Location: Northwestern Arizona, immediately west of Kingman.

Purpose: Inholding acquisition within the boundary of the Cerbat Foothills Recreation Area (CFRA). Acquisition will facilitate development of recreation facilities for the public adjacent to an urban area and preclude private development within the recreation area. Facilities would include a multiple-use trail system, trailheads and day use facilities.

Acquisition Opportunities: Fifteen parcels within the CFRA, totalling 2,759 acres, are owned by private parties. Two of the largest parcels have been made available to BLM for purchase. Acquisition of these properties will eliminate the looming threat of rural residential development within the CFRA, as growth in the area rapidly accelerates.

Other Cooperators: Cooperators include the City of Kingman and Mohave County Trails Assoc.

Project Description: The 13,250-acre Cerbat Foothills Recreation Area (CFRA) was administratively-designated by the Kingman Resource Management Plan (RMP) in 1995. The RMP provides for open space in close proximity to the communities of Kingman and Golden Valley. Over time, BLM intends to make this open space available to residents and visitors for recreational activity. The need for recreational open space will become increasingly desirable as the local communities grow, as they are expected to do over the next 20 years. A study undertaken by Arizona State University in 1992, and adopted by the Arizona Outdoor Recreation Coordinating Commission indicated that while the vast majority of Arizonans desire outdoor recreation in their lifestyle, there was "not enough time" to do so, and "recreation areas were too far away." The CFRA attempts to address these issues by providing an area easily accessible to community residents.

The CFRA contains 8,400 acres of public land, 2,100 acres of city property, and minor acreages of Arizona State Trust Land and Mohave County lands. There are also 2,759 acres of private land interspersed throughout the unit. Acquisition of private lands would prevent residential or commercial development and the associated impacts of visual intrusion, dumping, uncontrolled domestic animals and other private/public land interface problems. Purchase of these properties would also facilitate development of a hiking trail network through the area.

The BLM and the City of Kingman are jointly committed to the development of this area for public recreation use, as evidenced by a 1995 Cooperative Management Agreement. The *Recreation 2000 Strategy Update* directed BLM offices to define and focus recreation management efforts on their "recreation niche". The development of the CFRA by BLM falls squarely into the Kingman Field Office recreation niche of providing nature-based tourism opportunities on public lands.

Spring Gulch

WYOMING		Teton County		Congressional District 1	
	To Date	FY 2000	Acquisition Total	Estimated out year costs/yr (development, O&M, etc.)	Total (over 10 yrs)
Cost	\$0	\$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$0	\$5,000,000
Acres	0	135	135	N/A	135

Location: Northwestern Wyoming, immediately west of Jackson.

Purpose: Protect visual resources and wildlife migration corridors contiguous to the boundaries of Grand Teton National Park and public lands managed by the Bureau of Land Management and adjacent to the boundary of the National Elk Refuge.

Acquisition Opportunities: Immediate opportunity to acquire one tract with 2,000' of frontage on the Gros Ventre River. The parcel faces imminent threat from rural residential subdivision. The Rockefeller Valley Ranch, an exclusive subdivision, golf course/tennis development lies immediately to the north, across the Gros Ventre River.

Other Cooperators: The Nature Conservancy, the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Project Description: Spring Gulch, located immediately west of Jackson, is an area composed of historic farm and ranch properties, including the Lazy Double A Ranch. The area is being rapidly encroached upon by rural residential development competing in an international marketplace. County proposals to upgrade and pave Spring Gulch Road and extend sewer lines into Spring Gulch continue to heighten property value expectations.

In order to protect open space and to reduce estate tax liability, the Lucas family, owners of the Lazy Double A Ranch, recently donated a 480-acre conservation easement on the "East Meadow" and "West Meadow" parcels to The Nature Conservancy. Acquisition of the 480-acre easement secured northern and western viewsheds of Teton National Park's rugged profile and critical big game migration corridors into the National Elk Refuge. BLM proposes to acquire the remaining 135-acre Lucas property, contiguous to the donated 480-acre conservation easement, which contains all of the Lazy Double A Ranch Gros Ventre River frontage.

Activity: Land Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition Management & Exchange

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$3,019,000 and 42 FTEs.

The BLM's ability to accomplish its goal of using land acquisition to preserve our nation's natural and cultural heritage depends largely on the technical, administrative, and program management support provided by the Acquisition Management and Exchange activity. This program includes costs associated with processing purchases and exchanges, such as title research, appraisals, project planning, surveys, relocation, program coordination both internally and with local governments and private parties.

Land exchange will continue to be the preferred method of acquiring lands to meet the Administration's initiatives, especially the protection and enhancement of wetlands and riparian areas. BLM exchanges are funded through both the Land Acquisition Appropriation and the Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation, Lands and Realty Management subactivity. Many of the BLM's LWCF projects are completed through a combination of both purchase and exchange.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Examples of some significant land acquisitions, accomplished through both purchase and exchange, that were completed in 1998 include:

- A 160-acre, five parcel acquisition by purchase with assistance from The American Land Conservancy to acquire beachfront and inland "inholding" parcels. These acquisitions secure public beachfront access to the Lost Coast National Recreation Trail within the King Range National Conservation Area, Humboldt County, California;
- A 310-acre, four parcel acquisition by assembled exchange with Willamette Industries to acquire wetland habitat within the West Eugene Wetlands area for waterfowl, candidate T&E plant species and recreation, near Eugene, Lane County, Oregon; and
- A 14.9-acre four easement acquisition by purchase to provide access and parking to the public for fishing and picnicking. The easements, benefitting both recreational and wildlife activities, secured ½-mile of frontage on Five Springs Creek within Rainbow Canyon Scenic Area, east of Lovell, Big Horn County, Wyoming.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES**2000 Program Changes**

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	3,019	+4
FTE	42	0

The 2000 budget request is \$3,019,000 and 44 FTEs, a program increase of \$4,000 above the 1999 enacted level. This funding increase will provide for additional coordination and consultation with local governments and private parties in completing land acquisitions. The funding increase also supports the implementation of the Administration's Lands Legacy Initiative and directly supports the mission goals of providing quality recreation opportunities for the public and preserving natural and cultural heritage.

Appropriation: Oregon and California Grant Lands

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For expenses necessary for management, protection, and development of resources and for construction, operation, and maintenance of access roads, reforestation, and other improvements on the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands, on other Federal lands in the Oregon and California land-grant counties of Oregon, and on adjacent rights-of-way; and acquisition of lands or interests therein including existing connecting roads on or adjacent to such grant lands; [\$97,037,000] \$101,650,000, to remain available until expended; *Provided*, That 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land-grant fund and shall be transferred to the [general fund] General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876). (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1998.*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d-f
 43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq.
 53 Stat. 753
 P.L. 105-83

43 U.S.C. 1181 a, b, d and f, the Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937, provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad and reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road grant lands for permanent forest production under the principle of sustained yield; for cooperative agreements with other agencies or private owners for coordinated administration; for leasing of lands for grazing; for performing any and all acts and for making such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for administering such lands; and for distribution of receipts.

43 U.S.C. 1701 et seq., the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, provides for the public lands to be generally retained in Federal ownership; for periodic and systematic inventory of the public lands and their resources; for a review of existing withdrawals and classifications; for establishing comprehensive rules and regulations for administering public land statutes; for multiple use management on a sustained yield basis; for protection of scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental, air and atmospheric, water resource, and archaeological values; for receiving fair market value for the use of the public lands and their resources; for establishing uniform procedures for any disposal, acquisition, or exchange; for protecting areas of critical environmental concern; and for recognizing the Nation's need for domestic sources of minerals, food, timber, and fiber from the public lands, including implementation of the Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act, applies to all public lands which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (43 U.S.C. 1702). However, §701(b) of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1701 note) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and Coos Bay Wagon Road Act, insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail.

53 Stat. 753, The act of May 24, 1939 relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands located in western Oregon.

Provides that 25 percent of the aggregate of all receipts collected during the current fiscal year from the revested Oregon and California Railroad grant lands is hereby made a charge against the Oregon and California land grant fund and shall be transferred to the General Fund in the Treasury in accordance with the second paragraph of subsection (b) of title II of the Act of August 28, 1937 (50 Stat. 876).

This language was first enacted in the 1953 Interior Department Appropriations Act when a portion of funds appropriated in the BLM "Construction" account were provided specifically for construction and acquisition projects and made a reimbursable charge against the one-third

portion of receipts which were eligible to be returned to the O&C counties under the provision of the second paragraph of subsection (b) of Title II of the O&C Act. This language has been included in all subsequent appropriations.

P.L. 104-134, Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996.

P.L. 105-83, Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 1998.

P.L. 105-277, Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999.

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)

Provides for conservation, management, permanent forest production, and sale of timber from the Revested Oregon and California (O&C) Railroad Grant Lands and the Reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands located in western Oregon.

The Act of May 24, 1939 (53 Stat. 753)

Relates to the disposition of funds from the Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands.

The Timber Protection Act of 1922 (16 U.S.C. 594)

Provides for the protection of timber from fire, disease, and insects.

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1702, 1701 note)

Applies to all "public lands" which include the O&C Grant Lands by definition (§103(e)). However, §701(b) provides that in the event that any provision of FLPMA is in conflict with or inconsistent with the O&C Act and the Coos Bay Wagon Road Act insofar as they relate to management of timber resources and disposition of revenue from lands and resources, the latter Acts will prevail. In addition, many other Federal statutes regarding natural resource management and protection apply to the management of the O&C and CBWR Lands in western Oregon.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual Amount		1999 Enacted to Date Amount		Uncontrol- lable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests Amount		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 1999 Amount	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Oregon & California Grant Lands	1,026	96,806	1,027	97,037	0	2,188	0	2,426	1,027	101,860	0	4,613
Western Oregon Construction & Acquisition	42	286	12	279	0	6	0	0	12	286	0	6
Construction	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	6	286	12	279	0	6	0	0	12	286	0	6
Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance*	96	8,364	107	9,864	0	232	0	1,600	107	11,666	0	1,732
Facilities Mt.	47	4,087	51	4,687	0	0	0	0	0	0	(51)	(4,687)
Transportation Mt.	48	5,267	56	5,267	0	0	0	0	0	0	(56)	(5,267)
Operations	0	0	0	0	0	39	20	0	20	2,000	20	2,000
Annual Mt.	0	0	0	0	0	142	77	0	77	7,076	77	7,076
Deferred Mt.	0	0	0	0	0	51	10	1,600	10	2,611	10	2,611
Western Oregon Resource Mgmt	861	81,079	876	78,103	0	1,777	0	928	876	81,806	0	2,702
Forest Mgmt	269	22,147	269	22,488	0	497	0	0	269	22,986	0	497
Reforestation & Forest Development	203	26,771	183	24,814	0	579	0	(1,000)	183	24,483	0	(421)
Other Forest Resources	369	32,068	403	30,863	0	679	0	1,928	403	33,184	0	2,601
Resource Mgmt Planning	10	1,091	10	1,108	0	26	0	0	10	1,133	0	26
Western Oregon Information & Data Systems	13	2,180	13	2,110	0	48	0	0	13	2,158	0	48
Info Systems Operations & Maintenance	13	2,180	13	2,110	0	48	0	0	13	2,158	0	48
Jobs-In-The-Woods	25	6,506	20	6,581	0	124	0	0	20	6,716	0	124
Reservations	0	(2,800)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

*Starting in 2000 the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance activity will have three new subactivities: Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance. The purpose for this proposal is to improve management controls within the BLM's maintenance program and to be consistent with other bureaus in the Department of the Interior.

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES

(dollars in thousands)

Oregon and California Grant Lands

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raise		+ \$484
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 1999 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raise		+ \$1,724
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		

APPROPRIATION SUMMARY STATEMENT

The Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands appropriation provides for management of the revested Oregon and California Railroad Grant Lands and the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Grant Lands. As mandated by the *O&C Act of 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181)*, these lands are managed for permanent timber production under the principle of sustained yield. All activities funded in the O&C appropriation are geared towards implementation of the Forest Plan in concert with the BLM's strategic vision of the benefits of improved land health; BLM management objectives are intended to provide for forest diversity and sustainability while providing an array of multiple use benefits and services to local communities and the general public. Toward this end, efforts are focused on watershed health and productivity, including soil, water, and air rehabilitation projects; wildlife and fisheries habitat improvement projects; forest management initiatives; providing recreation opportunities for the general public; and completing infrastructure maintenance needs.

In all, the O&C Grant Lands comprise approximately 2.4 million acres of the total lands under the BLM's jurisdiction. Resources on intermingled public domain land (about 10% of the land base) are managed under the provisions of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA)* of 1976 but are funded by this appropriation. Land classifications receiving funding from this appropriation are shown in the table at the right.

Programs conducted on certain additional O&C lands (492,399 acres) within National Forests are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, are included in the U.S. Forest Service budget request, and are under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. However, receipts generated from Forest Service activities on these lands are returned to the BLM.

BLM Managed Lands in Western Oregon	
Land Type	Acres
Oregon and California Grant Lands	2,084,643
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	74,547
Public Domain Lands	239,500
Total BLM Western Oregon Lands	2,398,690
US Forest Service Lands in Western Oregon	
Converted O&C Lands*	462,678
Special Act O&C Lands*	29,721
* Revested O&C Grant Lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service with revenue transferred to the BLM.	

The Oregon and California Grant Lands Appropriation has five major budget activities. The information below summarizes these activities as well as planned work for 2000. Together, these programs fund the Forest Plan and supporting resource activities in western Oregon.

- **Western Oregon Resources Management** - Provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of lands which are primarily forested ecosystems in western Oregon. All programs carried out under this activity are complimentary and include designing and administering timber sales; maintaining the sustainability of forest resources and timber

harvest levels through innovative reforestation techniques; managing habitat and other natural resources needed for the growth of productive and healthy forests; and collecting, maintaining, and making available the data necessary for effective forest management. In 2000, emphasis will be placed on updating watershed/water quality assessments for compliance with section 303D of the Clean Water Act and continuing survey and manage efforts of special-status species, started in 1999.

- **Western Oregon Information and Resource Data Systems** - Provides for the acquisition, operation and maintenance of the automated data support systems required for the management of the O&C programs. With the implementation of resource management plans (RMP's) in 1995, the focus of the program has changed from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and other activity plans. In 2000, work will continue on collecting and incorporating data on socioeconomic and environmental trends into existing databases.
- **Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance** - Starting in 2000 the budget structure for this activity will include three subactivities - operations, annual maintenance, and deferred maintenance - in order to improve management objectives within the account. Annual maintenance activities include the maintenance of office buildings, warehouse and storage structures, shops, greenhouses, and recreation sites; efforts are also focused on maintaining the transportation system that is necessary for proper implementation of the Forest Plan. Increased funding is requested to support the Safe Visits to Public Lands Initiative, which is an initiative designed to address deferred maintenance backlog on public lands by focusing on projects identified in the BLM's 5-year backlog maintenance plan. In 1996, an additional \$4,073,000 was appropriated for the collocation of the Oregon State Office of the BLM with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service in Portland, Oregon; cooperative planning efforts with the U.S. Forest Service will continue into 2000.
- **Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition** - Provides for the acquisition of easements, road use agreements for timber site access and the design of access roads to areas for general resource management purposes. Supplemental funds were appropriated to the BLM in 1996 and 1997 to repair roads, facilities and bridges that were damaged in the 1996 and 1997 floods. All of this work will be completed in 1999.
- **Jobs in the Woods** - Provides family wage job opportunities for displaced workers in the Pacific Northwest. Work focuses on the restoration of key watersheds in western Oregon and northern California. In 2000, continued emphasis will be placed on the Oregon Governor's Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative through collaborative efforts with the State of Oregon and other Federal and non-Federal entities. Projects include fish passage structures, instream habitat improvements and sedimentation reduction.

The Forest Plan

As we move into 2000 the BLM continues to forge ahead with implementation of the Forest Plan. Now in its fifth year, the Plan demonstrates how cooperative partnerships between Federal agencies and local interests ushered in a new era of natural resource management and land stewardship in the Pacific Northwest. From the outset, the Plan fostered an aggressive strategy to generate increased old-growth habitat for threatened and endangered species and restore late-successional forests while at the same time provide for a sustained yield of timber and increase recreation opportunities for the public. Today, important shifts in the implementation strategy are taking place as the Plan matures into a significant management tool.

2000 ushers in a new phase of the Forest Plan that will begin to focus more intensively on the work associated with the survey and manage of special status species and place less emphasis on reforestation and watershed analyses. In 2000, special status species survey and manage efforts will expand to include inventory and analysis work which follows the management guidance and survey protocols that will be completed in 1999 for 95 of the 400 special status species. While the majority of watershed analysis work was completed in 1998 and 1999, some updating of this work will continue into 2000 as a result of unexpected delays arising from additional requirements needed to ensure compliance with section 303D of the Clean Water Act. In an effort to be in compliance with the Act and to improve habitat for pacific coast salmon, the BLM plans to complete 5-6 water quality management plans on priority river basins such as the Umpqua and Rogue River Basins in 2000.

The BLM remains committed to offering the allowable sale quantity of timber for sale called for under the Plan. Using the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998, the BLM will continue its efforts to regain one year's lead time in ASQ timber sale preparation work as well as to reduce the backlog of maintenance at recreation sites in western Oregon. The table below summarizes the BLM's obligations and accomplishments associated with meeting the Forest Plan's timber volume targets. The increase in timber volume offered in 1998 reflects the BLM's commitment to achieve an

Bureau of Land Management Forest Plan Targets (MMBF/MMCF)						
Year	Target			Volumes Offered		
	OR	CA	Total	OR ¹	CA	Total
1995	118	15	133	127.3	22.8	150.1
1996	180	2.5	182.5	189.7	5.8	195.5
1997	211	2.5	213.5	212.0	10.2	222.2
1998*	211/34.8	2.5/1.4	213.5/35.2	257.5/42.8	0.0	257.5/42.8
1999	211/34.8	2.5/1.4	213.5/35.2	---	---	---
2000	211/34.8	2.5/1.4	213.5/35.2	---	---	---

¹ Starting in 1998, the BLM started to report timber volumes in millions of cubic feet to be compliant with industry standards.

annual average offering of the ASQ of 211 MMBF on a decadal basis.

Finally, the Jobs in the Woods program remains an integral component of the Forest Plan and is a key management tool in stimulating local economies by providing job opportunities to displaced workers. While initially focusing on a variety of restoration activities on the O&C lands, this initiative now focuses solely on supporting the State of Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds by providing jobs opportunities that are geared towards increasing anadromous fish populations beyond current threshold levels. Work principally focuses on improving fish passage structures, improving instream habitat, and reducing sedimentation runoff.

Forest Plan Funding - In 2000, the BLM requests a total of \$41,125,000 for the President's Forest Plan, an amount equal to that enacted in 1999. This includes \$35,410,000 for implementation of the Forest Plan and \$5,715,000 for Jobs in the Woods (including uncontrollable and related costs changes). The Forest Plan Record of Decision and resource management plans serve as the strategic blueprints for the management of all of the O&C lands. Thus, all funding requested in the O&C account for 2000, which totals \$101,650,000, is directly or indirectly tied to the Forest Plan.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund was established under Section 327 of the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of 1996, (P.L. 104-134)*. The Act established separate funds for the U.S. Forest Service and the BLM using revenues generated by timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of the *Fiscal Year (FY) 1995 Supplemental Appropriations for Disaster Assistance and Rescissions Act (P.L. 104-19)*. P.L. 104-134 directs that 75 % of the Fund be used to fill each agency's timber sale pipeline and that 25% of the Fund be used to address the maintenance backlog for recreation projects on BLM and FS lands after statutory payments are made to state and local governments and the U.S. Treasury.

FY 1998 marks the first year that the Interior Pipeline Restoration Fund was operational. The initial distribution of excess revenues to the Fund in 1997 was \$38,803,336 from total BLM collections of \$59,394,651 from timber sales released under Section 2001(k) of P.L. 104-19. An additional \$2,292,966 of revenue was generated by the BLM in 1998 from Section 2001(k) timber sales. Already, significant progress has been made by the BLM in western Oregon to address backlog work; however, it is expected that an additional 5-7 more years, or even longer, will be needed to fill the timber pipeline and meet the BLM's backlog site maintenance recreation needs in western Oregon. Per the request of the Congress, the BLM has included a detailed report in the "Permanent Operating Funds" section of this documents that outlines the BLM's expenditures made from the Fund for timber sales and recreation projects, revenues received into the Fund from timber sales, and timber sale preparation and recreation maintenance project work undertaken during 1999 and projected for 1999 using the Fund.

O&C Revenue and Receipts

Timber Receipts - O&C timber receipts are derived from the harvest of timber on the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant Lands, the Coos Bay Wagon Road (CBWR) Lands, intermingled public domain (P.D.) lands, and O&C lands under the jurisdiction of the Forest Service. These receipts are a significant source of revenue to both the U.S. Treasury and the 18 O&C counties. The table below shows actual and expected receipts from 1997 to the present. FY 1998 reflects proceeds from the sales of section 2001(k) timber sales, and corresponding replacement volumes, deposited into the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998. In 1999 there is slight decrease in anticipated receipts due to a projected soft market for timber in western Oregon.

Timber Receipts from O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands				
Receipt Source	1997	1998	1999 ¹	2000 ¹
O&C Lands				
Regular Sales	\$64,585,000	\$43,467,000	\$45,639,000	\$59,317,000
Salvage Sales	\$4,926,235	\$4,785,000	\$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Subtotal	\$69,511,235	\$48,252,000	\$52,639,000	\$66,317,000
Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands				
Regular Sales	\$3,569,177	\$2,798,000	\$2,940,000	\$3,822,000
Salvage Sales	\$4,954	\$4,000	\$5,000	\$5,000
Subtotal	\$3,574,131	\$2,802,000	\$2,945,000	\$3,827,000
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund				
2001(k) Sales ²	---	\$34,096,000	\$3,754,000	\$3,754,000
Total Receipts	\$73,085,366	\$85,150,000	\$59,338,000	\$73,898,000

¹Estimate

²Includes an initial deposit of \$31,803,000 plus the deposit of \$2,293,000 in additional sales in that year.

Payments to Counties - Due to resource conflicts, harvest levels dropped significantly from historical levels of the early 1990's, seriously impacting local economies. The traditional O&C Act payment formulas defined in Title II of the *Oregon and California Grant Lands Act of 1937*, U.S.C. 43 1181f, (50 Stat. 876, Title II) were modified in the *Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993* (OBRA) to account for these declines. Traditionally, 50% of the revenues generated on the O&C Lands went to the 18 O&C counties, 25% of the revenues went to the Treasury, and 25% were returned to the 18 O&C counties after delinquent tax claims were paid and the Treasury was reimbursed for any money advance to make payments in lieu of taxes. However, OBRA modified this payment protocol by providing for a "special payment amount" to all of the O&C counties based on an annually decreasing percentage of a five year average (1986-1990), replacing both the old O&C payment and the Coos Bay Wagon Road payment.

The Table to the right shows the special payment schedule through the year 2003. Under the OBRA formula, for each year from 1999 through 2003, payments to counties will be the greater of either the special payment amount identified, or 50% of total receipts.

Receipts from Coos Bay Wagon Road lands also are included in the Special Payment to western Oregon Counties. Receipts from the public domain lands intermingled with the O&C Lands are divided among the State (4%), the General Fund of the Treasury (20%), and the Reclamation Fund (76%).

The 2000 President's Budget includes a proposal to make payments to states and counties permanent at the 1997 payment level (see table above). The

proposal would provide a stable annual payment to the counties beginning in 2000, "de-linking" the payments from actual timber sale receipts and providing a guaranteed payment that is higher than future payment levels established by the *Omnibus Budget and Reconciliation Act of 1993*. The proposed level of payment is 76% of the 1986-1990 average. This proposal also applies to states having public domain forest lands (see Public Domain Forestry Management subactivity in Management of Lands and Resources Appropriation).

Payments to counties from Western Oregon Timber Receipts*			
FY	O&C Lands	Coos Bay Wagon Road Lands	Total Payment
1994	\$78,586,460	\$624,858	\$79,211,318
1995	\$75,812,820	\$602,804	\$76,415,624
1996	\$73,039,180	\$580,750	\$73,619,930
1997	\$70,265,640	\$558,697	\$70,824,237
1998	\$67,491,901	\$536,643	\$68,028,544
1999	\$64,718,261	\$514,589	\$65,232,850
2000	\$61,944,621	\$492,535	\$62,437,156
2001	\$59,170,981	\$470,481	\$59,641,462
2002	\$56,397,341	\$448,427	\$56,845,768
2003	\$53,623,702	\$426,374	\$54,050,076

*Counties received the Special Payment Amount from 1994 to 1998. From 1999 to 2003, the counties would get the 1997 payment level under the new payment proposal included in this budget request.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition**Activity Summary (000's)**

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Construction	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	36	0	0	0	0	0
Acquisition	288	279	+6	0	285	+6
FTE	6	12	0	0	12	0
Total Dollars	288	279	+6	0	285	+6
Total FTE	42	12	0	0	12	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in this activity is used to purchase easements that provide legal access to public lands for public land management needs under the Forest Plan, especially to complete recent efforts associated with the survey and management of special status species. It is estimated that 900,000 acres of O&C lands that are administered by the BLM are currently inaccessible, thereby precluding the BLM from completing watershed and riparian restoration, fish and wildlife habitat protection, forestry management and allowing for recreation use by the public. Typically, legal access to public lands in the O&C area is obtained through the acquisition of lands and interests in lands by direct purchases, donations, or reciprocal grants. These activities contribute to the BLM's mission goal to restore and maintain the health of the land by acquiring 25 easements to public lands that allow BLM managers to restore at-risk riparian areas, and priority watersheds and restore plant and animal habitats.

When needed, and under specific appropriations, funding in this activity is used for construction. In 1996 and 1997 supplemental construction funds were appropriated to repair roads and bridges that were damaged in the 1996 and 1997 floods. All major repair work which consisted of bridge, road and culvert construction will be completed in 1999.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

Subactivity: Construction

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

\$37,694,000 in emergency supplemental appropriations was provided to western Oregon in fiscal years 1996 and 1997 to repair roads, bridges, culverts and facilities at recreation sites that were damaged in the catastrophic floods. All major repair work which consisted of bridge, road and culvert construction will be completed in 1999. Per the request of the Congress, a report that details flood damage repairs and expenditures by BLM District was completed and forwarded to the Appropriations Committees in 1998. No construction funds are requested in 2000.

The photos below are a good representation of the type of flood damage repair work that was completed in western Oregon using the emergency supplemental funding.



Repairs to Packers Creek Bridge included the removal of thousands of cubic yards of waste material (including several thousands board feet of cull logs which were sold as firewood), rerouting the stream to the original streambed under the bridge, rip rapping the stream bank, backfilling the bridge approaches on both ends and applying surfacing. Work was completed by BLM road maintenance crews at a cost of \$135,000.

Activity: Western Oregon Construction and Acquisition

Subactivity: Acquisition

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request for Acquisition Management is \$285,000 and 12 FTE.

The focus of the 1999 program will be on the continued acquisition of legal rights over non-Federal lands to complete land management needs required in the Forest Plan, including forest management activities, transportation development plans, watershed and riparian restoration and the need to provide the public with access to lands for recreational purposes, especially hunting, fishing and hiking. Access is the physical ability to reach a particular place or area or the permission to do so and is acquired through the purchase, donation, or exchange of land; through an interest in lands (also called an easement); or by eminent domain. These methods are in accordance with section 205 of FLPMA.

The BLM's continued participation in fish and wildlife habitat restoration through partnership efforts, such as the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Initiative, requires the acquisition of rights over non-Federal lands. Without such rights continued long-term monitoring, protection, and fish habitat restoration is at serious risk. Also, legal acquisition rights are required for the BLM's direct involvement in two major Departmental initiatives: Recreation 2000 and Wildlife 2000.

In western Oregon, there is an increased need for access to scattered parcels of public lands, which are typically intermingled with private lands. It is estimated that 900,000 acres or nearly 40 percent of the public land lack legal public access. Timber harvest access is available on a much larger, but unquantified, acreage because of the BLM's reciprocal right-of-way agreement program. However, recent escalation in real estate values in western Oregon has a direct affect on the cost of BLM acquisitions. The requested budget provides for the highest priority acquisition needs. Typical costs include surveys, appraisals, payment of consideration, and title clearance. The BLM plans to acquire 25 easements in 2000 most of which will be used to address forestry management issues.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Easements acquired (number)	13	27	25

Activity: Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Operations \$	---	---	+39	0	2,000	+39
FTE	---	---	0	+20	20	+20
Annual Maintenance \$	---	---	+142	0	7,075	+142
FTE	---	---	0	+77	77	+77
Deferred Maintenance \$	---	---	+51	+1,500	2,611	+1,551
FTE	---	---	0	+10	10	+10
Total Dollars	9,354	9,954	+232	+1,500	11,686	+1,732
Total FTE	95	107	0	0	107	0

Starting in 2000 the Western Oregon Transportation and Facilities Maintenance activity will have three new subactivities: Operations, Annual Maintenance, and Deferred Maintenance. The purpose for this proposal is to improve management controls within the BLM's maintenance program and to be consistent with other bureaus in the Department of the Interior.

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The goal of the Transportation and Facilities Maintenance program is to improve the condition of BLM facilities by performing preventative and corrective maintenance. Accordingly, the BLM works to improve the condition of BLM facilities to a standard that protects resource values, meets public health and safety standards, protects the public's investment, and fosters pride in public lands stewardship.

BLM facilities in western Oregon include administrative sites, large visitor centers, radio repeater buildings, restrooms, warehouse, storage structures, shops, greenhouses, recreation sites, and well houses. The change in use of public lands over the last few decades has required the BLM to relocate and upgrade many of these facilities in order to reduce health and safety risks, to meet present day environmental requirements, or to comply with building codes and standards. Some of these structures do not require annual or periodic maintenance; however, other buildings, such as administrative facilities and visitor centers require daily/weekly/monthly maintenance.

The BLM also performs annual maintenance on major access roads and bridges that receive the greatest public use; on those roads that are needed for administrative purposes; on roads

causing the greatest environmental damage due to sedimentation and runoff; and where changing use patterns have occurred. The goal is to maintain the transportation system in western Oregon in a condition that allows for proper implementation of the Forest Plan, allowing for forestry management, fish and wildlife habitat management, riparian and watershed restoration and recreation use.

In 2000, as part of the Department of the Interior's Safe Visits to Public Lands initiative, the Administration is proposing an increase in funding to address deferred maintenance projects on public lands. The initiative is designed to halt infrastructure decay and allow land managing agencies to systematically address critical health and safety and natural and cultural resource preservation threats. The BLM plans to take significant steps in supporting the Safe Visits to Public Lands Initiative by addressing deferred maintenance projects identified in the BLM's 5-year deferred maintenance list. By directing funds to high priority deferred maintenance projects, the BLM can address existing maintenance backlog thereby reducing further erosion of facilities. The planned work for 2000 meets the BLM's mission goal of reducing threats to public health and safety by addressing annual maintenance of thousands of miles of roads, hundreds of facilities, and eight deferred maintenance projects.

To address the highest priority needs and provide greater consistency Department-wide, projects are ranked using a weighted process based on the percentage of the work (total project \$) in each of the categories below. The weighting factors are:

• Critical Health and Safety Deferred Maintenance	10
• Critical Health and Safety Capital Improvement	9
• Critical Resource Protection Deferred Maintenance	7
• Critical Resource Protection Capital Improvement	6
• Critical Mission Deferred Maintenance	4
• Compliance and Other Deferred Maintenance	3
• Other Capital Improvements	1

The following categories briefly describe the types of facilities maintained by the BLM in western Oregon:

- **Buildings and Administrative Facilities** - In western Oregon, the BLM maintains 37 administrative sites and 333 BLM owned buildings, including district office buildings, greenhouses, small radio repeater buildings, and well houses. Included in these facilities is 23 water systems, 11 sewer systems, and 6 electrical distribution systems. Some of these structures do not require annual or periodic maintenance, but other buildings such as office complexes and visitor centers require continual service. The BLM is continuing to make progress on the seismic evaluations of existing buildings. By the end of 1999 all rapid visual inspections on qualifying buildings and required in-depth evaluations will be completed. Buildings repairs determined to be required based on these studies will be ranked and incorporated into the Department of the Interior's 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan.
- **Recreation Sites** - Since implementing the Forest Plan, the Facilities and Transportation Activity has expanded to include the upgrade of infrastructure needs to accommodate

increasing public use, particularly for recreation purposes. The principal goal of recreation site maintenance is to protect visitor safety and resource values at 106 recreation sites in western Oregon. In 2000 the program will continue to provide the following services: garbage disposal; servicing sanitation facilities; keeping drinking water safe; repairing and maintaining facilities; and mitigating hazards. The BLM has 9 recreation sites in western Oregon participating in the Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. It is estimated that approximately \$1,500,000 will be returned to these sites in 1999 to address critical maintenance needs.

- **Transportation** - The western Oregon transportation system consists of 13,982 miles of roads (including 131 miles of *Back Country Byways*), 325 miles of trails, and 2 airstrips, along with related structures, including 353 bridges, retaining walls, and subsurface drainage systems. Maintenance work, typically performed by BLM crews, will be completed on the high priority roads, trails and bridges that are essential to ensure an acceptable level of public safety, management access for fire protection and the ability to carry out the forestry management objectives of the Forest Plan. Roads in western Oregon provide access for multiple uses, and are maintained in a condition that does not contribute to stream degradation and sedimentation that may affect anadromous fish habitat. Timber haul roads, or "fee roads," are maintained using road maintenance fees which are collected from commercial users and deposited into a permanent operating fund to be used for road maintenance work. The remaining roads, trails, and airstrips are maintained using appropriated funds.
- **Engineering Services** - Professional engineering expertise is required on construction, reconstruction, major maintenance and most resource projects. Work includes developing project plans, site layout, architectural and engineering design, value engineering, condition assessment, and contract supervision. It is a policy of the BLM to construct all new facilities to meet accessibility standards and to modify those existing facilities that do not meet universal design standards. Other examples of engineering services include seismic evaluation, energy conservation, professional dam safety and bridge inspections, and compliance with Federal and State building codes.

Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Operations

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$2,000,000 and 20 FTE's.

This new subactivity consists of a portion of the base funding from the existing Facilities Maintenance subactivity. Funds will be used to support the operational cost at BLM recreation sites where either no fee is charged or where collections are insufficient to cover these costs. Operational costs include utilities (electricity, water and sewage), fuel, janitorial services, window cleaning, rodent and pest control, ground upkeep, and waste management, including the cost of personnel to perform such operations. Funding will not be used for salary costs to manage the facilities.

The BLM's long term recreation management goal is to improve the satisfaction of the visitors by presenting clean and properly functioning facilities. The BLM manages over 100 recreation sites in western Oregon, 9 of which participate in the Department of the Interior's Recreation Fee Demonstration Program. Most recreation fee demonstration sites produce sufficient funding to cover the cost of operations. However, the others have large deferred or annual maintenance needs, and these need are associated with visitor safety, environmental, or other requirements. These large maintenance costs would require multiple years of receipt collections to fund the needed project work.

Operational costs at recreation sites are highly variable. Some recreation sites receive high visitation during long weekends or during peak recreational seasons. These sites have short duration high waste management and grounds patrol costs. Other recreation sites, like Yaquina Head in western Oregon, are year round visitor centers and as a result use private vendor contracts for utility, garbage, and janitorial services. Many non-fee recreation sites have few improvements and require minimal facility operational costs.

Activity: Western Oregon Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Annual Maintenance

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request for Annual Maintenance is \$7,075,000 and 77 FTE's.

Annual Maintenance - In 2000 the BLM plans to address the highest priority preventive and cyclic maintenance needed to keep all sites, facilities and transportation systems in western Oregon in good functioning condition. It is the BLM's long term goal to perform sufficient annual maintenance so that no new deferred maintenance work is accrued and that access to forested ecosystems is assured for proper implementation of the Forest Plan. In 2000 the BLM will perform routine maintenance work at nearly 200 administration/recreation sites and inspect and repair nearly 4,000 miles of roads, 50 miles of trails, and 190 bridges. Focus will be placed on parts of the secondary transportation system that receive higher than normal use or have sustained damage from natural causes. Additionally, \$95,000 will be transferred from this activity to Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to provide bridge inspections and load rating determinations for bridges on BLM administered roads. With these funds an estimated 193 bridges will be inspected. On occasion, FHWA provides rock aggregate for use in road maintenance. The funds for this work are transferred from the BLM to FHWA each year as the work is required.

Approximately \$100,000 of the requested program increase will be used to develop and begin implementation of a maintenance management systems for BLM that meets all of the 12 identified functional/systems requirements developed by the inter-bureau/Department of the Interior Maintenance Management System Working Group. Having all bureau's within the Department with common data elements in their facility maintenance management systems will better enable presentation of Department-wide maintenance needs.

Collocation - The 1996 Omnibus Funding Act, P.L. 104-134, provided the BLM with \$4,073,000 to collocate the Oregon state office of the BLM with the Pacific Northwest Regional Office of the U.S. Forest Service in Portland, Oregon. This activity required further Congressional authorization to comply with the *Public Buildings Act of 1959, P.L. 86-249*, which was gained in August 1998. Planning efforts are on-going and are scheduled to be completed in March 1999; past planning is being revised due to structural changes within each organization which changed needs and requirements, necessitating a new start.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1999 the BLM will direct funding towards updating all of the condition assessments on administrative facilities, including all fire stations. By the end of 1999 the BLM will have evaluated and revised condition assessments on all recreation and administrative sites, on all BLM owned or controlled bridges and hazardous dams, and will have conducted professional

dam safety inspections on the BLM's high hazard dams. These condition assessments include reviewing and revising the cyclic and deferred maintenance cost estimates. All of these revisions will be incorporated into the BLM's Facility Inventory Maintenance Management System (FIMMS) data base. Approximately \$50,000 of the 2000 base budget will be used to continue this work and will be directed towards the BLM's roads and trails condition assessment updates.

The BLM also plans to develop a new national strategy for road management and maintenance in 1999. This strategy will include BLM records and reports on deferred maintenance on roads. Implementation of this plan will start in 2000 through review of the road inventory and the updating of condition assessments.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Admin. sites receiving annual maintenance (number)	102	100	100
Rec. sites receiving annual maintenance (number)	87	95	95
Roads receiving maintenance (miles)	4,203	3,830	3,825
Trails receiving annual maintenance (miles)	118	51	50
Dams receiving annual maintenance (number)	1	2	2
Bridges receiving annual maintenance (number)	114	189	190
Compliance audit of BLM facilities (number)	n/a	0	0

Activity: Facilities Maintenance

Subactivity: Deferred Maintenance

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$2,611,000 and 10 FTE's. This new subactivity has been set up for budgeting and tracking deferred maintenance project costs.

In addition to completing the proposed 2000 deferred maintenance projects, which consist of upgrading facilities at District offices, improving road conditions, and upgrading recreation site facilities, the BLM will update and revise the 5-Year plan for 2001 through 2005. This effort will include evaluating the priority of the existing projects planned for 2001 through 2004, using updated engineering cost estimates and making sure that the project request includes the most important deferred maintenance work. It will be necessary to incorporate new projects for 2005. The BLM's intent in reviewing and revising the 5-Year Deferred Maintenance Plan will be to ensure that the highest priority deferred maintenance needs are being met.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1999 the BLM is directing \$9,162,000 towards deferred maintenance which will accomplish project work at 78 sites, 4 of which are in western Oregon. In addition to these funds, Congress released an additional \$10,000,000 from the 1998 Title V Land and Water Conservation Fund appropriations to reduce the BLM's maintenance backlog. With these funds the BLM plans to accomplish an additional 88 projects, 5 of which are in western Oregon.

In coordination with the Department of the Interior, BLM headquarters evaluated numerous field project requests. As a result, the 1999 funding for deferred maintenance is being directed at the most critical health and safety projects, facilities or improvements causing the most significant environmental damage, and for the protection of significant historic structures. All of the 1999 funded deferred maintenance projects have completed advanced planning and are targeted for completion by the end of 1999. Most Title V projects will also be completed by the end-of 1999 with the goal of at least awarding the construction contract by the end of 1999.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund - The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998, is being used to address backlog maintenance on BLM recreation sites in western Oregon. By law, 25% of the Fund is to be used to address backlog maintenance needs. A total of \$2,709,091 was obligated in 1998 for completion and/or preparations to complete infrastructure replacement or facility backlog maintenance work within existing recreation sites and areas. A total of \$4,433,000 is planned to be obligated from this Fund in 1999. A Congressionally required report detailing the BLM's actual and

planned expenditures from this Fund is included in the Permanent Operating Funds section of this document.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGE

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	2,611	+ 1,500
FTE	+ 10	+ 10

Deferred Maintenance, (+ \$1,500,000) - The requested increase in funding will support the Department's Safe Visits to Public Lands initiative which is a major facilities restoration program designed to halt infrastructure decay and allow land managing agencies to systematically address critical health and safety and natural resource preservation threats. The increase will be directed to critical deferred maintenance needs on public lands at recreation and administrative sites, buildings, hazardous dams, roads, trails, and bridges. The requested increase will be used to address the first year of a 5-Year deferred maintenance program designed to reverse deterioration of public use facilities resulting from the deferral of needed work; the BLM's 5-Year deferred maintenance list will be submitted as a companion document to the BLM's 2000 Budget Request to Congress. These efforts are consistent with the BLM's mission goal of reducing threats to public health and safety by maintaining public lands, facilities, and roads in a safe condition and remediating hazards.

In western Oregon the BLM has been unable to keep pace with cyclical corrective maintenance and as a result has a backlog of deferred maintenance involving repair, rehabilitation and replacement of facility infrastructure. The requested increase will be used to address the highest priority deferred maintenance needs. Some examples of the type of work that might be completed with the requested increase includes, but is not limited to, the following: 1) upgrade of a 20 year old HVAC system that can no longer support building use and design. The current system has poor air flow and is unbalanced, creating temperature and humidity extremes throughout the building. These impacts are not compliant with current public health and safety codes and standards; 2) upgrade of a fire alarm system to include flashing lights and other improvements in accordance with the National Fire Protection Association Code for the hearing impaired; and 3) replacement of an electrical system for a water system. This will involve the replacement of a single phase power service to a three phase power supply for the pumps of the water system and an upgrade to the pump controls and related electrical appurtenances. The existing control system is 20 years old, is unserviceable, and is a considerable threat to public health and safety.

The requested increase will also be directed towards the highest priority road improvements

essential for safe public access, management access for fire protection and access needed to carry out the management objectives of the Forest Plan. Western Oregon has a number of high recreation use roads that are either very narrow or are in areas of sharp curves with steep slopes that lack guardrails. The BLM plans to address these problems in order to provide an acceptable level of public safety. The Quartzville Creek National Wild and Scenic River and Recreation Corridor and Mary's Peak Resource Area are two areas where this type of corrective work is needed. Other roads in western Oregon are in a deteriorated state; hundreds of miles of roads have ruts, pot holes, and in some instances, vegetation growing through the asphalt. Road surface repairs are necessary in order to assure an acceptable level of public safety.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Deferred maintenance projects completed (number)	3	4	8

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Forest Management \$	22,147	22,488	+497	0	22,985	+497
FTE	269	269	0	0	269	0
Forest Development \$	25,771	24,914	+579	-1,000	24,493	-421
FTE	203	193	0	0	193	0
Other Resources \$	32,069	30,593	+676	+1,925	33,194	+2,601
FTE	369	403	0	0	403	0
Planning \$	1,091	1,108	+25	0	1,133	+25
FTE	10	10	0	0	10	0
Total Dollars	81,078	78,103	+1,777	+925	81,805	+2,702
Total FTE	851	875	0	0	875	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

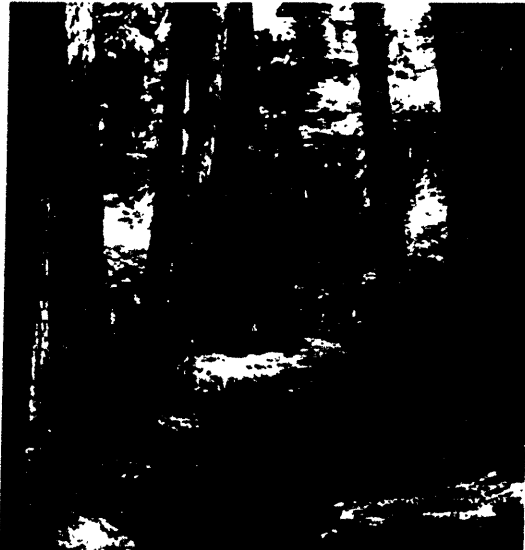
The Western Oregon Resource Management activity provides for the management of 2.4 million acres of forest lands in western Oregon. Management direction for these lands is guided by the "Forest Plan for a Sustainable Economy and a Sustainable Environment" which was released in 1993. The Forest Plan provides an innovative approach to environmental protection based on protecting key watersheds and valuable old-growth forests. The conservation measures included in this strategy are based upon the best available science and attempt to anticipate future environmental issues, thereby avoiding the economic dislocation and legal gridlock that potentially occurs when environmental concerns are not considered.

The key principles of the Forest Plan are included in six resource management plans (RMP's) for western Oregon that were completed by the BLM. These plans establish standards and guidelines that are the rules that specify the environmental conditions to be achieved and maintained and guide federal land managers in making management decision for the land base covered by the plan. Consistent with the RMP's, the BLM has implemented a comprehensive strategy that maintains and restores late-successional forests and their dependent species and recognizes the importance of the forests to the economy and jobs in the region. Key elements of this strategy, and the focus of the elements in this activity, include the following: an aquatic conservation strategy to restore and maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems within them; a sustainable supply of timber and timber products to help

maintain the stability of local and regional economies; a well-distributed system of reserves to protect existing large blocks of late-successional and old growth forests; the ability to provide for adaptive, flexible management that can be applied, site specifically, to all land allocations; and the recognition that non-federal lands are not guided by the Plan's standards and guides.

In 2000 the BLM will continue to implement the Forest Plan by focusing more intensively on the work associated with the survey and management of special status species and placing less emphasis on reforestation and watershed analysis. Survey and management efforts will expand to include inventory and analysis work which follows the management guidance and survey protocols for 95 of the 400 special-status species that were completed in 1999. Additionally, the BLM remains committed to preparing the allowable sale quantity of timber (ASQ) in western Oregon - 213.5MMBF/35.2MMCF (2.5MMBF/.4MMCF of timber is prepared by California and completed using funds in the public domain Forestry Management subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation). Jobs in the Woods remains an integral component of the Forest Plan by improving watershed conditions and health and providing about 150 job opportunities annually to displaced workers. The current focus of this initiative is on supporting the Oregon Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

The President's Forest Plan has translated the core concepts of the BLM's strategic vision to the lands in the Pacific Northwest by achieving a workable balance between timber production and habitat conservation with Federal, state, local and private landowners working as partners in this plan. These efforts support the BLM's mission goal to restore and maintain the health of the land and are supported by such activities as inventorying over 700,000 acres of wildlife habitats, over 300 miles of fish and habitat, and completing, among other things, 300,000 acres of watershed analysis.



Typical old-growth forested ecosystem in BLM's Eugene District.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Forestry Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$22,985,000 and 269 FTE's.

The major elements of this subactivity include the administration, preparation and execution of timber sales in western Oregon in compliance with the standards and guidelines outlined in the resource management plans that govern land use in the region.

Timber Production -

- The focus of this program will continue to be on the design and administration of a sustainable level of timber sales. The BLM remains committed to offering the full ASQ of timber outlined in the standards and guidelines of the President's Forest Plan. In meeting this objective the BLM is committed to achieving its annual goal of offering for sale 211MMBF/34.8MMCF of timber volume from the O&C Grant Lands. An additional 2.5MMBF/4MMCF of timber will be provided by California to reach the full ASQ of 213.5MMBF/35.2MMCF of timber called for by the Plan. California's obligations under the Forest Plan are funded by the public domain Forestry Management subactivity in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation.

Timber Receipts -

- The BLM receives fair market value for the sale or use of forest products and takes enforcement actions on the unauthorized use of forest lands in western Oregon in order to maximize the fair market return on timber products.
- Estimated receipts for timber and timber products in 2000 are \$73,898,000; \$63,139,000 is derived from non-salvage sales in the O&C and Coos Bay, \$7,005,000 is derived from salvage sales in the O&C and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands, and \$3,754,000 is derived from deposits made into the timber sale pipeline restoration fund.

Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund -

- The Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund, which became operational in 1998, has been used to supplement those forestry management activities associated with filling the timber pipeline. The pipeline will be filled when one year's lead time in timber sale preparatory work is completed. Per the request of the Congress, a detailed report is in the "Permanent Operating Funds" section of this document that outlines the BLM's accomplishments to date and plans for 1999 relative to the use of this Fund.
- The BLM will continue work on refilling the timber pipeline using current forest management practices, including the development of multi-layered forest canopies, creating or improving specific wildlife/fisheries habitat, improving species diversity and improving watershed conditions. To accomplish this the BLM will continue to establish

and protect riparian zones, promote mixed conifer/hardwood stands, and create snags for species.

Restoring and maintaining lands in healthy ecological conditions -

- All forestry management activities support the protection and management of habitat for wildlife species, including threatened and endangered species. Efforts will be taken to assure the following: conduct and support research and studies to provide species protection, and help develop and implement recovery plans; assist in the improvement of anadromous fish habitat and maintain or enhance the fisheries potential of anadromous fish streams in the Pacific Coast drainage through appropriate forestry management practices; monitor ecological impacts and resource trends to determine effectiveness of management measures in protecting forest function, form, and sustainability, and to ensure compliance with Federal and state laws and regulations including the state nonpoint source management plan; and implement best management practices on watersheds to minimize nonpoint source pollution from BLM lands.
- In preparing timber sales, work will continue in adaptive management areas where the BLM has been successful in ecological experiments and integrating local involvement.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include:

- Offering for sale 257.5MMBF/42.8MMCF of timber, exceeding the annual sale quantity (ASQ) target of 211MMBF/34.8MMCF for the O&C lands. This accomplishment is reflective of the BLM's commitment to offer volumes not offered in 1996 and 1997 in order to achieve the annual average offering of the ASQ on a decadal basis. The BLM is committed to offering the full ASQ of 211MMBF/34.8MMCF in 1999 and 2000 in western Oregon.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Forest vegetation inventory (acres)	42,201	779,000	779,000
Timber offered for sales (MMCF/MMBF)*	42.8/257.5	34.8/211	34.8/211
Forest restoration treatments (acres)	3,121	2,365	2,400
Vegetative sales (number of permits)	4,437	3,710	3,700
Forest treatments monitored (acres)	16,820	17,305	17,000
Road use permits (number of permits)	71	91	90

* In 1999 and 2000 2.5 MMBF/4 MMCF of timber will be offered in northern California and funded by the Management of Lands and Resource account. This volume counts towards the total ASQ offered for sale under the President's Forest Plan and is not included in these volumes.

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Reforestation and Forest Development

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$24,493,000 and 193 FTE's.

In 2000 the BLM will continue reforestation and forest development efforts to meet resource management objectives of the Forest Plan, BLM western Oregon Resource Management Plans and the BLM's Annual Performance Plan. Efforts in this subactivity are geared towards maintaining sustainable forest resources and harvest levels through reforestation, forest stand maintenance, forest stand treatments, and monitoring.

Reforestation and Maintenance -

Reforestation -

- *Reforestation* is a grouping of treatments which includes site preparation, tree planting, protection, genetic tree trait conservation and stand maintenance designed to maintain sustainable forest resources and harvest levels. Successful reforestation is the major activity following land management activities or natural disturbances. Since implementation of the Forest Plan, site preparation and tree planting treatments have kept pace with management activities and natural disturbances, due in part to reductions in timber harvest levels. In 2000, approximately 28,000 acres of reforestation will be completed, an amount equal to the targeted resource management plan level.

Forest Stand Maintenance -

- Keeping pace with young stand maintenance/protection treatments, linked to both current and past management practices, continues to be a challenge for the BLM. Maintenance treatments are generally required on most forest sites for seedling survival (3-5 years following planting) and include brushing, scalping, mulching, and tubing. On some forest sites, those of very high and very low site quality, a follow up maintenance treatment is often required between six and ten years after planting.
- In 1995, there was a chronic forest stand maintenance/protection backlog of 50,000 acres resulting from past wildfires and sizable timber harvests. Also, the need for annual forest stand maintenance equaled 30,000 acres per year, bringing the total forest stand maintenance needs in 1995 to 80,000 acres.



Example of stand maintenance designed to prevent damage from animals and promote growth.

- Since 1995, the BLM has addressed the highest priority forest stand maintenance backlog, reducing the backlog to approximately 10,000 acres by 2000. The forest stand maintenance backlog was to be eliminated by 1999 but likely will continue through to 2002 due to other higher priority and more costly work associated with the survey and manage of special status species.
- With less reforestation expected to be completed, due in part to fewer timber harvests, the resource management plans call for ramping down annual forest stand maintenance to 18,000 acres annually by 2000. Thus, the current identified forest stand maintenance workload, and the amount expected to be addressed in 2000, is 28,000 acres - 10,000 acres of forest stand maintenance backlog and 18,000 acres of annual forest stand maintenance.

Forest Development and Forest Stand Treatments -

- Forest development consists of maintaining sustainable forests and harvest levels through growth enhancing and forest health practices such as stand density control, prescribe burning, fertilization, pruning, and genetic tree improvements. Generally, as reforestation acres decrease the need for forest stand treatments increases.
- In 2000 a base shift in funds of \$1,000,000 from this subactivity to the Other Forest Resource subactivity is proposed in order to meet special status species survey and management needs. The shift in funding will result in the completion 8,500 fewer acres of forest stand treatments. The reduction will result in a one year delay in reaching the resource management plan targeted annual level of 34,500 acres of forest stand treatments. Thus, 26,000 acres of forest stand treatments will be completed in 2000.

Forest Monitoring -

- Forest monitoring remains an integral part of reforestation and forest stand development in western Oregon and entails maintaining up-to-date inventories of sites available for reforestation and forest development. Monitoring for treatment needs (identifying resources at risk), during contract administration/implementation, and for evaluation of effectiveness (stocking surveys) are all essential for a successful forest development program. The annual monitoring level called for in the resource management plans is 110,599 acres per year; however, due to larger than expected forest stand maintenance and forest stand treatment needs, monitoring is expected to be completed on 120,500 acres in 2000 rather than the 100,599 acres called for in the resource management plans.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

In 1998 the BLM was able to reduce the backlog of *forest stand maintenance* work to under 20,000 acres from past highs of 50,000 acres. The BLM also completed 30,000 acres of annual maintenance. These efforts are consistent with the resource management plans for western Oregon that set forest stand maintenance levels at 18,000 acres of new maintenance annually without any backlog work. In order to prevent a backlog in *forest development/treatments*, efforts were ramped-up in 1998 to 30,000 acres of treatments from

22,000 acres. This level is close to the resource management plan level of 34,500 acres but because of plans to address other priorities treatment levels will be lower in 2000.

Western Oregon Forests Reforestation and Forest Development	
Silvicultural Treatments	Treatment Objectives
Reforestation	
Site Preparation	Preparing site for planting
Stand Maintenance	Maintaining plantation survival and growth by protecting seedlings from animals, drought, heat, and by releasing seedlings from competing vegetation.
Planting	Planting high quality, genetically superior seedlings, and planting back to a mix of species that reflects the natural level of diversity on the site
Forest Development	
Conversion	Converting conifer sites from brush fields and hardwoods back to conifer forests.
Release/PCT	Precommercial thinning to improve tree growth and promote diversity of tree species and structure for specific wildlife objective.
Fertilization	Fertilizing to improve tree growth rates.
Pruning	Pruning to improve wood quality and value.

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	24,493	-1,000
FTE	193	0

The 2000 budget request for Reforestation and Forest Development is \$24,493,000, a program reduction of \$1,000,000 from the 1999 enacted level of funding.

Base shift in funding, (-\$1,000,000) - In 2000 the BLM is proposing a base shift of \$1,000,000 from the Reforestation and Forest Development subactivity to the Other Forest

Resources subactivity. This base shift will result in 8,000 fewer acres of forest health and enhancement treatments completed and will result in a one year delay in reaching the resource management plan targeted annual level of 34,500 acres; as a result, 26,000 acres of forest stand treatments will be completed in 2000. This base shift is necessary to fund higher priority watershed/water quality assessments and survey and manage species work that is required by the Clean Water Act, the Safe Drinking Water Act and the Forest Plan. (See the following Other Forest Resources subactivity for details.) The proposed reduction will not negatively impact planned reforestation efforts or stand maintenance efforts or other forestry management work necessary for effective implementation of the Forest Plan.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Forest restoration treatments (acres)	73,602	52,560	56,000
Forest treatments monitored (acres)	133,595	122,490	120,500

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Other Forest Resources Management

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request for Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management is \$33,194,000 and 403 FTE's.

Efforts in this subactivity promote an array of resource initiatives all of which support implementation of the Forest Plan and therefore comply with the standards and guides outlined in resource management plans governing use of the land base. With the cooperation of local land owners and other interests in the western Oregon, the BLM will continue its on-going efforts to maintain the ecological health of watersheds and aquatic ecosystems in the region through watershed analyses and the restoration of key watersheds and riparian reserves; by preservation and restoration of late successional and old-growth timber reserves that provide terrestrial and aquatic habitat for species that depend on these areas for survival; and by providing for recreational opportunities for the public.

To date, the majority of watershed analysis is complete with only a small portion of recently completed work needing to be updated in order to remain compliant with Section 303D of the Clean Water Act. These efforts are in accordance with the Administration's Clean Water and Watershed Restoration Initiative which was initiated in 1998. A \$925,000 increase is requested to complete this important work. At the same time, the BLM is focusing on the survey and management of special status species. In 2000, efforts will continue relative to the development of management protocols for 95 of the 400 special status species in the region. The transfer of \$1,000,000 from the Other Forest Resources Management subactivity is necessary to complete this work.

Recreation Management - the BLM manages and ensures the continued availability of public land for a diversity of resource dependent outdoor recreation and cultural opportunities while maintaining the commitment to manage public land consistent with FLPMA and the O&C Act.

- The principal focus of the 2000 program will be to continue implementation of on-going recreation initiatives, including implementation of existing wild and scenic river management, watchable wildlife, back country byway, forest interpretation, and multiple use trail and recreation facility plans. Related resource protection work will be directed at preventing degradation or damage to recreation and cultural resources by directing use away from fragile soils, thus reducing erosion, and installing fences to prevent overuse of sensitive vegetative and wildlife areas.
- In 2000 the BLM will continue to promote tourism and visitation that supports local "gateway" communities that were previously timber dependent communities.

- The Rogue Wild and Scenic River is a significant source of income for two of the gateway communities near the River - Merlin and Galice. The BLM is responsible for issuing permits to raft and guide outfitters that use the river. The BLM collects 3% of the gross receipts which are retained by the BLM under the recreation fee demonstration project and are used for maintaining the recreation area. In 1999, the BLM collected \$163,000 from non-commercial permit users and \$94,000 from commercial outfitters and guides. These funds will be used to maintain BLM facilities at or near the River.

- In 2000 the BLM will continue to promote tourism and visitation, supporting local "gateway" communities that were previously timber dependent communities. The BLM will continue to focus attention on the Row River Trail in the City of Cottage Grove. In cooperation with Rails to Trails and other federal partners the BLM has been working to turn an old railroad track into a paved trail. Over the past five years the BLM has contributed \$2,000,000 to pave the 13 mile trail and to fix old railroad bridges; the Corps of Engineers donated \$300,000 to the project and the City of Cottage Grove donated land. In 2000 the BLM will complete work on the trailhead, located in the City of Cottage Grove. The trail has been an economic boost to this once timber dependent city.



Scene along the new Row River Trail near Cottage Grove, Oregon.

- Coordination with Native American tribal organizations will also be an important part of the cultural resources component of the recreation management program in 2000. Recent tribal resurgences have affected interests in natural resources, heightening relevant cultural heritage concerns for both preservation and interpretive purposes. Thus, the cultural use of resources is a growing component of the program, requiring increased cooperation in the development and management of public lands and natural resources with tribes.

Soil, Water and Air Management - following the resource management plans developed under the Forest Plan, the BLM plans to continue restoring and maintaining riparian areas and priority watersheds. As part of this work, the BLM plans to monitor soil, water and air quality to determine the effectiveness of mitigation measures; implement best management practices; complete watershed improvements in order to minimize non-point source pollution; and remain compliant with state laws and related nonpoint source pollution mitigation plans. Specific activities to be undertaken in 2000 include the following:

- Complying with Oregon's nonpoint source management plan. Monitoring will be focused on the implementation of best management practices approved in the management plans and will be required to implement completed Omnibus Oregon Wild and Scenic Rivers Act management plans. Watershed improvement projects will be directed at reducing levels of nonpoint source pollution from past management activities. Efforts will also continue

towards acquiring State water rights which are critical for prescribed burning and road construction programs.

- Updating watershed analysis work that was completed in 1998 and 1999. This work will be required in 2000 as a result of unexpected delays arising from compliance with section 303D of the Clean Water Act and the Safe Drinking Water Act. In an effort to be compliant with the Acts, improve habitat for Pacific coast salmon, and improve municipal water sources, the BLM plans to complete 5-6 water quality management plans on priority river basins in western Oregon and update 300,000 acres of watershed analyses.
- Continuing to collect and disseminate data on soil capabilities, suitabilities, behavior and use limitations. Similarly, the same type of work will be completed relative to air quality, climatology, and meteorology. Efforts will continue relative to providing managers with baseline data on water quality, use and availability. The BLM will inventory, assess and quantify water sources for water rights filings to support forest management development, biodiversity, riparian/wetlands, fish and wildlife and recreation programs in western Oregon.
- Incorporating goals and objectives of BLM's Riparian Wetland related strategy goals into Oregon's riparian wetland management plan which has been revised to include western Oregon. The soil, water and air program will play a major role in supporting, coordinating and directing the riparian wetland effort in western Oregon in 2000.

Wildlife Habitat and Fisheries Management - Under the standards and guidelines established in the Forest Plan, the BLM will continue efforts in western Oregon that enhance fish, wildlife, and plant habitat using appropriate management techniques, enhancement projects, and other appropriate actions needed to maintain, restore, and protect habitat values. Consistent with the *Oregon/Washington Fish and Wildlife 2000: A Vision for the Future* plan, the BLM will also emphasize the restoration of priority plant and animal habitat. Highlights of other 2000 activities include:

- **Restoration of Anadromous Fish Habitat** - Virtually every watershed within the Pacific Northwest now contains anadromous or resident fish species listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA). Although not all population segments or evolutionary significant units (ESUs) are listed, effects on habitat for all species have been determined to be the same by interagency level-one teams. This provides sufficient focus for the following priorities for 2000:
 - The BLM will maintain a high level of interaction and involvement with the regulatory agencies to ensure streamlining consultation guidelines are applied and met in the Section 7 consultation process. The BLM will ensure that the administrative records for actions undergoing consultation are complete and accurate.
 - Cooperation with federal and state agencies, private land owners, and tribal governments will be mandatory in order to ensure restoration of whole watersheds. Incorporating larger river basin analyses, such as the interagency Umpqua Basin assessment, into BLM management plans is necessary to be consistent and

compatible with other on-going programs.

- Continued focus on data acquisition using standardized protocols and data standards will continue. Use of inter-agency databases to complete necessary analyses will help in establishing whole watershed understanding of key processes and functions. Districts will participate in implementation of the Northwest Forest Plan Aquatic and Riparian Effectiveness Monitoring Program (AREMP).
- Partnership development remains a priority in 2000. Because of intermingled land ownership patterns, the BLM in western Oregon can play an important role in working with local watershed groups in managing and restoring habitat in whole watersheds, not just on federal lands. Specifically, the BLM will provide technical assistance and support to local watershed councils; coordinate on-going aquatic programs, including education and public outreach, restoration, inventories, and assessments to meet both BLM and state needs; and use appropriate authorities provided by the *Omnibus Appropriations Act of 1999 (P.L. 105-277)* to accomplish work on private lands which have a direct benefit to resources on BLM lands.
- **Survey and Management of Special Status Species and Habitat** - In 1999, the BLM focused on survey efforts associated with 254 special status species, mostly lichens and fungi. The BLM was actively involved in intensive monitoring on selected study areas and conducted research on habitat needs and use, movements, and population analysis of special status species. Field personnel visited known species sites, developed and implemented predictive models on how to locate species, and subsequently surveyed for the species. The BLM also surveyed 69 different species of fungi, mosses and lichens that principally live in the soil, understory, coarse wood and forest canopy in order to determine their functions and impacts. Finally, this work was incorporated into the species inventory databases. Much of these efforts will continue into 2000. However, work in 2000 will expand to include inventory and analysis which follows the management guidance and survey protocols for 95 of the 400 special status species that were completed in 1999.

Finally, the Forest Plan requires BLM conservation and management of approximately 1,100 known northern spotted owl sites and 20 marbled murrelet sites and provides sustained habitats for over 1,000 other late-successional forest species. The time dependent and broad level surveys, in addition to monitoring needed to determine effectiveness of actions, will require extensive training and contracting in coordination with the U.S. Forest Service.

- **Developing Recovery Plans and Other Conservation Efforts** - In 2000, the BLM will continue to develop and implement management plans, threatened and endangered species recovery plans, cooperative agreements, and other efforts involving species' habitats. In addition, the BLM will continue to be an active participant in interagency conservation agreements, strategies and working groups to enhance recovery efforts.
- **Continuing Efforts in Adaptive Management Areas** - The Northwest Forest Plan established a system of ten Adaptive Management Areas (AMAs) to undertake "development and testing of technical and social approaches to achieving desired ecological, economic, and

other social objectives." The AMAs were selected to represent areas impacted by reduced timber harvests and Federal lands that have a mix of public and private ownerships and a range of technical challenges. In the AMAs, citizens, managers and scientists are to work collaboratively to implement ecosystem-based management through innovation, testing and experimentation. AMAs were designated as the "official settings" in which assumptions and prescriptions imbedded in the standards and guidelines could be critically examined, tested, evaluated and potentially modified or replaced by alternative prescriptions for application across the wider landscape. In 2000 work will continue in the Applegate AMA (see the 1998 accomplishments section of this activity for details on this project).

Rangeland Management - the BLM in western Oregon is also involved in maintaining and improving vegetative conditions on grazed lands consistent with current rangeland management regulations and with the maintenance of forest diversity and sustainability. Efforts in 2000 include:

- There are 148 grazing leases in western Oregon providing approximately 19,000 animal unit months (AUM's) of forage. In 2000, the BLM will focus on authorizing, and issuing grazing leases, collecting fees, monitoring, providing necessary range use supervision and trespass control and developing range improvement projects. The BLM will control the timing and degree of livestock grazing use on public lands and initiate other water development projects necessary for proper forest growth.
- In five areas where there are large and well blocked lands, coordinated resource management plans (CRMPs) have been developed and needed management improvement projects constructed. Development and implementation of CRMPs will remain a priority in 2000. Two new CRMPs are planned to be accomplished and an additional 25 high priority areas are scheduled for CRMP development in the future.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM achieved the major planned workload accomplishments in 1998 and is expected to complete the planned workloads in 1999. Significant achievements in 1998 include the following:

- Completion of the first iteration of watershed analyses on the land base covered by the Forest Plan. Updating of this work will be necessary in 2000 in order to be compliant with the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act;
- Initiation of inventory and development of management guidance and survey protocols for 400 special status species. This information was incorporated into the species inventory databases;
- Restoration of fish habitat and pacific coast salmon stocks through participation in the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Initiative. Work focused principally on improving fish passage structures, improving stream habitat and reducing sedimentation runoff; and
- Continued efforts in the Applegate Adaptive Management Area (see below).

The Applegate Adaptive Management Area

The Applegate AMA was the working model for the overall AMA program. It encompasses approximately 325,000 acres in southwest Oregon and northern California lying within the half-million-acre Applegate watershed, of which 30 percent is in private ownership. Two BLM Resource Areas and three Forest Service Ranger Districts in two National Forests share management responsibilities within the AMA. The Federal managers work with local communities and the internationally renowned Applegate Partnership, initiated prior to the NW Forest Conference by a group of local individuals who "empowered" themselves and invited State and Federal participation. As of 2000 the partnership has expanded to include industry, conservation groups, natural resource agencies, schools, and residents, cooperating to encourage the use of natural resource principles that promote ecosystem health and diversity. The many projects being implemented in the AMA reflect the Forest Plan's assigned emphases that involves "developing and testing a variety of practices for sustainable forests and communities." The managers and communities recognize the area's extreme fire vulnerability and have placed a high priority on projects aimed at forest health, primarily watershed restoration, reduction of fuel hazard and increasing the resistance of remaining trees to fire and insects. Projects and accomplishments include testing of shaded fuel breaks, experiments on thinning, brushing and treatment of slash, processing and marketing of

JUSTIFICATION OF 2000 PROGRAM CHANGES

2000 Program Changes

	2000 Budget Request	Program Changes (+/-)
\$ (000's)	33,194	+ 1,925
FTE	403	0

The 2000 budget request for Western Oregon Other Forest Resources Management is \$33,194,000 and 403 FTE, a net program increase of \$1,925,000 from the 1999 enacted level.

Survey and Management of Special Status Species, (+ \$1,000,000) - The Record of Decision (ROD) for the Forest Plan establishes land use allocations and standards and guidelines for management actions on the land base covered by the Plan. The survey and manage standard and guideline is a mitigation measure for over 400 species, thought to be rare and endemic. Because little information exists on these species, the ROD developed four survey and manage strategies: 1) manage known sites; 2) survey before ground disturbing activities; 3) conduct extensive surveys to locate high priority sites for management; and 4) conduct general regional surveys to acquire additional information. The 400+ species were allocated into one or more of these survey strategies. Approximately 90 species require surveys prior to ground disturbing activities. The majority of these surveys will be implemented in 1999. The BLM has also started the broad regional surveys. These surveys are required to be completed by

FY 2007.

The 1999 requirements dealing with surveys prior to ground disturbing activities are a significant workload, well over what has been required in the past and requiring increased funding for completion in 2000. The region, through and interagency effort, has developed protocols to survey for these species and recommendations on their management. Even with this effort there are still problems in meeting the FY 1999 implementation date. For example, some of these species are not taxonomically described, the Forest Plan contains contradictory information on management of some of these species, or some species require multiple year surveys. An Environmental Analysis has been prepared to delay surveys of 32 of the 90 species where surveys are not technically feasible. An Environmental Impact Statement is being prepared which will clarify this standard and guideline and describe efficiencies on managing this program. In addition, the BLM in cooperation with other agencies, is developing a regional strategy to maximize survey efforts by sharing scarce resources; completing the final survey protocols and management recommendations; and accelerating the completion of a data base that will provide a tool to analyze new information of the survey and manage species.

Additional funding is also required in 2000 to accelerate work on the species that require regional surveys. These surveys must be completed by 2007 in order to be in compliance with the ROD. The EIS is likely to recommend more regional surveys to provide knowledge on the protection level and habitat needs of these species. Development of habitat conservation plans for some of these species would allow the species to be removed from the survey and manage mitigation requirement, allowing activities to go forward and saving dollars in the long run.

Watershed Assessments, (+\$925,000) - In early 1999 a negotiated settlement will be reached on a pending law suit that alleges Federal and State violation of Section 303D of the Clean Water Act. Section 303D requires land management actions to support water quality at a standard that allows beneficial water uses (e.g. acceptable temperature levels necessary for anadromous fisheries). The BLM would be included in a multi-agency/private MOU that schedules the completion of Water Quality Management Plans (WQMP) and the establishment of Total Maximum Daily Loads for stream reaches on the Section 303D list. The Rogue and Umpqua River Basin watersheds, which are critical to listed species, are being given priority for early completion of WQMPs. While only a pilot effort is scheduled in 1999, the pending settlement requires a major effort in 2000 with the BLM completing 5-6 additional Water Quality Management Plans for the Applegate, Illinois, Tillamook, Chetco, Nestucca and Coquille River Basins. Plans would address the following listed species of anadromous fish: coho salmon, chinook salmon, cutthroat trout, and steelhead. In effect, these efforts mean that the BLM will have to update a significant amount of watershed analysis work under new guidelines that is more costly. Additionally, the BLM will incur costs associated with coordination efforts with local watershed councils, municipal governments, the Oregon State Department of Environmental Quality and EPA. The BLM plans to provide technical assistance, review proposed land use actions, and help develop plans that address total maximum daily loads, water quality management and source water protection.

Finally, severe flooding in 1996 and 1997 highlighted the importance of Federal forests in the

regions water supply. Federal compliance with the Safe Water Drinking Act and the effect of land management actions on municipal water sources has been a growing concern within the private and public sector. The BLM manages land containing 83 municipal and community watersheds serving over 1 million Oregon residents in such cities as Portland, Sandy, Lake Oswego, Corvallis, Salem and Eugene. The BLM has joined in partnership with watershed councils and municipalities and additional funding if the BLM is to continue to provide technical assistance to these groups.

These efforts are consistent with the BLM's mission goal to restore lands to healthy conditions by the BLM's efforts to update over 300,000 acres of watershed assessments that will help improve water quality standards in priority watersheds.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Rangeland Management

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Weed inventory (acres)	new measure	5,650	5,700
Weed treatment (acres)	2,404	1,720	1,800
Grazing permits/leases issued or renewed (number)	new measure	84	84
Livestock grazing projects developed (number)	new measure	6	6
Allotments monitored (number)	32	35	35

Recreation Management

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Recreation use permits issued (number)	new measure	20,661	20,700
Active special recreation permits (number)	216	189	190
Interpretation, environmental ed. products delivered (number)	new measure	276	275
Cultural resource Sec. 106 undertakings (number)	new measure	52	50
Congressional/Admin. Designations evaluated (number)	new measure	2	2
Other recreation evaluations (number)	new measure	19	18

Soil, Water, and Air Management

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Watershed analysis (acres)	157,926	298,952	300,000
Water quality mgt. projects implemented (number)	new measure	9	14
Water quality management projects maintained (number)	new measure	62	65
Water quality management projects evaluated (number)	new measure	4	7
Watersheds/instream flow monitored (number)	new measure	32	36
Water quality compliance actions (number)	new measure	5	6
Water rights actions processed (number)	new measure	5	3
Soil surveys (acres)	new measure	n/a	n/a

Wildlife Habitat Management

Workload Measures	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Survey & manage surveys (acres)	new measure	126,230	215,000
Survey & manage species inventory (# of species)	new measure	510	510
Wildlife habitat inventory (acres)	new measure	703,077	750,000
Wildlife habitat prescriptions applied (number)	new measure	82	83
Wildlife habitat treatments maintained (number)	new measure	271	300
Wildlife habitat treatments evaluated (number)	new measure	7	15
Fish habitat inventory (miles)	new measure	339	375
Fish habitat prescriptions (number)	new measure	39	46
Fish habitat treatments maintained (number)	new measure	6	5
Fish habitat treatments evaluated (number)	new measure	36	25

Activity: Western Oregon Resources Management

Subactivity: Resource Management Planning

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The 2000 budget request is \$1,133,000 and 10 FTE's.

Consistent with the resource management plans that were developed under the Forest Plan, the BLM will continue to develop and update land use plans that allocate land uses, timber resources, and other natural resources to meet authorizing legal mandates, executive orders, policies, and national program priorities. Efforts to maintain existing land use plans and to support inventories by incorporating available information from ongoing activities and projects, such as habitat enhancement and timber sales, ongoing environmental analyses and public input will continue in 2000. Based on these efforts adjustments to land use allocations and management directions will be made through land use plan amendments in order to respond to new issues, problems, or opportunities. Specific program focus in 2000 includes the following:

- Efforts in 2000 will continue to maintain the viability of the plans by monitoring plan implementation, incorporating new data into plan schedules, and integrating amendments when required.
- An interagency, regional environmental impact statement to address survey and management of special status species will be completed in 2000 and may necessitate future amendments to all six major resource management plans.

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 1999 plan amendments for land tenure adjustments will be completed for the Eugene and Klamath Falls resource management plans. Land tenure adjustments for Medford will be completed in 2000.
- A major 1999 effort to formally evaluate all approved resource management plans will include intergovernmental coordination and public review. The BLM is committed to formally evaluate each of the resource management plans in every third year of implementation.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Amendments or revisions completed (number)	0	1	2

Activity: Western Oregon Information and Resource Data System

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Info Systems Operations and Maint \$	2,180	2,110	+49	0	2,159	+49
FTE	13	13	0	0	13	0
Total Dollars	2,180	2,110	+49	0	2,159	+49
Total FTE	13	13	0	0	13	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

Funding in this activity is used to provide for the continued development and operation of an automated data information operation system that supports implementation of the Forest Plan in a manner that is consistent with standards and guides that govern resource activities in western Oregon.

With implementation of the resource management plans in 1995, the emphasis of this program has shifted from maintaining data for the plans to making the data operational for use in monitoring, adaptive management, developing timber sale plans, habitat management plans, and initiating other resource activities. Consistent with the Annual Performance Plan mission goal of improving land, resource and title information, the BLM will continue to develop and deploy effective automated systems that facilitate the analysis of new information needed for land use management under the Forest Plan.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 2000 budget request is \$2,159,000 and 13 FTE's.
- Efforts in 1999 will continue to maintain operation of automated data bases in support of Forest Plan management needs. These data bases will continue to be improved and updated with new emphases on aquatic/riparian management, survey and manage species requirements, and effectiveness monitoring of the Forest Plan. The BLM is developing the following new data systems in order to more effectively manage forest management practices in western Oregon: aquatic resource information, at-risk species information, and vegetation information.

- The table below displays the various inventory data systems that the BLM utilizes in western Oregon. These systems/databases hold the data and provide the necessary information needed by land managers to make decisions about achieving specific environmental conditions called for by the standards and guidelines of the Forest Plan. The data also form the basis for management decisions based on sound science. While all databases are continually improved and updated with new data, three new databases will be functional this year - aquatic resource information, at-risk species information, and vegetation information.

**BLM Information and Resource Data Systems
Western Oregon**

- ➔ *Forest inventory and associated data* is used to analyze trends in timber growth, yield, age and stocking, and will also be used to determine allowable sale quantity (ASQ) for timber sales;
- ➔ *Tree improvement data* is used for specific work in BLM seed orchards, including progeny plantations, as well as for genetically superior trees, orchard clones, progeny test sites, seed inventory and pollen inventory.
- ➔ *Timber sale data* is used to appraise the value of timber offered for sale and to predict sale values and changes in market conditions, facilitating the monitoring of sales to small and large businesses for set-aside sales through Small Business Administration requirements;
- ➔ *Active timber sale contract data* is used for the purpose of predicting receipts and payments to the Federal Government, U.S. Treasury and the western Oregon counties;
- ➔ *Aquatic resource information* will be used to capture fisheries, stream condition, and hydrographic data to analyze impacts of ground disturbing activities on water quality and fisheries habitat. This data can be utilized in watershed analyses to implement the Forest Plan's Aquatic Conservation Strategy to help restore ecosystem health at the watershed scale;
- ➔ *At-risk species information* will be used to analyze survey information to more efficiently implement the survey and manage requirements of the Forest Plan. This interagency database provides a method to track species population trends over time and enables agencies to validate and refine species habitat relationships.
- ➔ *Vegetation Information* interpreted from satellite imagery will be used to measure vegetation changes over time in the Forest Plan area. Existing vegetation data will monitor changes to species habitat (diminishing, growing, or static) to support effectiveness monitoring

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- In 1998 and 1999 the BLM revised and completed the digital cartographic database which form the basis for other resource data to be used by GIS technology. Data acquisition, standardization and management of this resource base data layer was incorporated into existing databases in support of land management activities in western Oregon. This work will ultimately assist managers in anticipating future environmental problems and making decisions base on sound science.

Activity: Jobs in the Woods

Activity Summary (000's)

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted To Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Jobs in the Woods \$	8,506	5,591	+ 124	0	5,715	+ 124
FTE	25	20	0	0	20	0
Total Dollars	8,506	5,591	+ 124	0	5,715	+ 124
Total FTE	25	20	0	0	20	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

The Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative - The Northwest Economic Adjustment Initiative (NEAI) was designed to help workers, businesses, tribes, and communities in Washington, Oregon, and northern California affected by reductions in timber harvests. NEAI provides a means to assist the most affected parts of the Northwest region to work toward a sustainable, prosperous future. The Federal commitment to this plan is to make \$1.2 billion available to the region over five years, beginning in 1994. Regional Community Economic Revitalization Teams (CERTs) are the heart of this effort, whose job it is to work with Governors and others to identify problems and devise methods for solving them.

Jobs in the Woods - Born out of NEAI is the Jobs in the Woods initiative that is the regional collaborative effort to improve the health of the land and concurrently provide economic assistance to local communities. The initiative puts people to work, provides worker training, assists communities in developing the capacity to determine their own futures, and assists new and existing businesses to maintain and increase their competitiveness.

The Jobs in the Woods initiative has recently shifted to focus more exclusively on supporting the Governor of Oregon's Coastal Salmon Initiative (see below) instead of supporting a myriad of watershed and riparian improvement projects across the western Oregon and northern California land base. By focusing on this initiative, the BLM has played an effective role in helping to restore Pacific coast salmon beyond current threshold levels that barely sustain living populations. Providing job opportunities to displaced workers is still a principal objective of the initiative; this is typically done through contract work with small businesses in local communities.

The Jobs in the Woods initiative meets the BLM mission goal to provide economic assistance to local communities in western Oregon and northern California by stimulating economic growth in local communities through contracts with small businesses in the region.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

- The 2000 budget request is \$5,715,000 and 20 FTE.

The Governor of Oregon's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds - The Oregon Plan is now recognized as the statewide framework for addressing salmon and water quality issues in Oregon. The BLM will continue efforts initiated in 1998 that support the Oregon Plan by remaining active partners with the State of Oregon, tribes and others in improving and implementing state recovery plans for salmon recovery. The State of Oregon recognizes the Forest Plan as a major anchor for the Oregon Plan whereby federal agencies can work strategically to improve entire ecosystems in the Northwest; the Jobs in the Woods initiative is one of the vehicles through which BLM participates directly with the State in salmon recovery efforts.

The goal of the Oregon Plan is to improve water quality and restore Oregon's coastal salmon populations to productive and sustainable levels through cooperative management measures, including the following: supporting harvesting, responsible hatchery rearing, improving habitat, maintaining or decommissioning roads, instream structure development, monitoring, research, and outreach and education. Ultimately, restoration work will preclude the future listing of species on the endangered species list. In addition to completing significant habitat restoration projects on federal lands, the BLM provides technical support for watershed council activities, and is cooperating with the State on monitoring, aquatic education and outreach. The table below outlines the BLM's objectives relative to its participation in the Oregon Plan. Some, but not all of these objectives are met through Jobs in the Woods.

In 1998 the BLM spent over \$20,000,000 in meeting its commitments to the Oregon Plan, not all of which were funded through Jobs in the Woods. Significant accomplishments included: participation on various watershed councils; completing 296 miles of stream inventories; developing water quality management plans; completing various watershed restoration projects (see 1998 accomplishments below); completing 45 miles of spawning surveys; completing 14 smolt traps; establishing 220 temperature monitoring sites; initiating nine other projects to estimate juvenile and adult populations; participating in multiple challenge cost share projects that benefit aquatic, riparian and salmonid resources; and completing the North Fork of the John Day River land exchange.

In 2000 the BLM will provide 168 job opportunities to displaced workers and complete approximately 122 salmon related restoration

The BLM's Commitment to the Oregon Plan and Salmon Recovery - 15 Areas of Emphasis -

- Interagency and Tribal Coordination
- Water Council Support and Coordination
- Inventories
- Planning and Assessment
- Clean Water Act Section 303(d) Compliance
- Watershed/Habitat Restoration
- Improve Research
- Monitoring and Evaluation
- Coordinate Technical Training
- Cooperative Funding
- Expand Education/Interpretation/Outreach
- Natural Disaster Coordination
- Key Aquatic Habitat Acquisition
- Hydropower Licensing and Relicensing Coordination
- Municipal Water Supply/Safe Drinking Water Act Implementation

projects on lands in western Oregon and northern California. Most of these jobs are geared towards short term restoration projects that may last 3-6 months; however, they provide long-term economic stability to local communities. The majority of work will be completed through contracts with local businesses.

The table below shows some examples of potential Jobs in the Woods watershed restoration activities that will be completed under Oregon's Plan for Salmon and Watersheds.

Potential 2000 Jobs in the Woods Projects Under the Coastal Salmon Restoration Initiative	
A. Activities that address road erosion and sedimentation to enhance water quality, fish habitat, and fish passage to spawning grounds:	- road decommissioning to reduce sedimentation runoff from roads by closing and stabilizing roads to eliminate potential for storm damage and the need for maintenance; - road treatments to reduce landslide potential, improve drainage, prevent washouts at road stream crossings and improve fish passage; - restoration of hydrologic functions impaired by roads, interruptions of surface flow, alteration of streamflow regimes, interception of rainfall, and concentration of flow and sediment (road bank stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and stabilization through slide removal, mulching, and brushing).
B. Activities that address riparian silviculture to enhance riparian diversity, community structure, and channel stability:	- planting on streamside landslides and flood terraces; - reforesting shrub and hardwood stands with conifers to enhance diversity; - exclusion of livestock to promote rapid natural revegetation of areas impacted by historical overgrazing.
C. Activities that address stream channel restoration to desired aquatic habitat conditions:	- fish and aquatic resource habitat improvements such as fish passage; improving habitat complexity; creating spawning habitat; restoring and holding habitat; creating off-channel ponds and side channels; - instream hydrologic function improvements such as the introduction of large woody debris and boulders for energy dissipation; creation of catchments for sediment storage; and floodplain and channel restructuring to improve bank stability.
D. Activities that address upland improvements to improve hydrologic functions of impaired watersheds (e.g., peak flows, low flows, runoff timing) which effect channel characteristics:	- reforestation of impaired watersheds to improve hydrologic functions; - releasing young conifers from overtopping hardwoods to improve structure of key habitat; - creation of snags or tree nest cavities for old growth dependent species.
E. Activities that address socioeconomic needs including providing opportunity for recreation, and promotion of values that will enhance tourism industries and the creation of long term jobs:	construction projects which provide new facilities, expansion or improvements to support forest restoration, transportation safety, recreation use, and wildlife viewing opportunities, and interpretive projects which will enhance recreational uses and related industries. (Examples of projects include: Cascade Stream Watch Environmental Education project, focusing on anadromous fisheries and watersheds; Umpqua River project, development includes twenty campsites, parking area trails, and a small pavilion; and Hyatt Lake Winter Play Area, the project will realign the tubing hill and expand the parking area to eliminate overcrowding and safety problems.)

PROGRAM ACCOMPLISHMENTS

The BLM and Salmon Recovery in Western Oregon - The BLM created 250 job opportunities in 1998 in western Oregon and northern California. This translated into completing over 200 watershed restoration projects. In western Oregon alone, 44 culvert replacements were completed, 14 riparian restoration projects were completed, more than 50 miles of roads were decommissioned, 130 miles of roads were stabilized, and more than 6 miles of streams were restored. Projects like the Hult fish ladder (described below) are typical of restoration projects being completed with Jobs in the Woods funding that support the Oregon Plan.

The Hult Fish Ladder - Near Eugene, Oregon BLM used about \$400,000 in Jobs in the Woods funding to complete the Hult fish ladder shown in the photo below. The BLM contracted with local firms for the ladder's design and construction, thus creating about a dozen high paying jobs and opening up 15 miles of valuable stream habitat for summer steelhead and other anadromous fish runs. This ladder is the centerpiece of a system of projects on federal and private lands in the Lake Creek basin that work together to correct habitat problems identified in the watershed analysis.



Local contractors work on construction of the Hult fish ladder.



Completed Hult fish ladder.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Job opportunities created (number) (CA/OR)	78/161	50/118	50/115
Watershed restoration projects completed (number) (OR/CA)	19/156	16/106	16/105

Appropriation: Range Improvements

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 per centum of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead-Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than [\$10,000,000] \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses. (*Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).*)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For rehabilitation, protection, and acquisition of lands and interests therein, and improvement of Federal rangelands pursuant to section 401 of the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701)*, notwithstanding any other Act, sums equal to 50 percent of all moneys received during the prior fiscal year under sections 3 and 15 of the Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.) and the amount designated for range improvements from grazing fees and mineral leasing receipts from Bankhead Jones lands transferred to the Department of the Interior pursuant to law, but not less than \$10,000,000, to remain available until expended: Provided, that not to exceed \$600,000 shall be available for administrative expenses.

43 U.S.C. 1751
 43 U.S.C. 1901
 7 U.S.C. 1010
 E.O. 10046; 10175; 10234;
 10322; 10787; 10890,
 30 U.S.C. 355
 7 U.S.C. 2814
 P.L. 105-83

Section 401 of FLPMA (43 U.S.C. 1751) as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1905), provides that 50 per centum of all moneys received by the United States as fees for grazing domestic livestock on public land under the *Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315)* and the *Act of August 28, 1937 (43 U.S.C. 1181d)* shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and made available for the purpose of on-the-ground range rehabilitation, protection, and improvements, including but not limited to, seeding and reseeding, fence construction, weed control, water development, and fish and wildlife habitat enhancement.

7 U.S.C. 1010 (the Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act of 1937), provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to develop a program of land conservation and utilization in order to correct maladjustments in land use, and thus assist in controlling soil erosion, conducting reforestation, preserving natural resources, protecting fish and wildlife, developing and protecting recreational facilities, mitigating floods, preventing impairment of dams and reservoirs, conserving surface and subsurface moisture, protecting the watersheds of navigable streams, and protecting the public land, health, safety, and welfare, but not to build industrial parks or establish private industrial or commercial enterprises.

Executive Orders 10046, et al., provide that land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of Agriculture under the provision of §32 of the *Bankhead Jones Farm Tenant Act* is transferred from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of the Interior for use, administration, or exchange under the applicable provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act.

30 U.S.C. 355, provides that all mineral leasing receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of the *Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947* shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed

for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease. The intention is that this act shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands.

Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974, as amended (7 U.S.C. 2814), provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establish and fund an undesirable plant management program; complete and implement cooperative agreements with state Agencies; and establish integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

The Annual Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts, provide that a minimum amount is appropriated; the appropriation shall remain available until expended and that a maximum of \$600,000 is available from this appropriation for BLM administrative expenses.

Under the provisions of the **Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 and the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990**, this account is classified as a current, mandatory account.

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101 (e).

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, as amended, (FLPMA), (43 U.S.C. 1751)

Provides that 50 percent of grazing fees are authorized to be appropriated for range betterment. Half the appropriated amount is to be spent within the same BLM district which generated the grazing receipts; the remaining half may be utilized as the Secretary directs.

The Mineral Leasing Act for Acquired Lands of 1947 (30 U.S.C. 355)

Provides that "all receipts derived from leases issued under the authority of this chapter shall be paid into the same funds or accounts in the Treasury and shall be distributed in the same manner as prescribed for other receipts from the lands affected by the lease, the intent of this provision being that this chapter shall not affect the distribution of receipts pursuant to legislation applicable to such lands . . ."

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended, (43 U.S.C. 315)

Provides for active management of public rangelands including regulation of livestock grazing and improvement of the productive capability of the public range.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901- 1905)

Provides for improving the condition of the public rangelands and provides authorization for an appropriation of \$10,000,000 per annum or 50 per centum of all moneys received as fees for grazing, whichever is greater, notwithstanding the level of grazing fees collected.

The Farm Tenant Act of 1937 ("Bankhead Jones Act") (7 U.S.C. 1010, 1012-1013A)

Provides for management of acquired farm tenant lands and construction and maintenance of range improvements.

**Federal Noxious Weed Act of
1974, as amended (7 U.S.C.
2814)**

Provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establish and fund an undesirable plant management program; complete and implement cooperative agreements with state agencies; and establish integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species. provides for the designation of a lead office and person trained in the management of undesirable plants; establish and fund an undesirable plant management program; complete and implement cooperative agreements with state agencies; and establish integrated management systems to control undesirable plant species.

Executive Order No. 12548

Provides for establishment of appropriate fees for the grazing of domestic livestock on public rangelands. It also provides that the fee shall not be less than \$1.35 per animal unit month.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Range Improvements	84	9,113	89	10,000	0	0	0	0	89	10,000	0	0
Improvements to Public Lands	73	7,649	78	8,361	0	0	0	0	78	8,361	0	0
Farm Tenant Act Lands	11	864	11	1,039	0	0	0	0	11	1,039	0	0
Administrative Expenses	0	600	0	600	0	0	0	0	0	600	0	0

Activity: Range Improvements**Activity Summary (000's)**

Subactivity	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Public Land \$	7,649	8,361	0	0	8,361	0
FTE	73	78	0	0	78	0
Farm Tenant Act \$	864	1,039	0	0	1,039	0
(L.U. Land) FTE	11	11	0	0	11	0
Administrative Exp. \$	600	600	0	0	600	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	9,113	10,000	0	0	10,000	0
Total FTE	84	89	0	0	89	0

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- This activity includes all facets of managing the administration of the range improvements on public lands, including project planning; engineering and design; construction; and project monitoring.
- The Range Improvements activity is directed toward restoring ecosystems and improving the productivity of public rangeland ecosystems to benefit livestock; fish and wildlife habitat; riparian values; watershed protection and other resource values. Restoration is accomplished through the planning, construction, and development of projects to prevent resource damage or relieve conflicts in resource use; and to modify, remove, or make additions to projects where resource conditions or new information indicates this is needed. The rangeland improvement policy encourages private parties and other beneficiaries to contribute funds toward improvement of rangeland conditions and shifts project maintenance responsibilities to the benefitting user. The BLM continues to be responsible for maintenance of land treatments and certain structural improvements such as reservoirs and water developments requiring specialized equipment.
- Through this activity, on-the-ground improvements such as prescribed burns and wildlife/livestock water developments which have been recommended in activity plans are initiated and priority given to allotments: with riparian areas, with integrated weed management programs, or not meeting management objectives.

WORKLOAD MEASURES

Workload Measure	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	2000 Budget Request
Rangeland Improvement Projects Constructed (Number)	806	831	831

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits, and Forfeitures (Indefinite)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of section 305(a) of *Public Law 94-579* (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damage to which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such monies that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands. *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

For administrative expenses and other costs related to processing application documents and other authorizations for use and disposal of public lands and resources, for costs of providing copies of official public land documents, for monitoring construction, operation, and termination of facilities in conjunction with use authorizations, and for rehabilitation of damaged property, such amounts as may be collected under Public Law 94-579, as amended, and Public Law 93-153, to remain available until expended: *Provided*, That notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of section 305(a) of Public Law 94-579 (43 U.S.C. 1735(a)), any moneys that have been or will be received pursuant to that section, whether as a result of forfeiture, compromise, or settlement, if not appropriate for refund pursuant 305(c) of that Act (43 U.S.C. 1735(c)), shall be available and may be expended under the authority of this Act by the Secretary to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any public lands administered through the Bureau of Land Management which have been damaged by the action of a resource developer, purchaser, permittee, or any unauthorized person, without regard to whether all moneys collected from each such action are used on the exact lands damage to which led to the action: *Provided further*, That any such monies that are in excess of amounts needed to repair damage to the exact land for which funds were collected may be used to repair other damaged public lands.

30 U.S.C. 185(1)
 43 U.S.C. 1652(c)
 43 U.S.C. 1719(b)
 43 U.S.C. 1734(a)
 43 U.S.C. 1734(b)
 43 U.S.C. 1735(a)
 43 U.S.C. 1737
 43 U.S.C. 1764(g)
 P.L. 105-83

30 U.S.C. 185(1) states that the applicant for a right of way shall reimburse the United States for administrative and other costs incurred in processing the application, and the holder of a right of way or permit shall reimburse the United States for the costs incurred in monitoring the construction, operation, maintenance and termination of any pipeline and related facilities on such right of way.

43 U.S.C. 1652(c) provides for the cost recovery provision of the Mineral Leasing Act to apply to rights of way, leases, permits and other authorizations issued pursuant to this title.

43 U.S.C. 1719(b) (FLPMA §209(b)) provides for conveyance of mineral interests upon payment of administrative costs and that the "moneys paid . . . for administrative costs . . . shall be paid to the agency which rendered the service and deposited to the appropriation then current."

43 U.S.C. 1734(a) (FLPMA §304(a)) provides that the Secretary may establish reasonable filing and service fees and reasonable charges, and commissions with respect to applications and other documents relating to the Public Land.

43 U.S.C. 1734(b) (FLPMA §304(b)) provides that the Secretary is authorized to require a deposit of any payments intended to reimburse the United States for reasonable costs with respect to applications and other documents relating to such lands. The moneys shall be deposited with the Treasury in a special account and are authorized to be appropriated and made available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1735(a) (FLPMA §305(a)) provides that any money received by the United States as a result of the forfeiture of a bond or other security by a resource developer or purchaser or permittee who does not fulfill the requirements of his contract or permit or does not comply with the regulations of the Secretary, or in contract involving present or potential damage to the Public Land, shall be credited to a separate account in the Treasury and is authorized to be appropriated and made available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 1737 (FLPMA §307(c)) provides that the Secretary may accept contributions or donations of money, services, and property, real, personal, or mixed, for the management, protection, development, acquisition, and conveying of the public land, including the acquisition of rights of way for such purposes.

43 U.S.C. 1764(g) (FLPMA §504(g)) provides for payment of rental fees for rights of way and for reimbursement of all reasonable administrative and other costs incurred in processing an application for a right of way; inspecting and monitoring construction and operations; and terminating the facility pursuant to the right of way.

(Department of Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1734, 1764)

Authorizes collection of service charges and deposits to finance the costs of certain rights-of-way applications, permitting, and restoration activities; authorizes collection for damages, forfeiture of performance bonds, and receipt of deposits to finance the costs of certain land restoration activities. The provision is amended by the appropriations act language for "Services Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures."

The Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, as amended by the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act of 1973, §101 (30 U.S.C. 185)

Authorizes rights-of-way for oil, gas, and other fuels. It further authorizes the Secretary to issue Rights-of-Way and other land use authorizations related to the Trans-Alaska Pipeline. Rights of way applicants and permittees are to reimburse the United States for all costs associated with processing applications and monitoring pipeline construction and operations.

The Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976 (15 U.S.C. 719)

Authorizes the granting of certificates, rights-of-way permits, and leases.

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4321, 4331-4335, 4341-4347)

Requires preparation of environmental impact statements for Federal projects that may have a significant effect on the environment.

The Wild Free Roaming Horse and Burro Act of 1971, as amended by the Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (16 U.S.C. 1331-1340)

Authorizes adoption of wild horses and burros by private individuals under cooperative agreements with the Government.

The Public Rangelands Improvement Act of 1978 (43 U.S.C. 1901-1908)

Establishes the policy of improving the Federal rangeland conditions and facilitates the humane adoption or disposal of excess wild free-roaming horses and burros.

JUSTIFICATION OF UNCONTROLLABLE COST CHANGES

(Dollars in Thousands)

Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures

	1999 Estimate	2000 Change
Additional cost in 2000 of the January 1999 Pay Raises		+ \$28
The adjustment is for an additional amount needed in 2000 to fund the remaining 3-month portion of the estimated cost of the, on average, 3.6 percent pay increases effective in January 1999.		
Additional cost in 2000 of the 2000 Pay Raises		+ \$104
The amount displayed represents the additional costs of funding an estimated 4.4 percent January 2000 pay increase for GS-series employees and the associated pay rate changes made in other pay series.		

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Incl +/- Decl +/- from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Service Charges, Deposits, & Forfeitures	106	12,411	106	8,066	0	+132	0	+613	106	8,800	0	+746
Rights-Of-Way Processing	70	7,062	70	3,500	0	+87	0	+413	70	4,000	0	+500
Adopt-A-Horse Program	0	1,060	0	1,200	0	0	0	-76	0	1,126	0	-76
Repair of Damaged Lands	8	1,466	8	1,300	0	+10	0	-90	8	1,220	0	-90
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	7	520	7	416	0	+9	0	-9	7	416	0	0
Timber Contract Expenses	2	206	2	240	0	+3	0	-3	2	240	0	0
Copy Fees	19	2,066	19	1,400	0	+23	0	+377	19	1,800	0	+400

Appropriation: Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures, (Indefinite)

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Rights-of-Way Processing	7,082	3,500	+87	+413	4,000	+500
<i>FTE</i>	70	70	0	0	70	0
Adopt-A-Horse Program	1,080	1,200	0	-75	1,125	-75
<i>FTE</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
Repair of Damaged Lands	1,468	1,300	+10	-90	1,220	-80
<i>FTE</i>	8	8	0	0	8	0
Cost Recoverable Realty Cases	520	415	+9	-9	415	0
<i>FTE</i>	7	7	0	0	7	0
Timber Contract Expenses	208	240	+3	-3	240	0
<i>FTE</i>	2	2	0	0	2	0
Copy Fees	2,055	1,400	+23	+377	1,800	+400
<i>FTE</i>	19	19	0	0	19	0
Total Dollars	12,411	8,055	+132	+613	8,800	+745
Total FTE	106	106	0	0	106	0

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Rights-Of-Way Process (ROW)

- The ROW program is funded through a combination of applicant deposits made into this indefinite appropriation and a direct appropriation of funds in the Management of Lands and Resources appropriation--Lands and Realty Management subactivity.
- BLM charges a processing fee to applicants and grant holders before processing a ROW application. The fee varies according to type and size.

- Only those costs directly associated from filing an application or the issuance of a ROW grant are charged to an individual project. Those ROWs which are not cost reimbursable by statutory provisions are funded entirely from the MLR appropriation including those costs that are not reimbursable for FLPMA cases.
- The BLM maintains more than 100,000 existing authorizations, and will continue to expedite the granting of ROWs by processing applications, issuing permits, and monitoring construction involved with the operation and termination of cost recoverable ROWs on the public land as authorized by the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act* and the 1973 amendment to the *Mineral Leasing Act of 1920*.

Activity: Adopt-a-Horse Program

- The BLM conducts adoptions throughout the year for wild horses and burros on public lands. In 2000 an estimated 9,000 animals will be available for adoption to qualified applicants.
- The BLM adopts animals primarily through a competitive bidding process receiving a minimum of \$125 per horse or burro to offset veterinary, transportation, and animal maintenance costs.

Activity: Repair of Damaged Lands

- Under the *Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*, BLM is authorized to collect for land damaged by users who have not fulfilled the requirements of contracts or bonds.
- If a funding excess exists after repair has been made to the exact land for which funds were collected or forfeited, then BLM may use these funds to improve, protect, or rehabilitate any damaged public land in the state where the funds originated.

Activity: Cost Recoverable Realty Cases

- The BLM performs certain types of realty work on a cost recoverable basis. BLM's customers may deposit money in an approved account for BLM's use in completing specific realty work. These dollars become immediately available to BLM without further appropriation. These services are as follows:
- *Expenses, Conveyance of Federally Owned Mineral Interests* - Funds are used to cover administrative costs, including costs of conducting an exploratory program to determine type and amount of mineral deposits, to establish fair market value of the mineral interests to be conveyed, and to prepare conveyance documents.
- *Expenses, Recordable Disclaimers of Interest* - Funds are used for administrative costs, including if the United States has an interest in the property or boundary definitions, as well as for the preparation of the riparian specialist's report, or preparation and issuance of the document of disclaimer.

- *Expenses, Leases, Permits, and Easements* - Funds are used for land use authorizations and to cover administrative costs, including the cost of processing applications, monitoring construction, operating and maintaining authorized facilities, and monitoring rehabilitation and restoration of the land.

Activity: Timber Contract Expenses

- Many BLM timber contracts have provisions that allow the purchaser to make cash payments to the BLM in lieu of performing specified work directly. BLM uses these funds as required by the contract.
- Most of the work involves performing timber slash disposal and reforestation in Western Oregon, and on public domain forested lands. Site preparation through slash disposal is often necessary to enable reforestation.

Activity: Copy Fees

- The BLM is the custodian of the official public land records of the United States. There are nearly 500,000 requests annually for copies of these official records.
- The BLM charges a fee for copies of these documents (maps, plats, field notes, copies of use authorization, reservations of easements and right-of-way, serial register pages and master title plats) to industry, user organizations and the general public. This fee covers the cost of research, time, and printing.

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

The Permanent Payment Accounts provide for sharing of specified receipts collected from the sale, lease, or use of the public lands and resources with states and counties. They do not require annual appropriations action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections, or in some cases, based upon provisions required by permanent legislation. BLM distributes these funds in accordance with the provisions of the various laws that specify the percentages to be paid to the applicable recipient jurisdictions and, in some cases, how the states and counties must use these funds. These payments are made subject to the authorities of permanent law, and the amounts are made available by operation of permanent laws.

The amount of the payments shown for each year is the total payment applicable to the fiscal year in which the receipts are collected, without regard as to the timing of the actual disbursement of funds to the recipients.

A legislative proposal is being submitted with this budget request that would make certain payments to States and counties, including Coos and Douglas Counties, and Oregon and California grant land counties, permanent and not based on timber receipts or formulas established in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993.

AUTHORIZATIONS

65 Stat.252

The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 1/2 percent of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribal lands, to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools. (65 Stat. 252).

62 Stat. 75-754 (4 U.S.C. 1181f-1)

In accordance with, payments in lieu of taxes are made to Coos County and Douglas County, Oregon, out of receipts from the reconveyed Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Land.

30 U.S.C. 191, 296; 95 Stat. 12051

Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale and other minerals. The amount charged is dependent on the type of mineral.

Department of the Interior and
Related Agencies
Appropriations Act of 1962
(65 Stat. 252)

States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds (4 percent of gross proceeds) from the sale of public land and public land products.

Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 (43 U.S.C. 316 b, l and m)

States are paid 12½ percent of the grazing fee receipts from lands within organized grazing district boundaries; states are paid 50 percent of the grazing fee receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts; states are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing fee and mineral receipts from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts that are administered under certain cooperative agreements which stipulate that the fees be retained by the BLM for distribution.

94 Stat. 1964 (42 U.S.C. 6508)

Alaska is paid 50 percent of the receipts from sales, bonuses, royalties, and rentals resulting from oil and gas leasing in the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska (NPR-A).

7 U.S.C. 1012, the Bankhead
Jones Farm Tenant Act of
1937, and Executive Orders
107878 and 10890, which
transferred the management
of certain Farm Tenant
Act-Land
Utilization (LU) Project lands
to the jurisdiction of the
Department of the Interior

25 percent of the revenues received from the use of these LU projects lands, including grazing and mineral leasing, are paid to the counties in which such lands are located.

Public Law 96-586 of 1980 (the
Burton-Santini Act), and P.L.
105-263

Authorize and directs the sale of up to 700 acres per year of certain lands in Clark County, Nevada, and the acquisition of environmentally sensitive lands in the Lake Tahoe Basin, and authorizes under P.L. 105-263, which allows 15% of sales to be distributed to Nevada and Clark county.

Public Law 106-283

Authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 27,000 acres in Clark City Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5% for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10% for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) The remaining 85% to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada, development of multispecies habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; development of parks, trails and natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and reimbursements of BLM costs incurred arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act' of 1971 as amended by Public Law 94-204 of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Directs the Secretary to make conveyances to Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) in accordance with the "Terms and Conditions for Land Consolidation and Management in Cook Inlet Area."

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act of 1980 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Authorizes CIRI to bid on surplus property in accordance with the *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1940 (40 U.S.C. 484)*, and provided for the establishment of a CIRI surplus property account by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Alaska Railroad Transfer Act of 1982 (43 U.S.C. 1611)

Expands the account by allowing CIRI to bid on properties anywhere in the United States.

The 1988 Department of Defense Appropriations Act (101 Stat. 1329-218)

Authorizes CIRI to bid at any public sale of property by any agent of the United States including the Department of the Defense.

The 1990 Department of Defense Appropriation Act (16 U.S.C 399f)

Appropriated monies to be placed into the CIRI Property Account in the U.S. Treasury, as permanent budget authority.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, (P.L. 103-66)

A new formula was established for determining what percentage of the Oregon and California (O&C) Grant land funds are paid to the counties in which the lands are situated.

P.L. 102-172

Authorizes land exchanges with Calista Corporation, a Native corporation authorized under the laws of the State of Alaska

Alaska Land Status Technical Corrections Act of 1992 (P.L. 102-418)

Authorizes payments to the Haida and Gold Creek Corporations to reimburse them for claims in earlier land settlements.

Utah School Land Exchange (P.L. 103-63, and P.L. 106-335)

Authorizes the Secretary of Interior to make a \$50,000,000 payment to Utah as part of an exchange of lands as authorized under those acts.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS (dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1999 Actual FTE Amount	1999 Estimate FTE Amount	Unan- nounced & Related Changes (+/-) FTE Amount	Program Changes (+/-) FTE Amount	2000 Budget Requests FTE Amount	Inc(+) Dec(-) from 1999 FTE Amount
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Approp.	0 71,462	0 129,347	0 0	0 +17,672	0 129,019	0 +17,672
Payments to Oklahoma	0 3	0 6	0 0	0 0	0 6	0 0
Payments to Coos & Douglas Counties, Orl from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands (P.L. 103-66)	0 637	0 616	0 0	0 -22	0 493	0 -22
Payments to States:						
Proceeds of sales	0 486	0 896	0 0	0 +4	0 900	0 +4
From grazing fees, etc. public lands outside grazing districts	0 943	0 822	0 0	0 -29	0 893	0 -29
From grazing fees, etc. public lands within districts	0 1,486	0 1,481	0 0	0 0	0 1,481	0 0
From grazing fees, etc. public lands within grazing districts - misc.	0 16	0 9	0 2	0 0	0 9	0 0
Payments to counties, National Greenlands (Farm Tenant Lands)	0 401	0 386	0 0	0 0	0 386	0 0
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (Includes 16%)	0 77	0 300	0 0	0 +7,200	0 7,800	0 +7200
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (66%)	0 0	0 1,700	0 0	0 +40,800	0 42,800	0 +40,800
Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (Interest generated)	0 0	0 36	0 0	0 +867	0 903	0 +867
Payments to Timber Counties (Legislative Proposal)	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 +8,000	0 8,000	0 +8,000
Cook Inlet Region	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Hells Corporation Account	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 0
Calista Property Account	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 +8,000	0 8,000	0 +8,000
Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103-66)	0 67,462	0 64,718	0 0	0 -2,773	0 61,945	0 -2,773
Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	0 0	0 0	0 0	0 +7,825	0 7,825	0 +7,825
Utah School Land Exchange (P.L. 103- 63 and P.L. 105-336)	0 0	0 60,000	0 0	0 -60,000	0 0	0 -60,000

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Appropriations

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Payments to Oklahoma \$	3	5	0	0	5	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon, for Coos Bay Wagon Road Grant Lands (P.L. 103-66) \$	537	515	0	-22	493	-22
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Western Oregon Counties (P.L. 103- 66) \$	67,492	64,718	0	-2,773	61,945	-2,773
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to State (Proceeds of Sales) \$	498	596	0	+4	600	+4
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts \$	1,485	1,481	0	0	1,481	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts \$	943	622	0	-29	593	-29
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing District, Miscellaneous \$	16	9	0	0	9	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve	\$	0	0	0	+7,625	+7,625	+7,625
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands)	\$	401	365	0	0	365	0
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales(15%)	\$	77	300	0	+7,200	7,500	+7,200
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales(85%)	\$	0	1,700	0	+40,800	42,500	+40,800
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales(interest generated)	\$	0	36	0	+867	903	+867
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Payments to Timber Counties (Legislative Proposal)	\$	0	0	0	+9,000	9,000	+9,000
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Property Account	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Halda Property Account*	\$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0
Callista Property Account *	\$	0	0	0	+5,000	5,000	+5,000
FTE					0		0
Utah School Lands Exchange	\$	0	50,000	0	-50,000	0	-50,000
FTE					0		0
Total Dollars		71,452	120,347	0	+17,672	138,019	+17,672
Total FTE		0	0	0	0	0	0

*These are Alaska Native Corporations, organized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANSCA) P.L. 23-203, as amended, may opt for the cash valuation of their (ANSCA) lands. The cash valuation of the lands are or will be warranted into an account established within the Department of the Treasury. Funds are appropriated from the General Fund of the Treasury. Amounts listed are not payments but the cash valuation warranted into the Treasury accounts. Callista does not have a final valuation at this time, but an estimated valuation has been included for planning purposes.

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW**Activity: Payments to Oklahoma**

- The State of Oklahoma is paid 37 1/2 percent of the Red River oil and gas royalties in lieu of State and local taxes on Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Tribal lands, to be used for construction and maintenance of public roads and support of public schools. (65 Stat. 252).
- Payments are made biannually.

Activity: Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Ore., from receipts, Coos Bay Wagon grant lands

- Under provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, Coos and Douglas Counties receive payments under established formulas related to values of past timber sales for schools, roads, highways, bridges, and port districts.
- Annual payments are used by 18 Western Counties including Coos and Douglas Counties.

Activity: Payments to Western Oregon Counties

- The Administration proposes to make permanent the authorization and funding for payments to Coos and Douglas counties and the Oregon and California grant land counties. Under this proposal counties in western Oregon will receive an annual payment equal to the 1997 payment established in the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993 (highlighted in the table on the following page).
- Under provisions of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993, counties in Western Oregon receive payments under established formulas related to values of past timber sales.
- Annual payments are appropriated from the U.S. Treasury general fund and not derived from BLM, Oregon and California and Coos Bay Wagon Road Receipts.
- Oregon & California Counties will receive the Special Payment amount (See Table) in 1994-1999.

**Special Payment Amount (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1983
(dollars in thousands)**

Fiscal Year	O&C Land	CSWR Lands	Total Payments
1994	\$78,588	\$625	\$79,211
1995	\$75,812	\$603	\$76,415
1996	\$73,039	\$581	\$73,620
1997	\$70,265	\$559	\$70,824
1998	\$67,491	\$537	\$68,028
1999	\$64,718	\$515	\$65,233
2000	\$61,944	\$493	\$62,437
2001	\$59,170	\$470	\$59,640
2002	\$56,397	\$448	\$56,845
2003	\$53,624	\$426	\$54,050

Activity: Mineral Leasing Act

- Mineral leasing receipts are collected from the leasing of public land (including bonuses, royalties and rents) and for exploration of oil and gas, coal, oil shale and other minerals.
- In 1995 the Minerals Management Service began and continues to collect and distribute most mineral leasing receipts.
- BLM collects first year rentals and initial bonuses from mineral leasing, but deposits these receipts directly into a Mineral Management Service Account.
- Payments are made to states based on receipts collected from mineral leasing on public land, state selected land, and acquired land administered under the *Mineral Leasing Act*.

Activity: Payments to States (proceeds of sales)

- The States are paid 5 percent of the net proceeds from sale of public land and public land products (31 U.S.C. 1305).
- These payments are used for educational purposes, or for construction and improvement of public roads.
- Payments are made on an annual basis.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts

- The States are paid 12 1/2 percent of grazing receipts from public lands inside grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315b, 315i).
- These funds are to be expended by the state for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Outside Grazing Districts

- The States are paid 50 percent of the grazing receipts from public lands outside of grazing districts (43 U.S.C. 315l, 315m).
- These funds are to be expended by the state for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- The states will continue to receive receipts from public land outside of organized grazing districts.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to States from Grazing Receipts, etc., Public Lands Within Grazing Districts, Miscellaneous

- The States are paid specifically determined amounts from grazing receipts derived from miscellaneous lands within grazing districts when payment is not feasible on a percentage basis (43 U.S.C. 315).
- These funds are to be expended by the state for the benefit of the counties in which the lands are located.
- Payments are made annually.

Activity: Payments to Alaska, National Petroleum Reserve

- Funds are for planning, constructing, maintaining, and operating essential public facilities, and other necessary provisions of public service.
- Payments are made biannually for the previous six months' collections.

Activity: Payments to Counties, National Grasslands (Farm Tenant Act Lands)

- Of the revenues received from the use of Bankhead-Jones Act lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, 25 percent is paid to the counties in which such lands are situated, for school and road purposes (7 U.S.C. 1012).
- Funds are paid to counties which have *Farm Tenant Act* Lands, under BLM management, within their boundaries.

- Funds are used for roads and schools.
- Payments are made annually on a calendar year.

Activity: Payments to Nevada from Receipts on Land Sales

- (A) Public Law 96-586 authorizes and directs the Secretary to sell not more than 700 acres of public lands per calendar year in and around Las Vegas, Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive land in the Lake Tahoe Basin of California and Nevada. Annual revenues are distributed to the State of Nevada (5 percent) and the county in which the land is located (10 percent).
- (B) Public Law 105-283 authorizes the disposal through sale of approximately 27,000 acres in Clark County Nevada, the proceeds of which are to be distributed as follows: (a) 5% for use in the general education program of the State of Nevada (b) 10% for use by Southern Nevada Water Authority for water treatment and transmission facility infrastructure in Clark County, Nevada and (c) The remaining 85% to be used to acquire environmentally sensitive lands in Nevada, capital improvements to areas administered by NPS, FWS and BLM in Clark County, Nevada, development of multispecies habitat plan in Clark County, Nevada; development of parks, trails or natural areas in Clark County, Nevada; and reimbursements of BLM costs incurred arranging sales and exchanges under this Act.
- Payments are made annually on a calendar year basis.

Activity: Payments to States from Timber Receipts

- The Administration proposes to make permanent the authorization and funding for payments to states from receipts generated by timber harvested on public domain lands. Under this proposal, states having public domain forest lands will receive an annual payment equal to the 1997 payment level.

Activity: Cook Inlet Region, Inc. (CIRI) Property Account

- This account received funding appropriated by section 9102 of the fiscal year 1990 Department of Defense Appropriations Act for the acquisition of Federal real properties, improvements on such lands or rights to their use or exploitation, and any personal property related to the land purchased by the Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated as authorized by the provisions of section 12(b) of Public Law 94-204 (43 U.S.C. 1611). Funds are made available to the Bureau of Land Management for administration and subsequent payment to accounts accepting Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated offers for Federal properties.
- Several statutes have granted authorities to various Native corporations and the State of Alaska to select parcels of Federal land in Alaska. *The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971* authorized Native corporations to select 44 million acres of land.
- Native corporations, which were established by ANSCA to handle money and lands

granted to Alaska Natives, wanted land that could be developed for the economic benefit of Alaska Natives, as well as for home lands where Native peoples have historically lived, hunted, and fished.

- CIRI was established as a Native corporation by *ANCSA*. CIRI had problems obtaining land entitled to it under *ANCSA* which resulted in a number of legislative and administrative resolution attempts. Amendments to *ANCSA* in P.L. 94-204 of January 2, 1976 provided : (1) for the establishment (but not funding) of CIRI Surplus Property Account for the purpose of bidding on Federal surplus property; (2) identification of the entitlement to be charged against the surplus property account; and (3) the basis for computing gain or loss against CIRI's entitlement.
- In 1990 actual funding for the CIRI Property Account was appropriated as permanent budget authority, by P.L. 101-165, the *Department of the Defense Appropriation Act of 1990*.
- Various legislative authorities, and agreements between the Department of the Interior (DOI) and CIRI further defined a mechanism to account for CIRI entitlements.
- A Memorandum of Understanding between the DOI and CIRI dated April 11, 1986, requires the Department to adjust the CIRI's Remaining Obligation Entitlement Account periodically to reflect changes in the consumer price index (CPI) for the Anchorage, Alaska area.
- The BLM has been assigned the responsibility of administering the operations of the CIRI Property Account and appropriated funds.
- The remaining entitlement balance in the CIRI Property Account as of the end of December 31, 1998, including all CPI adjustment to that date is \$2,376,394.

Activity: Native Alaskan groups' properties

- Funds were appropriated by Public Law 102-172 for the *Callista Corporation* and by Public Law 102-415 for the *Haida Corporation* and the *Gold Creek Susitna Association*, incorporated, for the acquisition by those groups of Federal real properties in fulfillment of claims originally settled in 43 U.S.C. 1617; the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act*.

Activity: Haida Property Account

- This account was established under the authority of *P.L. 102-415, Section 13, 106 Stat. 2122*.
- Haida Property Account is an Alaska Native Corporation organized pursuant to the *Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA), P.L. 23-203, as amended*.
- Pursuant to Section 16 which amends the *Haida Land Exchange Act of 1986*, this account received \$47,573,000 in 1997 for the assignment and /or land exchange credit as

prescribed in the Act.

Activity: Callista

- *Section 8126 of P.L. 102-172*, dated November 26, 1991 authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange excess government properties for lands and interests in lands of equal value identified in a document entitled "The Callista Conveyance and Relinquishment Document" (CCRD), dated October 28, 1991.
- H.R. 2000, ANSCA land Bank Protection Act of 1998, will amend existing law by assigning a value of \$39 million to properties to be conveyed by the Callista Corporation in exchange for monetary credits to federal properties. This amount will be paid over a eight year period, beginning in fiscal year 2000.

Activity: Utah School Lands Exchange

- The State of Utah is paid \$50 million, from funds not otherwise appropriated by the Treasury, under the Utah Schools and Lands Exchange Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-335). This is a one time payment made upon completion of all conveyances covered by the Act.

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

These funds provide for the use of certain receipts from the sales, lease, or use of the public lands and resources, or other sources as authorized by law for specified program operations conducted by the BLM. They are available by operation of permanent law and do not require annual appropriation action by the Congress. Amounts are estimated based on anticipated collections. The Permanent Operating Funds are available for BLM to maintain quarters, administer salvage timber operations, maintain roads, acquire special lands or minerals, and develop water wells.

Permanent Operating Funds Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery Fund (Revolving Fund, Special Account)

In addition to the purposes authorized in Public Law 102-381, funds made available in the Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery Fund can be used for the purpose of planning, preparing, and monitoring salvage timber sales and forest ecosystem health and recovery activities such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments. The Federal share of receipts (defined as the portion of salvage timber receipts not paid to the counties under 43 U.S.C 1181f and 43 U.S.C.[1181f-1] 1181-1 et seq., and Public Law 103-66) derived from treatments funded by this account shall be deposited into the Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund. *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

AUTHORIZATIONS

The 1985 Appropriations Act for the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies, (P.L. 98-473), Section 320

Established a permanent account in each bureau for the operation and maintenance of quarters, starting with 1985 and each fiscal year thereafter.

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1993

Amended the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act (LWCF) and further expanded collection of recreation use fees to be deposited into a special account established for each agency in the Treasury of the United States.

The 1993 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act

The Federal share of receipts from the disposal of salvage timber from lands under the jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management is deposited in a special fund in the Treasury of the United States.

Section 502(c) of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA) (43 U.S.C. 1762(c))

Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. Receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS
(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1998 Actual		1999 Estimate		Uncontroll able & Related Changes (+/-) FTE Amount		Program Changes (+/-) FTE Amount		2000 Budget Requests		Inc(+) / Dec(-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount					FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Permanent Operating Funds	189	43,488	148	20,845	0	0	+28	+3,274	173	24,219	+28	+3,274
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters	2	302	2	114	0	0	0	+146	2	260	0	+146
Recreation Fee Collections	7	349	7	200	0	0	0	0	7	200	0	0
Recreation Fee Demonstration	17	3,528	17	6,000	0	0	0	+1,000	17	7,000	0	+1,000
Forest Ecosystem Health & Recovery	108	5,897	78	9,277	0	0	+17	+128	92	9,405	+17	+128
Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration	38	31,603	30	3,784	0	0	8	+8	38	3,784	+8	0
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits	17	1,620	17	1,800	0	0	0	0	17	1,800	0	0
Department of the Interior Land Bank	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	+2,000	0	2,000	0	+2,000

Appropriation: Permanent Operating Funds**Activity Summary (000's)**

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
Operations & Maintenance of Quarters \$	302	114	0	+146	260	+146
FTE	2	2	0	0	2	0
Recreation Fee Collections \$	349	200	0	0	200	0
FTE	7	7	0	0	7	0
Recreational Fee Demonstration Sites, BLM \$	3,528	6,000	0	+1000	7,000	+1000
FTE	17	17	0	0	17	0
Forest Ecosystems Health and Recovery Fund \$	5,897	9,277	0	+128	9,405	+128
FTE	108	75	0	+17	92	+17
Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits \$	1,620	1,600	0	0	1,600	0
FTE	17	17	0	0	17	0
Timber Pipeline Restoration Fund \$	31,803	3,754	0	0	3,754	0
FTE	38	30	0	+8	38	+8
Department of the Interior Land Bank \$	0	0	0	+2,000	2,000	+2,000
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	43,499	20,945	0	+3,274	24,219	+3,274
Total FTE	189	148	0	+25	173	+25

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

Activity: Operations & Maintenance of Quarters

- This account is used to maintain and repair all BLM employee occupied quarters from which quarters rental charges are collected.
- Agencies are required to collect quarter rentals from employees who occupy Government-owned housing and quarters. This housing is provided only in isolated areas or when an employee is required to live on-site at a Federal owned facility or reservation.

Activity: Recreation Fee Collections

- This account holds funds that enable the BLM to retain and spend up to 15 percent of recreation receipts collected during the current year to offset fee collection costs.
- In 2000, the BLM anticipates collecting \$2,636,000 of recreation fees under the authority of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, of which an estimated \$395,000 will be used to cover the cost of recreation fee collections.

Activity: Recreational Fee Demonstration Sites, BLM

- Fees collected by the BLM at recreation sites identified pursuant to provisions of the 1996 Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act are deposited to this account. Of the total collected, 80 percent is permanently appropriated for use at the sites where the fees were generated; the remaining 20 percent is available for the general BLM recreation program. (BLM returns 100 percent of the receipts back to the site where the fees were generated).
- The 1996 enacted appropriations provided the BLM with expanded authority to develop recreation fee demonstration pilot projects. The goal of the pilot program is to foster innovative, creative, and cost-effective methods of collecting recreation use fees, in consultation with the recreation site users and local communities. The initial pilot proposal enabled each bureau to pilot up to 50 projects with the revenues being immediately available for the bureaus to spend at their source of origin for maintenance and/or other priority project work. The 1997 Appropriations Act modified the Fee Pilots by increasing the amount of sites to 100 and changing the base year from 1995 to 1994. The 1998 Appropriations Act dropped the base year and the 1999 appropriations Act extended the program until 2001.
- In the beginning of 1999, the BLM has approved 85 pilot sites using the expanded authority under the pilot fee demonstration program. By the end of 1998, only 68 sites had begun collecting fees. In 1999 the BLM anticipates approving an additional 5 new pilot sites, bringing the total to 90. The table below summarizes each approved pilot at the beginning of fiscal 1999. The funding estimates in the table below are

preliminary and have been developed to project the relative economic effects of the pilot projects. One of the principal purposes of the pilots is to work with the local communities and the users when determining the kinds of services desired and the corresponding fee to be charged.

RECREATION FEE DEMONSTRATION PROGRAM BEGINNING FY 1999

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
AK	Marion Creek Campground - Use Fee	Site	\$6 Daily	\$4,200	\$4,800	Campground on the scenic Dalton Highway, wildlife viewing and sightseeing.
AK	White Mtns. National Recreation Area - Use Fee	Site SRP	\$15-20/day (Cabins) \$6/day (camp) standard	\$0	\$17,000	Three campgrounds, 10 cabins that are part of a winter trail system. Commercial outfitters for rafting, hunting, and dog mushing.
AK	Campbell Creek Science Center - Facility Use Fee	Facility	\$400-500 day \$10/student	\$0	\$80,000	Facility, 10,500 sqft building. Classroom, dining, greenhouse, library, etc. For outdoor learning experience and conferences associated with natural resources.
AZ	Hot Well Dunes Recreation Area - Use Fee	Vehicle	\$3/vehicle/day \$30/year	\$8,500	\$10,000	Driving Off Highway Vehicles, soaking in hot tube, and camping
AZ	Paria Canyon/ Coyote Buttes - Use Fee	Person, Site	\$5/person/day \$5/site/ night, \$5/dog/day	\$65,000	\$67,000	Wilderness - back country hiking and camping
AZ	Virgin River Basin Recreation Sites - Use fee	Site Group Reserv. Day	\$6-8/night, \$90/month, \$15 \$25-75 \$2/car/day	\$26,300	\$30,000	Camping, hiking, nature study, picnicking.
AZ	Aravaipa Canyon Special Rec. Mgmt. Area - Use fee, SRP	Site Person O&G-SRP	\$5/night, camp-ground \$5/day/person / SRP, standard	\$0	\$21,000	Camping, backpacking, hiking, hunting, wildlife viewing, picnicking, jeep tours, commercial guide service, Aravaipa Canyon Wilderness and Fourmile Canyon Campground

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
AZ	Gila Box Riparian Nat. Conservation Area Campground Use fee, Commercial SRP	Site SRP boating	\$5/site/night, standard, \$3/person/trip	\$0	\$4,200	Wildlife viewing, birdwatching, hiking, picnicking, desert riparian environmental education, camping, river rafting, hunting, fishing, horseback riding, and pleasure driving.
AZ	Long-Term Visitor Area (LTVA) - Use fee, SRP	SRP	\$50/season \$10/week	\$0	\$560,000	Designated desert winter camping on public lands. Provides some patrols, dump station, garbage collection.
AZ	Lake Havasu -Use fee, SRP	Boat Vehicle Season Site	\$2/vessel \$3-4/day, \$4-10/night \$30-60, \$3/site, \$5/night	\$157,800	\$350,000	Motor boating, skiing, fishing, camping, picnicking, OHV riding, jeeping, wildlife viewing, all types of water sports, historic visits
AZ	Kingman Recreation Areas -Use, Service, Reservation Fee	Site Group Service Reserv.	\$4-10/day \$15-30/night \$10/dump \$5 ea.	\$0	\$15,500	Wildlife viewing, picnicking, camping, hiking, pleasure driving, interpretation
AZ	Lower Colorado Recreation Sites -Use Fee Start- TBA	Pilot being set up with local constituents				
AZ	Painted Rock Recreation Area -Use Fee	Site	\$4/vehicle/night, \$2/vehicle/day	\$0	\$18,000	Camping, petroglyph viewing, hiking, nature walks, sightseeing, mountain biking, picnicking
AZ	San Pedro Riparian Nat. Conservation Area -Use Fee Start - TBA	Entrance Vehicle	\$2/person, \$5/vehicle/5 day \$25/vehicle/yr	\$0	Being Developed	Bird watching, natural history, walking and hiking along riparian zone. Horseback riding. Environmental Education opportunities.
CA	California Desert Conservation Area. -Use Fee	Vehicle Site, SRP	None \$ 3% Gross	\$37,400	\$450,000	Includes all recreation activities both motorized and non-motorized off highway activities, camping, tours, long-term (LTVA) camping, and other services

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
CA	Ukiah Field Office -Use Fee	SRP	\$ 3% Gross	\$0	\$5,000	Includes a major OHV area, a prime wildlife habitat and primitive recreation area, and eight developed campgrounds and five additional developed day use sites. The project provides for a spectrum of outdoor recreation activities.
CA	Folsom Field Office, Merced Wild & Scenic River -Use Fee	Site RUP SRP	\$10 Daily, \$25/RUP \$ 3% Gross	\$44,000	\$50,000	River Corridor, white water rafting, 3 campgrounds, river trails, commercial rafting, gold dredging, fishing, equestrian, mtn. biking, and other special uses
CA	Arcata Field Office, inc King Range -Use Fee	Site, SRP	\$8 daily, \$ 3% Gross	\$7,900	\$10,000	Coastal Mountain Range: camping, backpacking, backcountry hiking, beach activities, wildlife viewing, horseback riding, and group use
CA	Redding Field Office, -Use Fee	SRP, RUP, Group	\$ 3% Gross \$5-10 Daily, \$75 Site 1.50/person/site	\$0	\$17,000	All recreation activities in the Redding F.O., camping, recreational mining, group use, hiking
CA	Hollister Field Office - Use Fee	SRP, RUP	\$ 3% Gross, or \$2/person/day	\$101	\$10,000	All recreation activities in the Hollister F.O., camping, group use, hiking
CA	Kern River, US Forest Service, Sequoia NF lead agency -Use Fee	SRP, Application Fee	\$ 3% Gross, \$2	\$0	Being Developed	Commercial outfitter and guide white water rafting, private boater fees, Forest Service lead - BLM partner. FS will report the revenues.
CO	Anasazi Heritage Center -Entrance Fee	Person	\$3 Daily, \$6 Annual, < 17 free, Schools free	\$35,000	\$35,000	Visitor Center - education, interpretation, and preservation of cultural and natural resources.
CO	Gunnison Gorge -Use Fee	Person	None	\$16,400	\$21,000	White water rafting, hiking, & overnight camping
CO	Upper Colorado River -Use Fee	SRP, Vehicle	\$3% + \$1/pers on \$3/day	\$45,400	\$75,000	White water rafting, camping, hiking, fishing
ID	Milner Historic Recreation Area -Entrance Fee	Vehicle	\$3/Day, \$5 Camping, \$25 Annual	\$4,600	\$4,000	Recreation Area - boat ramp, nature/historic trail, interpret facilities and camping

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
ID	Lower Salmon River -Use Fee	SRP, Site, Service	\$3% SRP \$7 site, \$1 dump	\$68,100	\$70,000	River related recreation, whitewater rafting, canoeing, fishing, camping, other water sports, 112 miles of river, 12 developed sites, 200+ undeveloped sites
ID	South Fork Snake River, Region - Use Fee	Person	\$3/day, \$30 Annual	\$28,000	\$28,000	Visitor Center - interpretation of wildlife, rafting, camping, fishing and hiking
ID	South Fork Snake Permits, Region - Use Fee	SRP	\$3% Gross	\$17,500	\$16,000	Commercial and Non-commercial river permits issued.
ID	Kelly Island Camp. -Use Fee	Site	\$5 Daily	\$2,200	\$3,000	Camping, picnicking, fishing
ID	Huckleberry Recreation Site -Use & Service Fee	Site, Service	\$7 Daily, \$3 electric, \$3 X-Car, \$3 dump	\$15,200	\$15,000	Camping, fishing, hunting, sightseeing,
ID	Lud Drexler Park -Use Fee	Site	\$4 Daily	\$4,200	\$3,500	Camping, fishing, walking
ID	Mackay Reservoir Recreation Site -Use & Service Fee	Site, Service	\$6 Daily, \$3 Dump, \$2 X Car	\$5,500	\$6,000	Camping, hiking, fishing, ice-fishing, picnicking
ID	Payette River Complex -Use Fee, SRP	SRP, Vehicle Season	\$3% gross, \$3 Daily, \$30 pass	\$16,500	\$20,000	Whitewater boating, watersports, camping, competitive events, commercial boating, fishing
ID	Pocatello/Malad R.A. -Use Fee	Site	\$4 Daily	\$2,100	\$2,500	Camping, hiking fishing, hunting, watersports, boating, picnicking,
ID	Steck Recreation Area -Use Fee	Site	Working with constituent groups.	\$0	\$5,000	Camping, fishing, picnicking, boating
ID	Upper Salmon River SRMA -Use Fee	Site, SRP	\$5-8 Daily, \$3 dump, \$2 X Car, \$3% gross	\$10,500	\$11,000	Camping, fishing, floatboating, picnicking, wildlife viewing

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
MT	Pompeys Pillar Nat. Historic Landmark - Use Fee	Vehicle Group	\$3 Daily, \$25 Group	\$13,500	\$15,000	Lewis and Clark Historic Site, interpretation, hiking, sightseeing.
MT	Holter Lake Rec. Area - Use Fee	Vehicle Site, Group	\$2 Daily, \$4-8 Camp, \$50 Group \$25 Annual	\$72,300	\$75,000	Boating, fishing, camping, sightseeing, and hiking.
MT	Kipp Recreation Area - Use Fee	Vehicle	None	\$6,400	\$8,000	Overnight camping, boating, fishing & hunting access
NM	Three Rivers Petroglyph Site - Use Fee	Vehicle	\$2 Daily	\$12,200	\$12,000	Sight Seeing, picnicking, interpretation
NM	Aguirre Spring Rec. - Use Fee	Vehicle	\$3 Daily, \$15 Annual, \$25 Group	\$29,700	\$30,000	Picnicking, camping, hiking, the area has two National Recreation Trailheads
NM	Dripping Springs Natural Area - Use Fee	Vehicle	\$3 Daily, \$15 Annual	\$17,500	\$18,000	Prehistoric, historic site, and special plants sightseeing, hiking, camping, visitor center, picnicking.
NM	Rio Chama - Use Fee	Person	\$5/day, \$6 Applicant Fee	\$18,900	\$19,000	Whitewater rafting, floating, camping, fishing access, hiking.
NM	Rio Grande - Use Fee	Person, Vehicle	\$3/day \$20 Annual, \$7 Camping	\$102,200	\$110,000	Floating, hiking, fishing, camping.
NM	Santa Cruz Lake Rec. - Use Fee	Site	\$5 Daily, \$9 Camping, \$20 Annual	\$21,000	\$23,000	Boating, fishing, camping, wildlife viewing.
NM	Valley of Fires - Use Fee	Site, Person Vehicle	\$7 Camping, \$3 Daily, \$5 Car, \$15 Group	\$26,000	\$27,000	Camping, hiking, sightseeing geologic (lava flows) events - plants and wildlife, picnicking
NM	Mescalero Sands - Use Fee	Vehicle	None	\$700	\$2,000	Off Highway Vehicle Use Area-day use
NM	Tent Rocks - Use Fee	Person	None	\$12,200	\$24,000	Environmental Education Center - hiking and camping
NM	Datil Well Campground - Use Fee	Site	\$5 Daily	\$4,800	\$5,000	Camping and picnic area. Enhancement of wildlife and historic resources

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
NV	Red Rock National Conservation Area - Entrance Fee	Vehicle Person	\$5/day, \$2 Motorcycle/day \$20 Annual	\$901,600	\$1,100,000	Visitor Center - environmental education; scenic drive, biking, hiking, and camping
NV	Wilson Reservoir Campground & Boat Ramp -Use Fee	Vehicle Ramp use	\$3 Daily, \$1 ramp per/use	\$4,400	\$4,900	Camping, picnicking, boating and fishing access,
NV	North Wild Horse Campground -Use Fee	Vehicle	\$4 Daily	\$3,900	\$4,500	Camping and picnicking, fishing
NV	Walker Lake - Beach -Use Fee	Vehicle	Working with constituent groups	\$0	\$5,000	Camping, boating, fishing access, other water sports, wildlife viewing
NV	Indian Creek Campground -Use Fee	Vehicle Tent, Group	\$10 Daily, \$8 Daily, \$20 Daily,	\$20,700	\$23,000	Fishing access, camping, hiking
OR	Lower Deschutes River -Use Fee	Boaters Site Group	\$5 wkends, \$10wkends \$5 wkdays, \$30wkends \$40Annual	\$338,000	\$330,000	Rafting, boating, fishing, & camping
OR	Flagstaff Hill Historic Oregon Trail - Entrance Fee	Vehicle &/or Person	\$10 Car, \$5 Adults, \$3.50 Seniors & Youth ages 6-17, \$25Annual	\$165,700	182,300	Visitor Center - interpretation of historic travel routes
OR	Yaquina-Head - Use Fee	Person	\$2 Adults, \$1 Youth, \$12/ family & \$6/ person Annual pass	\$130,500	\$378,000	Visitor Center - restore & interpret marine tidal pools & lighthouse
OR	Chickahominy -Use Fee	Site Vehicle	\$6/ Site	\$9,000	\$14,000	Campground, boat launching, fishing access,
OR	John Day River System -Use Fee, & Special Recreation Permit	Site SRP	\$5 Daily, 3% Gross,	\$10,700	\$11,500	13 Campgrounds, multi river system, scenic viewing, rafting, fishing, hunting, wild and scenic river
OR	Yakima River Canyon -Use Fee	Vehicle	\$2 Daily, \$15 Annual	\$9,700	\$10,000	2 recreation sites, river access, camping, picnicking, wildlife viewing

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
OR	Steens Mountain Complex -Use Fee	Vehicle	\$4 Daily	\$31,200	\$35,000	5 developed campsites, historic districts, wild & scenic river, wilderness study area, backcountry byways, environmental education, interpretive center, hiking, hunting, sight seeing, wildlife view
OR	Medford District O&C -Use Fee	Site Trip SRP Group	\$5-10 day \$10/person Standard \$75/use	\$28,900	\$29,000	The District project includes: Rogue National Wild and Scenic River, for whitewater boating, water sports, fishing, and camping.
OR	Rogue River Program -Use Fee	SRP Trip	3% gross \$10/person	\$257,300	\$250,000	
OR	Salem District O&C Recreation Areas -Use & Service Fee	Site, Rentals, SRP	\$6-14 Daily \$40-100 ea \$70-500 ea	\$105,200	\$136,000	Camping, picnicking, fishing, watersports, hiking, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, games.
OR	Roseburg District O&C	Site Group SRP	\$7-10 Day \$40-65 Use Standard	\$52,900	\$55,000	camping, picnicking, hiking, hunting, fishing, watersports, boating, pleasure driving, Nat. Trails, Wild & Scenic Rivers, Byways, natural areas, mtn. Biking, commercial guides, wildlife observation, kayaking, environmental education
OR	Eugene District O&C (4 projs.) Recreation Areas -Use, entrance, service and SRP	Site Group SRP	\$5-8 \$25-\$500	\$30,800	\$32,000	Sports, picnics, hiking, camping, nature study, boating, fishing, water sports, rafting, commercial tours, bicycling, OHV, horse riding, backpacking
OR	Coos Bay District O&C (2 projects) Recreation Areas -Use & Service Fee	Site Group Service SRP	\$5-16 \$25/night \$6-10/ dump, standard	\$84,000	\$88,000	commercial guides, camping, picnicking, hiking, fishing, boating, water sports, field sports, nature study

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

State	Site Name & Use Category	Fee Type	Current Fee	1998 Revenue	1999 Est. Revenue	Recreational Opportunity
OR	Klamath Resource Area Recreation Sites - Use & Service Fee	Site Vehicle SRP	\$7 Daily \$2 /day	\$25,600	\$26,000	whitewater boating, camping, picnicking, hiking, nature study
UT	Mosab District (6 projects) - Use Fee	Person, Vehicle	\$5 Daily, \$10 Camping	\$100,000	\$327,800	Dispersed Recreation - vehicle exploring, hiking, biking, camping, & rafting
UT	Fillmore Recreation Sites - Use Fee, SRP	Site SRP	\$4 day use \$6 Camp standard	\$3,500	\$4,000	Boating, water skiing, water sports, camping, hiking, picnicking
UT	Little Sahara - Use Fee	Vehicle Pass	\$5/day, \$45 & 2 nd - \$25/ annual	\$100,000	\$200,000	Camping, OHV riding, hiking, picnicking, wildlife viewing
UT	Henry Mountains	Site, SRP	\$4/day/site' Standard	\$112,000	\$100,000	Camping, OHV, horseback riding, hiking, sight seeing
UT	Ponderosa Grove - Use Fee,	Site, Group	\$5/site/day, \$5/site + \$1/person	\$1,300	\$1,600	Semi-developed campground, group picnic use, hiking, nature viewing
UT	Green River Corridor - Use Fee	Site	\$5 Site	\$41,200	\$45,000	Fishing, floating, camping, sightseeing.
UT	Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument -Use Fee	Site	\$4 -7/site/day	\$0	\$30,000	Monument is 1.7 million acres of Southwest Utah. A full range of backcountry opportunities as well as interpretive services, and camping.
WY	Muddy Mtn. Environ. Ed. -Entrance Fee	Vehicle	Working with constituent groups	\$0	\$8,000	Campground, Accessible interpretive trail, snowmobiles, hiking, hunting.

RUP = Recreation Use Permits

SRP = Special Recreation Permit

Activity: Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund

- Funds in this account are derived from revenue generated from the Federal share of receipts from the sale of salvage timber from the Oregon and California grant lands, public domain lands, and Coos Bay Wagon Road lands. This account was established to allow the Bureau of Land Management to more efficiently and effectively address forest health problems. Funds can be used for other forest health purposes, including release from competing vegetation and density control treatments.
- The Forest Ecosystem Health and Recovery Fund provides funding for the purposes of planning, preparing, administering and reforesting salvage timber sales. The principal use of the fund was to address forest health problems by allowing for quick salvage and reforestation of insect, disease, and fire damaged forests. The use of this account was expanded in the 1998 Appropriations Act to allow for monitoring salvage timber sales and conducting forest ecosystem health and recovery activities such as release from competing vegetation and density control treatments.
- The Federal share of receipts in 1998 was \$5,897,000 and is expected to increase. The expanded authority will allow some increase in the variety of treatment and restoration practices allowed and an increase in use of carryover receipts is expected to occur. The 2000 budget estimate is \$9,405,000.
- The volume of salvage harvested in any given year may vary significantly, depending on severity of fire season, weather events, and insect and disease activity. The new authority will allow some expansion in the types of treatments pursued. Mechanical fuel treatments and stand density adjustments will be a more significant part of activity.

Activity: Expenses, Road Maintenance Deposits

- Users of certain roads under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) make deposits for maintenance purposes. Moneys collected are appropriated for necessary road maintenance. Moneys collected on Oregon and California grant lands are available only for those lands (43 U.S.C. 1762(c), 43 U.S.C. 1735(b)).
- BLM has authority to collect money for road maintenance from commercial users of the Public Lands and Public Domain Lands transportation system.
- Most of the funds generated for this account come from Oregon and California Grant Lands and are available for those lands only, excluding the \$225,000 that is for administrative expenses.
- Provides for the permanent appropriation of money collected from commercial road users in lieu of user maintenance. The receipts are permanently appropriated to BLM for road maintenance.

Activity: Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

- This fund provides for the deposit and use of fees collected by the BLM for sales of non-salvage timber pursuant to the timber salvage provisions of *Public Law 104-19* and *Public Law 105-83*. Of the total deposited into this account, 75 percent is to be used for preparation of timber sales to fill the timber sale pipeline on lands administered by the BLM, and 25 percent is to be expended on the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands.

Report on the Timber Sale Pipeline Restoration Fund

This report is in response to the *Omnibus Consolidated Rescissions and Appropriations Act of P.L. 104-83*, which authorizes the Interior Pipeline Restoration Fund and requires annual reports to the Committee on Appropriations of the United States Senate and the House of Representatives on expenditures made from the Fund for timber sales and recreation projects, revenues received into the Fund from timber sales, and timber sale preparation and recreation project work undertaken during the previous year and projected for the next year under the Fund. Of the total deposited into this account, 75% is to be used for the preparation of timber sales other than salvage timber sales and 25% is to be used to address the backlog of recreation projects on BLM lands. The Department of Interior's portion of the Fund became operational in 1998 with 1999 being the first year that actual timber sale preparation work is being brought to completion. However, the BLM expended \$2,709,091 on backlog recreation maintenance work in 1998. In 2000, the BLM plans to expend approximately \$7,000,000 on filling the timber pipeline.

A. Filling the Timber Sale Pipeline in Western Oregon

BLM District/Office	FY 1998 Funds Obligated*	FY 1999 Funds Planned (\$000)	Anticipated Pipeline Volumes Complete in 1999 (MMBF)
Lakeview	\$184,000	\$194,000	0.0
Salem	\$73,000	\$889,000	6.3
Eugene	\$335,000	\$818,000	6.5
Roseburg	\$175,000	\$1,016,000	1.1
Medford	\$721,000	\$1,724,000	5.0
Coos Bay	\$187,000	\$774,000	2.9
State Office	\$0	\$489,000	N/A
Totals	\$1,675,000	\$5,904,000	21.8

* The initial effort in 1998 concentrated on pre-project surveys and clearances and interdisciplinary planning. No pipeline timber sale preparation work was brought to completion. This effort will continue in 1999 with an expectation that approximately

21.8MMBF of timber pipeline volume will be completed and on-the-shelf.

B. Addressing the Backlog of Recreation Projects on BLM Lands

A total of \$2,709,091 was obligated for completion and/or preparations to complete (i.e., contract awards, design) western Oregon infrastructure replacement or facility backlog maintenance work within existing recreation sites and areas. The backlog recreation work focused on four primary elements: 1) protection and/or maintenance of existing capital improvements; 2) resolution of critical visitor health and safety needs; 3) meeting Americans With Disability (ADA) requirements; and 4) reduction or elimination of maintenance backlog liability. Specific backlog recreation accomplishments in 1998 are summarized in the table below:

Site (name/number)	Project Description	Cost
Salem District		
Wildwood Recreation Site/H201	table/barbeque (bbq)/sign replacement, restroom Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) improvements, restroom roof repair, utility system repair/replacement, road resurfacing	\$540,241
Fishermen's Bend Recreation Site/H202 and H210	volunteer housing replacement, restroom ADA improvement design	\$96,044
Elkhorn Valley Recreation Site/H203	table/bbq/sign replacement	\$1,413
Yellow Bottom Recreation Site and Quartzville Wild and Scenic River/H204	restroom ADA replacement, road/trail resurfacing, volunteer host site repair/replacement	\$142,531
Nestucca River Recreation Sites/H205	case and cap well/solar pumps, fencing, restroom replacement, scenic byway repairs	\$181,620
Alice Falls Recreation Site/H206	installation of storage building security system	\$10,046
Molalla River/H207	recreation access road improvements - parking areas/pull outs	\$162,000
Larch Mountain Environmental Education Site/H208	parking area, accessibility, restroom and trail upgrades	\$39,724
Eugene District		
Whittaker Creek/Clay Creek Recreation Sites/H302	restroom replacement, picnic shelter replacement, road resurfacing, guardrails, fireplaces	\$222,932
Lower Lake Creek Recreation Site/H304	restroom purchase, site surveys	\$39,575
Silver Creek Recreation Site/H303	restroom installation	\$10,073

Site (name/number)	Project Description	Cost
Mohawk/H305	trail system design, sign purchase	\$5,192
Row River Trail/H306	trail head restroom installation	\$23,651
Shotgun Creek Recreation Site/H301	contract utility system evaluation	\$94,386
Roseburg District		
Susan Creek/Rock Creek/Cavitt Creek Recreation Sites/H401	cultural clearances (preparation to project initiation), pavilion/restroom installation, table replacement	\$77,406
Tyee/Eagleview Recreation Sites/H402	road resurfacing, shelter reconstruction, host shelter, fencing	\$57,889
North Bank Habitat Management Area/H404	parking area, picnic table installation	\$14,119
Medford District		
Hyatt Lake Recreation Site/Pacific Crest Trail/H501	table replacements, restroom installation, fencing, trail bridge stabilization	\$27,845
Tucker Flat/Gold Nugget Recreation Sites/Whisky Creek Overlook/H506	restroom replacement/installation, tables/fire pit replacements, water system repair, trail hand rail installation	\$38,580
Lower Table Rock/H507	parking area relocation/reconstruction, restroom installation	\$53,389
Eight Dollar Mountain Botanical Area/H505	road decommissioning	\$31,299
Rogue Wild and Scenic River/H502	Rogue River Ranch roof and repairs	\$10,261
Rogue Wild and Scenic River/H508	Smullin (Rand) Permit Center replacement - design	\$159,138
Coos Bay District		
New River ACEC/H601	boundary survey in support of planned trail/interpretive improvements	\$22,721
Cape Blanco Lighthouse/H603	interior lighthouse painting	\$17,959
Dean Creek Elk Viewing Area/H605	east end ranch repairs - barn re-roofing/ranch house siding	\$74,344
Sixes River/Edson Creek Recreation Sites/H602	restroom replacements, solar power water system, table/fire ring installations	\$144,320
Coos Bay Shorelands/H606	bay front road relocation	\$18,146

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

Site (name/number)	Project Description	Cost
Park Creek/Smith River Falls/Vincent Creek/Fawn Creek/ Burnt Mountain/Big Tree/ Bear Creek Recreation Sites/H606	cadastral surveys, restroom replacements	\$36,686
Blue Ridge/Euphorie Ridge/Loon Lake Trails/H607	trail construction/reconstruction	\$43,716
Lakeview District (Klamath Falls)		
Topsey Recreation Site/H101	water system replacement	\$28,816
Gerber Recreation Site/H102	road widening/resurfacing, restroom replacement, RV dump station replacement, site design	\$161,549
Upper Klamath River/H103	road repair, restroom renovation (solar fan ventilation)	\$17,295
Wood River Wetland/H106	road/parking area surfacing, restroom/ entrance gate/sign installation, accessible nature trail development	\$104,185
Total BLM Expenditures		\$2,708,091

A total of \$4,433,000 is planned to be spent from the Timber Sale Pipeline Fund in 1999 for approximately 50 western Oregon backlog recreation projects with focus on backlog maintenance within existing recreation sites/areas and projects that address critical unresolved visitor service and/or recreation management needs identified in existing land use plans. Specific infrastructure or maintenance work includes restroom ADA improvements/replacement/installation, utility system repair/replacement, and road/parking area/trail improvement. Anticipated major backlog recreation projects costing over \$100,000 include the following:

Site	Project Description
Wildwood Recreation Site	ADA improvements, water system renovation, building repairs
Fisherman's Bend Recreation Site	ADA improvements, road resurfacing
Nestucca River	trail, accessibility improvements
Cavitt Creek Recreation Site	road resurfacing, water system replacement, restroom replacements
Eagleview Recreation Site	campground development
Table Mountain	winter sports hill realignment
Lower Lake Creek	parking, restroom, boardwalk
Shotgun Creek Recreation Site	water/sewer system renovation
Lower Table Rock	parking area improvements

Smullen Permit Center	facility replacement
Loon Lake Recreation Site	water system renovation
Hamaker Mountain	winter sports parking areas/road resurfacing

Activity: Department of the Interior Land Bank

- The Administration will propose new authority to conduct sales of lands that have been classified as suitable for disposal under current resource management plans. This proposal will provide that receipts from such sales may be used to acquire non-Federal lands with significant resource values that fall within the boundaries of areas now managed by the Department of the Interior. The U.S. Forest Service budget request includes a similar proposal.

**Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds
(Mandatory, Indefinite)****APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET**

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing laws, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances, omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended. (Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE CITATIONS

In addition to amounts authorized to be expended under existing law, there is hereby appropriated such amounts as may be contributed under section 307 of the Act of October 21, 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1701), and such amounts as may be advanced for administrative costs, surveys, appraisals, and costs of making conveyances of omitted lands under section 211(b) of that Act, to remain available until expended.

43 U.S.C. 315h
 43 U.S.C. 315i
 43 U.S.C. 355
 43 U.S.C. 759
 43 U.S.C. 761
 43 U.S.C. 1721
 43 U.S.C. 1737
 31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47),(48)
 48 Stat. 1224-36
 P.L. 105 - 83

Statutes that authorize permanent trust funds:

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, as amended (43 U.S.C. 315h, 315i) provides for the Secretary of the Interior to accept contributions for the administration, protection, and improvement of grazing lands, and for these funds to be deposited into the Treasury in a trust fund and permanently appropriates them for use by the Secretary.

The Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11 (43 U.S.C. 355) provides for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA). The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321 authorizes the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

43 U.S.C. 759 provides for accomplishment of public surveys of whole townships through a trust fund; deposits for expenses deemed appropriated. **43 U.S.C. 761** provides for refunds from trust funds established in 43 U.S.C. 759 of costs in excess of expenses.

31 U.S.C. 1321(a)(47) and (48) classify the activities of "Expenses, public survey work, general" and "Expenses, public survey work, Alaska" as trust funds.

48 Stat. 1224-36 provides for payments in advance for public surveys.

Statutes that authorize current appropriations of trust funds:

43 U.S.C. 1721(a),(b) (FLPMA Section 211(a) and (b)) provide for the donation of funds for surveys of omitted lands.

43 U.S.C. 1737(c) (FLPMA Section 307(c)) provides that funds may be contributed to BLM for: 1) resource development, protection, and management, 2) acquisition or conveyance of public lands and 3) cadastral surveys on Federally controlled or intermingled lands. Contributed funds

are to be placed in a separate account in the Treasury and are authorized to be appropriated and available until expended.

(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as Included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)

AUTHORIZATIONS

The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (43 U.S.C. 1721, 1737)

Provided for the acceptance of contributed money or services for: 1) resource development, protection and management; 2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands (including omitted lands or islands) to States, their political subdivisions or individuals; and 3) conducting cadastral surveys; provided that estimated costs are paid to protect initiation.

Taylor Grazing Act (43 U.S.C. 315h and 315i)

Provided for the acceptance of contributions for rangeland improvements.

43 U.S.C. 759, 761, and 31 U.S.C. 1321(a)

Provided for contributions for public surveys.

Act of March 3, 1891, Section 11

Provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. This Act was repealed by FLPMA.

The Comptroller General Opinion of November 18, 1935, and 31 U.S.C. 1321

Authorized the use of trust funds to provide for survey and deed recordation of town lots occupied prior to passage of FLPMA.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1999 Actual		1999 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Inc(+) Dec(-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Miscellaneous Trust Funds	88	15,732	88	8,808	0	0	0	0	79	8,808	0	0
Conveyance of Omitted Lands	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Mgmt. - FLPMA	27	5,888	27	3,610	0	0	0	0	28	3,610	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Mgmt. - California OS-Highway	49	3,464	49	3,805	0	0	0	0	41	3,805	0	0
WL & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Silt Act	0	285	0	285	0	0	0	0	2	285	0	0
Right-Of-Way	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Mgmt. - Taylor Grazing Act	0	885	0	1,188	0	0	0	0	0	1,188	0	0
Public Survey	0	285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trustee Funds, Alaska Territories	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Appropriation: Miscellaneous Trust Funds

Activity Summary (000's)

	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1998 (+/-)
Subactivities						
Conveyance of Omitted Lands. \$	58	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection & Mgt-FLPMA \$	5,689	3,610	0	0	3,610	0
FTE	27	26	0	0	26	0
Resource Development Prot & Mgt-Cell Off-Hwy \$	3,484	3,805	0	0	3,805	0
FTE	49	41	0	0	41	0
WL & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation - Sikes Act \$	338	285	0	0	285	0
FTE	0	3	0	0	3	0
Rights-Of-Way \$	23	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Resource Development Protection and Management (Taylor Grazing Act) \$	825	1,100	0	0	1,100	0
FTE	6	9	0	0	9	0
Public Survey \$	305	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	6	0	0	0	0	0
Trustee Funds, Alaska Town sites \$	0	0	0	0	0	0
FTE	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Dollars	10,722	8,800	0	0	8,800	0
Total FTE	88	79	0	0	79	0

Activity: Land and Resource Management Trust Fund (Current, Mandatory, Indefinite)

ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION

- The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund functions to provide for resource development, protection, and management improvement of the public lands with money and services contributed to the BLM from non-Federal sources.
- Contributions and donations of money from private individuals, companies, user organizations, state government agencies and other non-Federal entities provide for the performance of certain conservation practices. The BLM must receive these monies before work begins, and any money remaining after the project is completed will be returned to the contributor if they so desire.
- The Land and Resource Management Trust Fund is comprised of the following subactivities:

Conveyance of Omitted Lands - This activity component authorizes BLM to receive contributed funds for land and realty actions from non-Federal sources or applicants as agreed to through an established contribution agreement.

Resource Development Protection & Management-FLPMA - According to FLPMA, the BLM can accept contributed money or services for: 1) resource development, protection and management; 2) conveyance or acquisition of public lands; and 3) conducting cadastral surveys.

Resource Development Protection & Management of California Off-Highway Vehicle - Included in the 1999 program are estimated contributions from the State of California Off-Highway Vehicle license ("Green Sticker") fund. BLM uses this fund for the development, maintenance, and operation of benefitting projects on BLM administered public lands in California.

Wildlife & Fish Conservation & Rehabilitation- Sikes Act - The Sikes Act authorizes state game and fish departments to charge fees for activities such as hunting, fishing, and trapping on federal lands. These funds are used by the BLM for conservation, restoration, and management and improvement of wildlife species and their habitat.

Rights-of-Way - This activity component authorizes BLM to receive contributed funds from private individuals to pay the casework costs of processing rights-of-way requested by them.

Activity: Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Funds

The Permanent Miscellaneous Trust Fund is comprised of the following subactivities:

Taylor Grazing Act Contributions - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for rangeland improvement efforts as specified by the Act.

Public Survey Contributions - These contributions are permanently appropriated as trust funds to the Secretary for cadastral survey, as authorized.

Trustee Funds, Alaska Townsites - These contributions are provided for the sale of town lots to non-Native Alaskans. These trust funds provide for the survey and deed transfer of town lots. Purchasers pay the cost of survey and deed transfer plus \$25. (Native Alaskans are exempt from payment). Only lots occupied before the passage of FLPMA may be deeded to the occupants; all other lots are the property of the municipality.

Appropriation: Helium Fund and Operations

The Helium Act Amendments of 1960, Public Law 86-777 (50 U.S.C. 167), authorized activities necessary to provide sufficient helium to meet the current and foreseeable future needs of essential government activities.

The *Helium Privatization Act of 1996*, Public Law 104-273, provides for the eventual privatization of the program and its functions. In FY 2000, the Helium program will consist of:

- a) continued storage and transmission of crude helium;
- b) complete disposal of helium refining facilities and other excess property not needed for storage and transmission of crude helium;
- c) oversight of the production of helium on Federal lands; and
- d) administration of in kind crude helium gas sale program.

The estimates assume that the helium program will continue to fund full implementation of the *Helium Privatization Act*.

SUMMARY OF REQUIREMENTS

(dollars in thousands)

Comparison by Activity/ Subactivity	1999 Actual		1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes (+/-)		Program Changes (+/-)		2000 Budget Requests		Incl (+) Excl (-) from 1999	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Hellum Fund	180	0	86	0	0	0	0	0	86	0	0	0
Hellum Fund	180	16,673	86	16,000	0	0	0	+1,000	86	16,000	0	+1,000
Offsetting Collections	180	-16,673	86	-16,000	0	0	0	-1,000	86	-16,000	0	-1,000
Operating Programs:												
Production & Sales	120	11,673	0	0			0	0	0	0	0	0
Pipeline & Storage Operations	10	2,000	21	2,000	0	0	0	0	21	2,000	0	0
Administrative & Other Expenses	20	2,000	18	10,000	0	0	0	+1,000	18	11,000	0	+1,000
Closures	0	0	29	2,000	0	0	0	0	29	2,000	0	0
Capital Investment:												
Land, Structures & Equipment	0	1,000	0	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	1,000	0	0

Activity: Helium Fund and Operations

Activity Summary (000's)

Activity	1998 Actual	1999 Enacted to Date	Uncontrollable & Related Charges (+/-)	Program Changes (+/-)	2000 Budget Request	Change From 1999 (+/-)
\$	{16,573}	{15,000}	0	0	{16,000}	{+1,000}
FTE		65	0	0	65	0

2000 PROGRAM OVERVIEW

The Helium Program will continue to meet the future helium requirements of essential Government programs. The BLMs Helium Operations located in Amarillo, Texas will accomplish this objective through crude helium storage and transmission of Federal and private crude helium via the helium storage system, administration of the sale of crude helium, evaluation of helium resources, and administration of helium extracted from Federal lands.

In 2000 the program will continue to meet the needs of Federal customers through "in kind" crude helium sales to Federal helium suppliers. The income derived from crude helium sales, from private helium storage, and from fee sales/royalty payments for helium extracted from Federal lands will pay the full costs of the program.

P.L.104-273, the Helium Privatization Act of 1996 made a significant change to the objectives and functions of this program. This legislation has major program impacts as described below. Specific direction provided by the legislation is to:

- Continue the storage and transmission of crude helium;
- Dispose of excess property (unrelated to helium storage and transmission) by April 2000;
- Sell the crude helium reserve over an extended period;
- Oversee production of helium on Federal lands; and
- Conduct National Academy of Sciences Study on helium issues.

As of October 1998, the legislation has resulted in the reduction of personnel from 173 (in 1997) to 63, cessation of refining functions, and initiation of orderly disposal of the excess property. Environmental assessments are underway.

Severance costs, annual leave reimbursement, and environmental cleanup costs will add to the funds typically required in a normal year. These costs are expected to be variable, depending on the effects of personnel reductions and on the results of environmental assessments of the decommissioned production facilities. However, based on findings from

Phase One Environmental Site Assessments, no significant environmental cost increases are expected.

Excess property disposal and conveyance of the Landis property to the High Plains Girls Scouts should be completed during 2000. The determining factor in completing the divestiture of the Amarillo and Exell plant sites will be the results obtained on any environmental issues.

The Amarillo Field Office will coordinate the sale of the Government's helium reserve without disruption to the helium market and in consultation with the private helium industry. The helium storage system ensures that excess helium produced from natural gas processing plants connected to the pipeline network is conserved. In addition, the system encourages private producers of helium to conserve this non-renewable resource for future use. Federally owned natural gas containing marketable helium reserves will be identified and contracted for sale or royalty to enhance the conservation of crude helium already in storage.

Budget Schedules

The following section contains the budget schedules for each BLM appropriation.

Management of Lands and Resources Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (In thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		298,898		+13,940		+3,836		316,770
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		17,500		+500		0		18,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		10,000		0		0		10,000
11.6 Special Personal Svcs Payments		500		0		0		500
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	6,175	326,898	0	+14,440	+177	+3,836	6,362	348,270
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		71,000		+1,086		+1,804		74,000
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		19,000		0		0		19,000
22.0 Transportation of Things		12,000		0		+1,000		13,000
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		22,000		+681		0		22,681
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		19,800		+813		0		20,613
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous		14,500		0		+500		15,000
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		2,500		0		+500		3,000
25.2 Other Services		76,066		+250		-4,930		71,386
26.0 Supplies & Materials		23,000		0		+1,500		24,500
31.0 Equipment		26,000		0		0		26,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		4,000		0		+500		4,500
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		2,500		0		0		2,500
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		250		0		0		250
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	6,175	619,311	0	+16,880	177	+4,806	6,362	641,100
Reimbursable Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		7,895		+85		0		7,980
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		1,000		0		0		1,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		500		+50		0		550
11.6 Special Personal Svcs Payments		15		0		0		15
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	588	9,410	0	+135	-10	0	548	9,545
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		2,500		+145		+355		3,000
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,500		0		0		1,500
22.0 Transportation of Things		400		0		+100		500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		300		0		0		300
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		650		0		0		650
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous		500		0		0		500
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		500		0		0		500
25.2 Other Services		47,690		0		-12,735		34,955
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,000		0		0		1,000
31.0 Equipment		4,000		0		-3,000		1,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		300		0		0		300
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		250		0		0		250
99.9 Total, Reimbursable Obligations	588	69,000	0	+280	-10	-15,380	548	54,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Land Resources	134,923	144,307	162,873
00.02	Wildlife and Fisheries	29,999	33,172	35,015
00.03	Threatened and Endangered Species	18,178	17,806	19,033
00.04	Recreation Management	50,309	51,351	52,269
00.05	Energy and Minerals	72,654	69,735	72,951
00.06	Alaska Minerals Assessment	2,834	3,099	2,179
00.07	Realty and Ownership Management	71,332	73,870	75,865
00.08	Resource Protection and Maintenance	70,763	75,310	34,865
00.09	Transportation and Facilities Maintenance	0	0	48,856
00.10	Land and Resources Information Systems	38,246	45,163	19,088
00.11	Workforce and Organizational Support	118,998	118,236	124,087
00.12	Emergency Damage Repair/Mormon Cricket	32	10	0
00.91	Total direct program	608,288	632,059	647,081
09.01	Reimbursable program	47,732	69,000	54,000
10.00	Total obligations	656,000	701,059	701,081
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, s/o/y	48,850	25,529	12,781
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	623,800	688,311	695,100
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	8,879	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	681,529	713,840	707,881
23.95	New obligations	(656,000)	(701,059)	(701,081)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, e/o/y	25,529	12,781	6,800
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation (general fund)	579,082	616,311	640,100
40.20	Appropriation(special fund)	3,000	3,000	1,000
43.00	Appropriation (total)	582,082	619,311	641,100
Permanent authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	44,707	69,000	54,000
68.10	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources	(2,989)	0	0

Bureau of Land Management2000 Budget Justifications

68.90	Spending authority from offsetting collections (total)	41,718	69,000	54,000
70.00	Total new budget authority	623,800	688,311	695,100
	Unpaid obligations, s/o/y			
72.90	Obligated balance, s/o/y	111,361	123,725	163,280
72.95	Order on hand from Federal sources	21,493	18,504	18,504
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, s/o/y	132,854	142,229	181,784
73.10	New obligations	656,000	701,059	701,081
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(636,205)	1661,494	(696,860)
73.40	Adjustments in expired accounts	(1,541)	0	0
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(8,879)	0	0
	Unpaid obligations, s/o/y			
74.90	Obligated balance, s/o/y	123,725	163,280	167,511
74.95	Order on hand from Federal sources	18,504	18,504	18,504
74.99	Total unpaid obligations, s/o/y	142,229	181,784	186,015
	Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	446,346	483,063	500,058
86.93	Outlays from current balances	142,127	109,431	142,802
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	41,718	69,000	54,000
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	6,014	0	0
87.00	Total outlays, gross	636,205	661,494	696,860
	Offsets:			
	Against gross budget authority and outlays:			
88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources.	44,707	69,000	54,000
	Against gross budget authority only:			
88.95	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources	(2,989)	0	0
	Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00	Budget authority	582,082	619,311	641,100
90.00	Outlays	591,498	592,494	642,860

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LANDS AND RESOURCES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)
(Proposed Rescission)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-1109-5-1-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	6,800	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current authority:			
40.36 Unobligated balance rescinded	0	6,800	0
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	6,800	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	278,874	298,995	318,770
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	13,743	17,500	18,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9,801	10,000	10,000
11.8 Special personal services payments	342	500	500
11.9 Total personnel compensation	302,560	326,995	345,270
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	70,391	71,000	71,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	18,213	19,000	19,000
22.0 Transportation of things	11,740	12,000	13,000
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	21,737	22,000	22,681
23.2 Rental payments to others	19,110	19,500	20,013
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges	14,036	14,500	15,000
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2,585	2,500	3,000
25.2 Other services	92,610	88,814	80,387
26.0 Supplies and materials	22,854	23,000	24,500
31.0 Equipment	25,843	26,000	26,000
32.0 Land and structures	3,987	4,000	4,500
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	2,419	2,500	2,500
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	194	250	250
44.1 Refunds	(11)	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	608,288	632,059	647,081

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES
 Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Reimbursable obligations:			
Personnel Compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	7,618	7,895	7,980
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	837	1,000	1,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation	238	500	550
11.8 Special personal services payments	14	15	15
11.9 Total personnel compensation	8,707	9,410	9,545
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,839	2,500	3,000
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	577	1,500	1,500
22.0 Transportation of things	224	400	500
23.0 Rental payments to GSA.	105	300	300
23.2 Rental payments to others	599	650	650
23.3 Communications, utilities and misc. charges	294	500	500
24.0 Printing and reproduction	229	500	500
25.2 Other services	33,153	47,690	34,955
26.0 Supplies and materials	576	1,000	1,000
31.0 Equipment	992	4,000	1,000
32.0 Land and structures	206	300	300
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	225	250	250
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	1	0	0
44.0 Refunds	5	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	47,732	69,000	54,000
99.9 Total obligations	656,000	701,059	701,081

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MANAGEMENT OF LAND AND RESOURCES**

Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1109-0-1-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	5,977	6,175	6,352
 Reimbursable: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	543	558	548
 Allocation Accounts: Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	68	63	63

Wildland Fire Management Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class (in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
Direct Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		69,515		+8,125		+1,680		78,320
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		18,000		0		0		18,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		29,000		0		0		29,000
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments		15,000		+200		0		15,200
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation ¹	3,048	131,515	0	+8,325	+251	+1,680	3,300	138,630
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		22,000		+125		0		22,125
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		10,800		0		0		10,800
22.0 Transportation of Things		7,000		0		+800		7,800
23.0 Rent, Communication and Utilities Charges		5,550		0		0		5,550
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		500		0		+50		550
25.2 Other Services		55,780		0		+5,775		62,555
26.0 Supplies & Materials		32,000		0		+4,000		36,000
31.0 Equipment		12,000		0		0		12,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		3,500		0		0		3,500
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		6,500		0		+500		7,000
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		50		0		0		50
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	3,048	286,995	0	+8,450	+251	+13,905	3,300	305,950
Reimbursable Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		595		+100		+20		815
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		100		0		0		100
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		180		0		0		180
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments		90		0		+10		100
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	35	1,065	0	+100	+5	+30	40	1,195
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		200		0		0		200
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		350		0		0		350
22.0 Transportation of Things		250		0		0		250
23.3 Rent, Communications and Utilities Charges		150		0		0		150
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		20		0		0		20
25.2 Other Services		1,000		0		0		1,000
26.0 Supplies & Materials		2,205		0		-130		2,075
31.0 Equipment		180		0		0		180
32.0 Lands & Structures		100		0		0		100
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		10		0		0		10
99.9 Total, Reimbursable Obligations	35	5,900	0	+100	+5	-100	40	5,900

¹ FTE amounts represent Department totals.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-1125-0-1-302		actual	enacted to date	estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Wildland Fire Preparedness	162,022	165,500	182,137
00.02	Wildland Fire Operations	130,239	156,350	146,878
00.91	Total direct programs	292,261	321,850	329,015
09.01	Reimbursable program	5,109	5,500	5,500
10.00	Total obligations	297,370	327,350	334,515
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	61,092	58,120	23,165
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	285,213	292,395	311,350
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations	9,797	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	356,102	350,515	334,515
23.95	New obligations	(297,370)	(327,350)	(334,515)
22.98	Unobligated balance expiring	(612)	0	0
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	58,120	23,165	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
43.00	Appropriation	280,103	286,895	305,850
Permanent authority:				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	3,547	5,500	5,500
68.10	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources	1,563	0	0
70.00	Total new budget authority	285,213	292,395	311,350
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligations, start of year:				
72.40	Obligated balance, start of year	58,996	73,185	104,612
72.95	Orders on hand from Federal sources	2,595	4,149	4,149
72.99	Total unpaid obligations, start of year	61,591	77,334	108,761
73.10	New obligations	297,370	327,350	334,515
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(271,786)	(295,923)	(332,151)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(9,797)	0	0
Unpaid obligations, end of year:				
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	73,185	104,612	106,976
74.95	Orders on hand from Federal sources	4,149	4,149	4,149
74.99	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	77,378	108,761	111,125

Outlays (gross), detail:

86.90	Outlays from new current authority	209,332	192,220	204,920
86.93	Outlays from current balances.	57,345	98,203	121,731
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	5,109	5,500	5,500
86.98	Outlays from permanent authority	0	0	0
87.00	Total outlays, gross	271,786	295,923	332,151

Offsets:

Against gross budget authority and outlays:

88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	3,547	5,500	5,500
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Against gross budget authority only:

88.90	Change in orders on hand from Federal sources	1,563	0	0
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Net budget authority and outlays:

89.00	Budget authority	280,103	286,895	305,850
90.00	Outlays	268,239	290,423	328,651

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	63,638	69,515	76,320
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	15,242	18,000	18,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation	28,349	29,000	29,000
11.8 Special personal services payments	13,780	15,000	15,200
11.9 Total personnel compensation	120,989	131,515	138,520
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	21,793	22,000	22,125
13.0 Benefit for former personnel	8	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	10,239	10,500	10,500
22.0 Transportation of things	6,722	7,000	7,500
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	135	300	300
23.2 Rental payments to others	628	750	750
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	4,697	4,500	4,500
24.0 Printing and reproduction	302	500	550
25.2 Other services	81,128	90,735	85,720
26.0 Supplies and materials	25,954	32,000	36,000
31.0 Equipment	11,089	12,000	12,000
32.0 Land and structures	2,430	3,500	3,500
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	6,386	6,500	7,000
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	44	50	50
44.0 Refunds	(319)	0	0
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	292,225	321,850	329,015

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1125-0-1-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Reimbursable obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	649	695	815
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	111	100	100
11.5 Other personnel compensation	178	180	180
11.8 Special personal services payments	88	90	100
11.9 Total personnel compensation	1,026	1,065	1,195
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	207	200	200
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	363	350	350
22.0 Transportation of things	220	250	250
23.3 Rents, communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	145	150	150
24.0 Printing and reproduction	9	20	20
25.2 Other services	845	1,000	1,000
26.0 Supplies and materials	2,133	2,205	2,075
31.0 Equipment	114	150	150
32.0 Land and structures	41	100	100
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	6	10	10
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	5,109	5,500	5,500
99.9 Total obligations	297,334	327,350	334,515

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WILDLAND FIRE MANAGEMENT**

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-1125-0-1-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1,655	1,745	1,860
Reimbursable program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	34	35	40

**Central Hazardous Materials Fund
Budget Schedules**

**Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)**

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		277		0		+23		300
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		120		0		+30		150
11.6 Other Personnel Compensation		10		0		0		10
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	0	407	0	0	0	+53	0	460
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		90		0		+10		100
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		60		0		+16		76
22.0 Transportation of Things		7		0		+3		10
23.0 Rent, Communication and Utilities		5		0		0		5
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		3				+2		5
25.2 Other Services		8,928		0		+1,232		10,160
26.0 Supplies & Materials		60		0		+10		70
31.0 Equipment		180		0		+26		206
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		300		0		0		300
99.9 Total Obligations	0	10,893	0	0	0	+1,369	0	12,262

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Analysis of Budgetary Resources by Activity
(In thousands of dollars)

Account: Central Hazardous Materials
(14-1121-0-2-302)

Activity	(dollars in thousands)			
	1998 Actual BA	1999 Policy Estimate	2000 Request	Dec. (-) Inc. (+) from 1999
Remedial Action (Account Total)				
BA Available for obligation:				
Appropriation	12,000	10,000	11,350	1,350
Reduction (P. L.)	0	0	0	0
Unobligation Bal., Start of Year	2,876	4,772	4,772	0
Recovery of Prior Year Obligations	10	0	0	0
Transfers to/from Other Accounts	0	0	0	0
Emerg. Auth. Reprogrammings	0	0	0	0
Replenishment Supplementals	0	0	0	0
Total BA Available	14,886	14,772	16,122	1,350
Less: Obligations	-10,114	-10,000	-11,000	-1,000
Unobligated Balance, End of Year	4,772	4,772	5,122	350
FTE	0	0	0	0

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1993	1999	2000
14-1121-0-2-302		actual	enacted to date	estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Remedial Actions	10,114	10,000	11,000
10.00	Total obligations	10,114	10,000	11,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, s/o/y	2,876	4,772	4,772
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	12,000	10,000	11,350
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	10	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	14,886	14,772	16,122
23.95	New obligations	(10,114)	(10,000)	(11,000)
24.99	Unobligated balance available, s/o/y	4,772	4,772	5,122
New budget authority (gross), detail				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation	12,000	10,000	11,350
70.00	Total new budget authority	12,000	10,000	11,350
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, s/o/y	6,958	11,424	8,842
73.10	New obligations	10,114	10,000	11,000
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(5,638)	(12,582)	(13,752)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(10)	0	0
74.40	Obligated balance, s/o/y	11,424	8,842	6,090
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	5,158	5,100	5,610
86.93	Outlays from current balances	480	7,482	8,142
87.00	Total outlays, gross	5,638	12,582	13,752
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	12,000	10,000	11,350
90.00	Outlays	5,638	12,582	13,752

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-1121-0-2-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	269	277	300
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	105	120	150
11.5 Other personnel compensation	9	10	10
11.9 Total personnel compensation	383	407	460
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	88	90	100
21.0 Travel and transportation of person	57	60	75
22.0 Transportation of things	6	7	10
23.0 Rent, communications and utilities	4	5	5
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	3	5
25.2 Other services	9,152	8,928	9,810
26.0 Supplies and materials	38	50	60
31.0 Equipment	146	150	175
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	290	300	300
99.9 Total obligations	10,166	10,000	11,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CENTRAL HAZARDOUS MATERIALS
Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
	actual	enacted to date	estimate
14-1121-0-2-302			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	0	0	0

Construction Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(In thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent	25	780	-4	18		-138	21	829
11.3 Other than full-time permanent		159		10		-36		133
11.5 Other personnel compensation		102				-17		85
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	25	1,040	-4	25	0	-180	21	847
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		137		0		+31		168
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		55		0		+13		68
22.0 Transportation of Things		58				+13		71
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities		14				+3		17
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		2		0		+1		3
25.2 Other Services		6,109		0		-3,386		2,742
26.0 Supplies and materials		477				+109		586
31.0 Equipment		75		0		+17		92
32.0 Land and structures		2,906				+661		3,567
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		154		0		+35		189
99.9 Total Obligations	25	10,997	-4	25	0	-2,672	21	8,390

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1110-0-2-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Construction projects	6,731	7,671	9,022
10.00	Total obligations	<u>6,731</u>	<u>7,671</u>	<u>9,022</u>
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	10,733	9,428	12,754
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	5,091	10,997	8,350
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations	<u>335</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	16,159	20,425	21,104
23.95	New obligations.	<u>(6,731)</u>	<u>(7,671)</u>	<u>(9,022)</u>
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	9,428	12,754	12,082
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation (definite)	5,091	10,997	8,350
70.00	Total new budget authority	<u>5,091</u>	<u>10,997</u>	<u>8,350</u>
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	4,260	4,389	6,393
73.10	New obligations	6,731	7,671	9,022
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	<u>(6,267)</u>	<u>(5,667)</u>	<u>(7,566)</u>
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	<u>(335)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	4,389	6,393	7,849
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	1,527	2,301	2,505
86.93	Outlays from current balances	<u>4,740</u>	<u>3,366</u>	<u>5,061</u>
87.00	Total outlays, gross.	6,267	5,667	7,566
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	5,091	10,997	8,350
90.00	Outlays	6,267	5,667	7,566

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-11110-0-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent	449	750	629
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	95	159	133
11.5 Other personnel compensation	61	102	85
11.9 Total personnel compensation	605	1,010	847
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	126	137	168
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	51	55	68
22.0 Transportation of things	53	58	71
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	13	14	17
24.0 Printing and reproduction	2	2	3
25.0 Other services	2,558	2,781	3,413
26.0 Supplies and materials	439	477	586
31.0 Equipment	69	75	92
32.0 Land and structures	2,673	2,906	3,567
41.0 Grants, subsidies, and contributions	142	154	189
99.9 Total obligations	6,731	7,671	9,022

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
CONSTRUCTION AND ACCESS**

Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-1110-0-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	15	25	21

Payment in Lieu of Taxes Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		106		0		+4		110
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	2	106	0	0	0	+4	2	110
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		21		0		+1		22
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		6		0		0		6
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		16		0		0		16
25.2 Other Services		212		0		-3		209
31.0 Equipment		39		0		-2		37
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		124,800		0		0		124,800
99.9 Total Obligations	2	125,000	0	0	0	0	2	125,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES

Program and Financing (In thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-1114-O-1-806	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Payments in Lieu of Taxes	120,000	125,000	125,000
10.00 Total obligations	120,000	125,000	125,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	120,000	125,000	125,000
23.95 New obligations	(120,000)	(125,000)	(125,000)
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current authority:			
40.00 Appropriation (general fund)	120,000	125,000	125,000
70.00 Total new budget authority	120,000	125,000	125,000
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	267	484	0
73.10 New obligations	120,000	125,000	125,000
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(119,804)	(125,484)	(125,000)
73.40 Adjustments in expired accounts	21		
74.40 Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	484	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	119,516	125,000	125,000
88.93 Outlays from current balances	288	484	
87.00 Total outlays, gross	119,804	125,484	125,000
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	120,000	125,000	125,000
90.00 Outlays	119,804	125,484	125,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-1114-0-1-808		actual	enacted to date	estimate
Direct obligations				
11.1	Full-time permanent	78	108	110
12.1	Personnel benefits	12	21	22
21.1	Travel and transportation of persons	6	6	6
24.1	Printing and reproduction	15	16	16
25.5	Other services	400	212	209
31.2	Equipment	37	39	37
41.1	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	119,452	124,600	124,600
99.9	Total obligations	<u>120,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>	<u>125,000</u>

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PAYMENTS IN LIEU OF TAXES
Personnel Summary**

Identification code: 14-1114-0-1-808	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	1	2	2

Land Acquisition Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,021		+61		0		2,082
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		200		0		0		200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		30		+5		0		35
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments		10		0		+5		15
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	44	2,281	0	+66	0	+5	44	2,332
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		375		+11		+4		390
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		75		0		0		75
22.0 Transportation of Things		50		0		0		50
23.0 Rental Payments to GSA		50		0		0		50
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		15		0		0		15
25.2 Other Services		989		0		+289		1,278
26.0 Supplies & Materials		100		0		+25		125
31.0 Equipment		150		0		0		150
32.0 Lands & Structures		10,500		0		+30,000		40,500
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		25		0		0		25
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		10		0		0		10
99.9 Total, Direct Obligations	44	14,800	0	+77	0	+30,323	44	45,000
Reimbursable Obligations:								
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		370		0		-370		0
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		100		0		-100		0
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		50		0		-50		0
11.8 Special Personal Service Payments		10		0		-10		0
Total Personnel Compensation	8	530	0	0	-8	-530	0	0
21.0 Travel and Transportation of Persons		50		0		-50		0
22.0 Transportation of Things		40		0		-40		0
23.0 Rent, Communication and Utilities		50		0		-50		0
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		25		0		-25		0
25.2 Other Services		1,500		0		-1,500		0
26.0 Supplies and materials		50		0		-50		0
31.0 Equipment		150		0		-150		0
32.0 Land and Structures		297,805		0		-297,805		0
99.9 Total, Reimbursable Obligations	8	300,300	0	0	-8	-300,200	0	0

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5033-0-2-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
Direct program:				
00.01	Land acquisition	11,539	11,000	41,543
00.02	Acquisition management	3,974	4,000	3,457
00.91	Total direct program	15,513	15,000	45,000
09.01	Reimbursable program	0	300,200	0
10.00	Total obligations	15,513	315,200	45,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	18,865	14,588	14,188
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	11,200	314,800	48,900
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior year obligations	36	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	30,101	329,388	63,088
23.95	New obligations	(15,513)	(315,200)	(45,000)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	14,588	14,188	18,088
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.20	Appropriation (special, definite)	11,200	14,600	48,900
Permanent authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	0	300,200	0
70.00	Total new budget authority	11,200	314,800	48,900
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	7,484	1,342	220,640
73.10	New obligations	15,513	315,200	45,000
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(21,619)	(95,902)	(171,100)
73.40	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(36)	0	0
74.40	Obligated balance, end of year	1,342	220,640	94,540
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.50	Outlays from new current authority	9,858	4,380	13,500
86.93	Outlays from current balances	11,761	1,462	7,500
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	0	90,060	0
86.98	Outlays from current permanent authority	0	0	150,100
87.00	Total outlays, gross	21,619	95,902	171,100

Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
88.00	Offsetting collections from Federal sources	0	300,200	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	11,200	14,600	48,900
90.00	Outlays	21,619	(204,298)	171,100

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
14-5033-0-2-302			
Direct obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	1,908	2,021	2,082
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	158	200	200
11.5 Other personnel compensation	21	30	35
11.8 Special personal services payments	3	10	15
11.9 Total personnel compensation	2,088	2,261	2,332
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	366	375	390
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	71	75	75
22.0 Transportation of things	42	50	50
28.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	31	50	50
24.0 Printing and reproduction	5	15	15
25.2 Other services	1,212	1,389	1,278
26.0 Supplies and materials	75	100	125
31.0 Equipment	136	150	150
32.0 Land and structures	11,471	10,500	40,500
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	14	25	25
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	2	10	10
99.0 Subtotal, direct obligations	15,513	15,000	45,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-5033-0-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Reimbursable obligations			
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	0	370	0
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	0	100	0
11.5 Other personnel compensation	0	50	0
11.8 Special personnel services payments	0	10	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	0	530	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	0	50	0
22.0 Transportation of things	0	40	0
23.0 Rent, communications, and utilities	0	50	0
24.0 Printing and reproduction	0	25	0
25.2 Other services	0	1,500	0
26.0 Supplies and materials	0	50	0
31.0 Equipment	0	150	0
32.0 Land and structures	0	297,805	0
99.0 Subtotal, reimbursable obligations	0	300,200	0
99.9 Total obligations	15,513	315,200	45,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
LAND ACQUISITION

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
14-5033-0-2-302			
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	43	44	44
Reimbursable program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	0	8	0

Oregon and California Grant Lands Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		42,066		+1,782		0		43,848
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		7,800		+200		0		8,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		2,300		+200		0		2,500
11.8 Special Personal Services Payments		50		+26		0	76	76
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	1,027	52,206	0	+2,188	0	0	1,027	54,394
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		11,000		0		+500		11,500
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		1,300		0		+200		1,500
22.0 Transportation of Things		3,500		0		+100		3,600
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		150		0		0		150
23.3 Communications, Utilities & Miscellaneous Charges		1,400		0		+100		1,500
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		200		0		+50		250
25.2 Other Services		13,381		0		+1,975		15,356
26.0 Supplies & Materials		5,000		0		0		5,000
31.0 Equipment		5,500		0		-500		5,000
32.0 Lands & Structures		3,200		0		0		3,200
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		200		0		0		200
99.9 Total Obligations	1,027	97,037	0	+2,188	0	+2,426	1,027	101,650

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-1116-0-1-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Western Oregon construction and acquisition	9,137	508	285
00.02	Western Oregon facilities maintenance	14,719	10,075	0
00.03	Western Oregon transportation and facilities maintenance	0	0	11,686
00.03	Western Oregon resources management	87,811	80,093	81,805
00.04	Western Oregon information and resource data system	2,189	2,124	2,159
00.05	Jobs-in-the-Woods	10,024	5,599	5,715
10.00	Total obligations	123,880	98,399	101,650
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	23,139	1,362	0
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	98,906	97,037	101,650
22.10	Resource available from recoveries of prior year obligations	3,197	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	125,242	98,399	101,650
23.95	New obligations	(123,880)	(98,399)	(101,650)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	1,362	0	0
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.00	Appropriation	101,406	97,037	101,650
40.35	Appropriation rescinded (P.L. 105-174)	(2,500)	0	0
43.00	Appropriation (total)	98,906	97,037	101,650
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	42,608	44,562	38,853
73.10	New obligations	123,880	98,399	101,650
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(118,729)	(104,108)	(102,008)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(3,197)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	44,562	38,853	38,495
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	65,278	64,044	67,089
86.93	Outlays from current balances	53,451	40,064	34,919
87.00	Total outlays, gross	118,729	104,108	102,008
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	98,906	97,037	101,650

Bureau of Land Management

2000 Budget Justifications

90.00	Outlays	118,729	104,108	102,008
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-1116-0-1-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	40,555	42,056	43,818
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	7,759	7,800	8,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation	2,215	2,300	2,500
11.8 Special personal services payments	37	50	76
11.9 Total personnel compensation	50,566	52,206	54,394
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	10,841	11,000	11,500
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	1,342	1,300	1,500
22.0 Transportation of things	3,647	3,500	3,600
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	2	0	0
23.2 Rental payments to others	124	150	150
23.3 Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	1,327	1,400	1,500
24.0 Printing and reproduction	185	200	250
25.2 Other services	42,569	12,743	15,356
26.0 Supplies and materials	4,642	5,000	5,000
31.0 Equipment	5,341	5,500	5,000
32.0 Land and structures	3,144	3,200	3,200
42.0 Insurance claims and indemnities	150	200	200
99.99 Total obligations	123,880	96,399	101,650

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
OREGON AND CALIFORNIA GRANT LANDS**

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-1116-0-1-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate

Total compensable workyears:

Full-time equivalent employment	1,026	1,027	1,027
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Range Improvements Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Estimate		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,657		0		80		2,737
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		353		0		11		364
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		142		0		3		145
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		3		0		0		3
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	89	3,155	0	0	0	94	89	3,248
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		623		0		-6		617
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		96		0		-1		95
22.0 Transportation of Things		699		0		-6		693
23.0 Rent, Communications and Utilities		10		0		0		10
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		8		0		0		8
25.2 Other Services		2,472		0		-21		2,451
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,617		0		-13		1,604
31.0 Equipment		133		0		-1		132
32.0 Lands & Structures		1,122		0		-9		1,113
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		28		0		0		28
99.9 Total Obligations	89	9,863	0	0	0	37	89	10,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
	actual	enacted to date	estimate
14-5132-0-2-302			
Obligations by program activity:			
Direct program:			
00.01 Improvement to Public Lands	8,285	8,333	8,366
00.02 Farm Tenant Act Lands	1,022	1,030	1,034
00.03 Administrative Expenses	600	600	600
10.00 Total obligations	<u>9,887</u>	<u>9,963</u>	<u>10,000</u>
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
21.40 Unobligated balance available, start of year	3,214	2,569	2,608
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	9,113	10,000	10,000
22.10 Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations	<u>129</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
23.90 Total budgetary resources available for obligations	12,456	12,569	12,608
23.95 New obligations	<u>(9,887)</u>	<u>(9,963)</u>	<u>(10,000)</u>
24.40 Unobligated balance available, end of year	2,569	2,608	2,608
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Current authority:			
40.05 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	7,521	8,253	8,253
40.25 Appropriation (indefinite)	<u>1,592</u>	<u>1,747</u>	<u>1,747</u>
70.00 Total new budget authority	9,113	10,000	10,000
Change in unpaid obligations:			
72.40 Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	3,083	3,225	3,288
73.10 New obligations	9,887	9,963	10,000
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	(9,616)	(9,900)	(9,988)
73.45 Adjustments in unexpired accounts	<u>(129)</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
74.40 Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	3,225	3,288	3,300
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.90 Outlays from new current authority	6,143	6,675	6,700
86.93 Outlays from current balances	<u>3,473</u>	<u>3,225</u>	<u>3,288</u>
87.00 Total outlays, gross	9,616	9,900	9,988
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	9,113	10,000	10,000
90.00 Outlays	9,616	9,900	9,988

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)**

Identification code: 14-5132-0-2-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
	Personnel compensation			
11.1	Full-time permanent	2,580	2,657	2,737
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	343	353	364
11.5	Other personnel compensation	137	141	145
11.6	Cash awards	3	3	3
11.9	Total personnel compensation	3,063	3,155	3,249
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	624	623	617
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	96	96	95
22.0	Transportation of things	701	699	693
23.0	Rent, communications, and utilities	10	10	10
24.0	Printing and reproduction	8	8	8
25.0	Other services	2,478	2,472	2,451
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,621	1,617	1,604
31.0	Equipment	133	133	132
32.0	Land and structures	1,125	1,122	1,113
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	28	28	28
99.9	Total obligations	9,887	9,963	10,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
RANGE IMPROVEMENTS
Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-5132-0-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Direct program:			
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	84	89	89

Service Charges, Deposits and Forfeitures Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		3,820		+108		0		3,728
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		170		+24		+8		200
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		180		0		0		180
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		26		0		0		26
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	108	3,986	0	+132	0	+8	108	4,103
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		930		0		+20		950
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		180		0		+23		175
22.0 Transportation of Things		780		0		0		780
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous charges		100		0		+50		150
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		300		0		+100		400
25.2 Other Services		1,026		0		+355		1,381
26.0 Supplies & Materials		660		0		+50		700
31.0 Equipment		180		0		0		180
32.0 Lands & Structures		14		0		+8		20
41.0 Grants, Subsidies & Contributions		18		0		0		18
42.0 Insurance Claims and Indemnities		5		0		+1		6
99.9 Total Obligations	108	8,066	0	+132	0	+613	108	8,800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-5017-O-2-302		actual	enacted to date	estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Rights-of-way processing	6,437	4,500	4,100
00.02	Adopt-a-horse program	1,498	1,500	1,200
00.03	Repair of damaged lands and facilities	1,284	1,250	1,250
00.04	Cost recoverable realty cases	431	450	450
00.05	Timber contract expenses	244	300	300
00.06	Copy fees	2,033	1,700	1,750
10.00	Total obligations	11,925	9,700	9,050
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	7,525	8,198	6,553
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	12,411	8,055	8,800
22.10	Resource available from recoveries from prior year obligations	187	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	20,123	16,253	15,353
23.95	New obligations	(11,925)	(9,700)	(9,050)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	8,198	6,553	6,303
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.25	Appropriation (special, indefinite)	12,411	8,055	8,800
70.00	Total new budget authority	12,411	8,055	8,800
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	1,820	2,381	4,850
73.10	New obligations	11,925	9,700	9,050
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(11,177)	(7,231)	(9,375)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(187)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	2,381	4,850	4,525
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	9,317	4,003	4,375
86.93	Outlays from current balances	1,860	3,228	5,000
87.00	Total outlays, gross	11,177	7,231	9,375
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	12,411	8,055	8,800
90.00	Outlays	11,177	7,231	9,375

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-5017-0-2-302		actual	estimated to date	estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	3,494	3,620	3,728
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	161	170	200
11.5	Other personnel compensation	348	150	150
11.8	Special personal services payments	3	25	25
11.9	Total personnel compensation	4,006	3,965	4,103
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	1,158	930	950
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons	264	150	175
22.0	Transportation of things	639	750	750
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	125	100	150
24.0	Printing and reproduction	205	300	400
25.2	Other services	3,962	2,671	1,631
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,038	650	700
31.0	Equipment	267	150	150
32.0	Land and structures	244	14	20
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	12	15	15
42.0	Insurance claims and indemnities	5	5	6
99.9	Total obligations	11,925	9,700	9,050

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SERVICE CHARGES, DEPOSITS AND FORFEITURES

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-5019-D-2-302	base	assigned to duty	estimated

Total compensable workyears:

Full-time equivalent employment	106	106	106
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Miscellaneous Permanent Payments Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		120,347		0		+1,047		121,394
99.9 Total Obligations	0	120,347	0	0	0	+1,047	0	121,394

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-9921-0-2-999		actual	projected to date	estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Payments to Oklahoma (royalty)	3	5	5
00.02	Payments to Coos and Douglas Counties, Oregon from Coos Bay Wagon Road receipts	537	515	493
00.03	Payments to counties, Oregon and California grant lands	67,492	64,718	61,945
00.04	Payments to States from proceeds of sales	498	596	600
00.05	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands outside grazing districts	943	622	593
00.06	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts	1,485	1,481	1,481
00.07	Payments to States from grazing receipts, etc., public lands within grazing districts, miscellaneous	16	9	9
00.08	Payments to counties, national grasslands (Farm Tenant Act lands)	401	365	365
00.09	Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (15%)	77	300	7,500
00.09	Payments to Nevada from receipts on land sales (85%)	0	510	13,611
00.10	Native Alaskan groups' property	0	0	5,000
00.11	Utah School Lands Exchange	0	50,000	0
10.00	Total obligations	71,452	119,121	91,602
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	2,376	2,376	3,602
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	71,452	120,347	121,394
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	73,828	122,723	124,996
23.95	New obligations	(71,452)	(119,121)	(91,602)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	2,376	3,602	33,394
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent authority:				
60.05	Appropriation (indefinite)	71,452	117,347	111,394
60.25	Appropriation (special, indefinite)	0	3,000	10,000
70.00	Total new budget authority	71,452	120,347	121,394
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	514	498	0
73.10	New obligations	71,452	119,121	91,602
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(71,468)	(119,619)	(91,602)
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	498	0	0

Bureau of Land Management2000 Budget Justifications

Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	70,954	119,121	91,602
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	<u>514</u>	<u>498</u>	<u>0</u>
87.00	Total outlays, gross	71,468	119,619	91,602
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	71,452	120,347	121,394
90.00	Outlays	71,468	119,619	91,602

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS**
Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)
(Proposed Legislation)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-9921-4-2-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Payments to States and Western Oregon counties for harvest timber	0	0	9,000
10.00 Total obligations	0	0	9,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	0	9,000
23.95 New obligations	0	0	(9,000)
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent authority:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	0	0	9,000
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 New obligations	0	0	9,000
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	0	0	(9,000)
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	0	0	9,000
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	0	9,000
90.00 Outlays	0	0	9,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)		1998	1999	2000
Identification code:		actual	enacted to date	estimate
14-9921-0-2-999				
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	71,452	119,121	91,602
99.9	Total obligations	71,452	119,121	91,602

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS PERMANENT PAYMENT APPROPRIATIONS**

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-9921-0-2-999	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Total compensable workyears:			
Full-time equivalent employment	0	0	0

Permanent Operating Funds Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		2,898		0		+582		3,480
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		4,000		0		0		4,000
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		1,000		0		-500		500
11.8 Special Personal Svcs Payments		50		0		+25		75
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	148	7,948	0	0	+25	+117	173	8,065
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,200		0		+50		1,250
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		148		0		+5		150
22.0 Transportation of Things		750		0		0		750
23.0 Rent, Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous charges		100		0		+25		125
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		75		0		+25		100
25.2 Other Services		8,012		0		+792		8,804
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,250		0		+150		1,400
31.0 Equipment		550		0		+25		575
32.0 Lands & Structures		850		0		+50		900
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		30		0		+20		50
42.0 Insurance Claims & Indemnities		35		0		+15		50
99.9 Total Obligations	148	20,948	0	0	+25	+1,274	173	22,219

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9928-0-2-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Operations and maintenance of quarters	375	300	300
00.02	Forest ecosystems health and recovery	7,575	8,500	8,500
00.03	Recreation fee collections	338	200	200
00.04	Recreation fee demonstration	1,543	4,000	6,500
00.05	Timber sale pipeline restoration	4,474	10,235	7,500
00.06	Expenses, road maintenance deposits	1,451	1,500	1,500
10.00	Total obligations	15,756	24,735	24,500
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	15,604	43,437	39,647
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	43,499	20,945	22,219
22.10	Resources available from recoveries from prior years obligations	31	0	0
22.22	Unobligated balance transferred from other accounts	59	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	59,193	64,382	61,866
23.95	New obligations	(15,756)	(24,735)	(24,500)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	43,437	39,647	37,366
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent authority:				
60.25	Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	43,499	20,945	22,219
70.00	Total new budget authority	43,499	20,945	22,219
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	1,575	6,294	0
73.10	New obligations	15,756	24,735	24,500
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(11,006)	(31,029)	(24,500)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(31)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	6,294	0	0
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	7,711	18,068	20,714
86.98	Outlays from permanent balances	3,295	12,961	3,786
87.00	Total outlays, gross	11,006	31,029	24,500
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	43,499	20,945	22,219

Bureau of Land Management**2000 Budget Justifications**

90.00	Outlays	11,006	31,029	24,500
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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)
(Proposed Legislation)

Identification code: 14-9926-4-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:			
00.01 Lands acquired from surplus land sales	0	0	2,000
10.00 Total obligations	0	0	2,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:			
22.00 New budget authority (gross)	0	0	2,000
23.95 New obligations	0	0	(2,000)
New budget authority (gross), detail:			
Permanent authority:			
60.25 Appropriation (special fund, indefinite)	0	0	2,000
Change in unpaid obligations:			
73.10 New obligations	0	0	2,000
73.20 Total outlays (gross)	0	0	(2,000)
Outlays (gross), detail:			
86.97 Outlays from new permanent authority	0	0	2,000
Net budget authority and outlays:			
89.00 Budget authority	0	0	2,000
90.00 Outlays	0	0	2,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS**

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-9926-O-2-302	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Personnel compensation:			
11.1 Full-time permanent	3,572	2,898	3,490
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	2,158	4,000	4,000
11.5 Other personnel compensation	415	1,000	600
11.8 Special personal services payments	1	50	75
11.9 Total personnel compensation	6,146	7,948	7,065
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,194	1,200	1,250
21.0 Travel and transportation of persons	79	145	150
22.0 Transportation of things	595	750	750
23.0 Rents, communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	94	100	125
24.0 Printing and reproduction	49	75	100
25.2 Other services	5,086	11,802	11,085
26.0 Supplies and materials	1,114	1,250	1,400
31.0 Equipment	535	550	575
32.0 Land and structure	833	850	900
41.0 Grants, subsidies and contributions	10	30	50
42.0 Insurance Claims and indemnities	21	35	50
99.9 Total obligations	15,758	24,735	24,500

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PERMANENT OPERATING FUNDS**

Personnel Summary

Identification code:
14-9926-0-2-302

1998
actual

1999
enacted to date

2000
estimate

Total compensable workyears:

Full-time equivalent employment

189

148

173

Miscellaneous Trust Funds Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		1,716		0		+81		1,797
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		780		0		80		860
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		300		0		0		300
11.6 Special Personal Svcs Payments		10		0		+5		15
11.8 Total Personnel Compensation	118	2,776	0	0	0	+166	88	2,962
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		550		0		0		550
21.0 Travel & Transportation of Persons		150		0		0		150
22.0 Transportation of Things		200		0		+20		220
23.2 Rent Payments to Others		100				0		100
23.3 Communications, Utilities, & Miscellaneous charges		150		0		0		150
24.0 Printing & Reproduction		75		0		0		75
25.2 Other Services		2,624		0		-278		2,346
26.0 Supplies & Materials		1,200		0		+50		1,250
31.0 Equipment		200		0		+100		300
32.0 Lands & Structures		750		0		0		750
41.0 Grants, Subsidies, & Contributions		25		0		0		25
99.9 Total Obligations	88	5,800	0	0	0	0	88	5,800

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-9971-0-7-302		actual	enacted	estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
00.01	Land and resource management trust fund	10,120	9,950	10,000
10.00	Total obligations	10,120	9,950	10,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
21.40	Unobligated balance available, start of year	10,200	10,954	9,804
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	10,722	8,800	8,800
22.10	Resources available from recoveries from prior year obligations	152	0	0
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	21,074	19,754	18,604
23.95	New obligations	(10,120)	(9,950)	(10,000)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, end of year	10,954	9,804	8,604
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Current authority:				
40.27	Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	9,592	7,700	7,700
Permanent authority:				
60.27	Appropriation (trust fund, indefinite)	1,130	1,100	1,100
70.00	Total new budget authority	10,722	8,800	8,800
Change in unpaid obligations:				
72.40	Unpaid obligated balance, start of year	2,565	2,777	2,487
73.10	New obligations	10,120	9,950	10,000
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(9,756)	(10,240)	(9,988)
73.45	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(152)	0	0
74.40	Unpaid obligated balance, end of year	2,777	2,487	2,499
Outlays (gross), detail:				
86.90	Outlays from new current authority	7,343	6,600	6,600
86.93	Outlays from current balances	2,413	3,640	3,388
87.00	Total outlays, gross	9,756	10,240	9,988
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	10,722	8,800	8,800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

90.00	Outlays	9,756	10,240	9,988
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:		1998	1999	2000
14-9971-0-7-302		actual	enacted	estimate
Personnel compensation:				
11.1	Full-time permanent	1,856	1,716	1,767
11.3	Other than full-time permanent	690	750	800
11.5	Other personnel compensation	297	300	300
11.8	Special personal services payments	2	10	15
11.9	Total personnel compensation	2,645	2,776	2,882
12.1	Civilian personnel benefits	523	550	550
21.0	Travel and transportation of persons.	159	150	150
22.0	Transportation of things	241	200	220
23.2	Rent payments to others	85	100	100
23.3	Communications, utilities, and miscellaneous charges	135	150	150
24.0	Printing and reproductions	52	75	75
25.2	Other services	3,733	3,774	3,548
26.0	Supplies and materials	1,440	1,200	1,250
31.0	Equipment	203	200	300
32.0	Land and structures	893	750	750
41.0	Grants, subsidies, and contributions	11	25	25
99.9	Total obligations	10,120	9,950	10,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
MISCELLANEOUS TRUST FUNDS

Personnel Summary

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
	actual	enacted	estimate
14-0071-0-7-302			
Total compensable work years:			
Full-time equivalent employment	88	88	88

Helium Fund Budget Schedules

Summary of Requirements by Object Class
(in thousands of dollars)

Object Class	1999 Enacted to Date		Uncontrollable & Related Changes		Program Changes		2000 Request	
	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount	FTE	Amount
11.1 Full-Time Permanent		1,750		0		+30		1,780
11.3 Other than Full-Time Permanent		805		0		0		805
11.5 Other Personnel Compensation		400		0		0		400
11.9 Total Personnel Compensation	65	3,000	0	0	0	+30	65	3,030
12.1 Civilian Personnel Benefits		1,500		0		0		1,500
21.0 Travel and Transportation of persons		300		0		0		300
22.0 Transportation of Things		1,500		0		0		1,500
23.1 Rental Payments to GSA		300		0		0		300
23.2 Rental Payments to Others		10		0		0		10
23.3 Communications, Utilities and Miscellaneous Charges		250		0		+20		270
24.0 Printing and Reproduction		10		0		0		10
25.2 Other Services		7,280		0		+950		8,230
26.0 Supplies & Materials		250		0		0		250
31.0 Equipment		250		0		0		250
32.0 Lands & Structures		350		0		0		350
99.9 Total Obligations	65	15,000	0	0	0	+1,000	65	16,000

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND**

Program and Financing (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302		1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Obligations by program activity:				
Operating program:				
09.01	Production and sales	7,867	0	0
09.02	Transmission and storage operations	1,694	6,000	6,000
09.03	Administrative and other expenses	1,307	4,000	3,000
09.91	Total operating program	10,868	10,000	9,000
Capital investment:				
09.11	Land, structures and equipment	0	1,000	1,000
10.00	Total obligations	10,868	11,000	10,000
Budgetary resources available for obligation:				
Unobligated balance available, s/o/y				
21.90	Fund balance	35,909	33,931	29,931
22.00	New budget authority (gross)	16,573	15,000	16,000
22.10	Resources available from recoveries of prior years obligations	317	0	0
22.40	Capital transfer to general fund	(8,000)	(8,000)	(8,000)
23.90	Total budgetary resources available for obligations	44,799	40,931	37,931
23.95	New obligations	(10,868)	(11,000)	(10,000)
24.40	Unobligated balance available, e/o/y	33,931	29,931	27,931
New budget authority (gross), detail:				
Permanent				
Spending authority from offsetting collections:				
68.00	Offsetting collections (cash)	15,975	15,000	16,000
68.10	From Federal sources: Change in receivables and unpaid unfilled orders	598	0	0
70.00	Total new budget authority (gross)	16,573	15,000	16,000
Change in unpaid obligations:				
Unpaid obligated balance, start of year:				
72.90	Fund balance	142	(1,403)	0
73.10	New obligations	10,868	11,000	10,000
73.20	Total outlays (gross)	(12,096)	(9,597)	(10,000)
73.25	Adjustments in unexpired accounts	(317)	0	0
74.90	Unpaid obligated balance, e/o/y	(1,403)	0	0

Outlays (gross), detail:

Bureau of Land Management**2000 Budget Justifications**

86.97	Outlays from new permanent authority	12,096	9,597	10,000
Offsets:				
Against gross budget authority and outlays:				
Offsetting collections (cash) from:				
88.40	Non-Federal sources	10,000	10,000	10,000
88.45	Offsetting governmental collections	5,975	5,000	6,000
88.90	Total offsetting collections (cash)	15,975	15,000	16,000
Against gross budget authority only:				
88.95	From Federal sources: Change in receivable and unpaid, unfilled orders	598	0	0
Net budget authority and outlays:				
89.00	Budget authority	0	0	0
90.00	Outlays	(3,879)	(5,403)	(6,000)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND

Object Classification (in thousands of dollars)

Identification code:	1998	1999	2000
14-4053-0-2-302	actual	enacted to date	estimate
Personnel Compensation			
11.1 Full-time permanent	3,806	1,750	1,780
11.3 Other than full-time permanent	805	850	850
11.5 Other personnel compensation	462	400	400
11.8 Special personal services payments	17	0	0
11.9 Total personnel compensation	5,090	3,000	3,030
12.1 Civilian personnel benefits	1,421	1,500	1,500
13.0 Benefit for former personnel	(197)	0	0
21.0 Travel and transportation of person	292	300	300
22.0 Transportation of things	1,376	1,500	1,500
23.1 Rental payments to GSA	306	300	300
23.2 Rental payments to others	9	10	10
23.3 Communications, utilities and miscellaneous charges	224	250	270
24.0 Printing and reproduction	4	10	10
25.2 Other services	1,572	3,280	2,230
26.0 Supplies and materials	241	250	250
31.0 Equipment	237	250	250
32.0 Land and structures	293	350	350
99.0 Total obligations	10,868	11,000	10,000

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
HELIUM FUND

Personnel Summary

Identification code: 14-4053-0-2-302 Total compensable workyears:	1998 actual	1999 enacted to date	2000 estimate
Full-time equivalent employment	150	65	65

Appropriation: Administrative Provisions

APPROPRIATION LANGUAGE SHEET

Appropriations for the Bureau of Land Management shall be available for purchase, erection, and dismantlement of temporary structures, and alteration and maintenance of necessary buildings and appurtenant facilities to which the United States has title; up to \$100,000 for payments, at the discretion of the Secretary, for information or evidence concerning violations of laws administered by the Bureau; miscellaneous and emergency expenses of enforcement activities authorized or approved by the Secretary and to be accounted for solely on his certificate, not to exceed \$10,000: *Provided*, That notwithstanding 44 U.S.C. 501, the Bureau may, under cooperative cost-sharing and partnership arrangements authorized by law, procure printing services from cooperators in connection with jointly produced publications for which the cooperators share the cost of printing either in cash or in services, and the Bureau determines the cooperator is capable of meeting accepted quality standards. *(Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 1999, as included in Public Law 105-277, section 101(e).)*

EMPLOYEE COUNT BY GRADE
(Total Employment)

	1998 Actual	1999 Estimate	2000 Estimate
Executive Level V	1	1	1
Subtotal	1	1	1
ES - 5	8	8	8
ES - 4	3	4	4
ES - 3	2	4	4
ES - 2	4	5	7
ES - 1	5	5	3
Subtotal	22	26	26
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 15	103	106	110
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 14	270	278	287
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 13	848	874	900
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 12	1,648	1,698	1,749
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 11	2,859	2,739	2,821
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 10	319	328	338
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 9	1,343	1,383	1,425
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 8	309	318	328
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 7	1,086	1,118	1,152
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 6	723	745	767
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 5	720	741	764
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 4	301	310	319
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 3	105	109	112
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 2	44	45	47
GS / GM / GG / WB / WG / WL / WS - 1	25	26	27
Subtotal	10,503	10,818	11,148
Other Pay Schedule Systems (Ungraded)	34	32	30
Total employment (actual/projected) at end of fiscal year	10,560	10,877	11,203

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT ACTIVITIES**Bureau of Land Management 2000 R&D by Activity, 000's**

Conduct of R&D by Activity		1998	1999	2000
Basic Research	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Applied Research	B.A.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Outlays	1,000	1,000	1,000
Development	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
R&D Facilities	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0
Total Conduct of R&D	B.A.	1,000	1,000	1,000
	Outlays	1,000	1,000	1,000
*Conduct of R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	750	750	750
	Outlays	750	750	750
*Indirect costs related to R&D performed by colleges and universities	B.A.	150	150	150
	Outlays	150	150	150
*Merit reviewed scientific research	B.A.	0	0	0
	Outlays	0	0	0

BLM RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

In 1994, the BLM transferred its ongoing research projects and contracts (\$9,213,000) and 36 FTEs to the Department of the Interior's new research bureau, the National Biological Service (NBS). The FTEs transferred to the NBS included former BLM research personnel at the Corvallis Cooperative Research Unit in Oregon, the Raptor Research Cooperative Unit in Idaho, the Desert Tortoise Research Group in California and the Environmental Sciences Cooperative Unit in Colorado. The expectations were that the data, information and results provided by the NBS would provide BLM managers with a more effective scientific foundation from which sound resource decisions could be made. In 1997 the NBS was reorganized to become the Biological Resources Division (BRD) of the U. S. Geological Survey (USGS). The newly defined mission of the BRD, and the other divisions of the USGS, includes serving as the research/science bureau to address the scientific questions and research needs of the Department's management bureaus. Although the BLM works with other Federal agencies, state agencies and organizations to meet its science needs, the USGS is the main source of our scientific research support.

RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT PRIORITIES

BLM's Research and Development efforts support the mission goal of Improving Organizational Effectiveness, and the Long-term goal of working with partners to identify scientific information needs and communicating these needs to research agencies, universities, and other non-governmental organizations.

Budget reductions have limited the ability of NBS and USGS to address all the research and science needs of Departmental bureaus. However, substantial progress was made in 1998. Significant gains were made in understanding the mechanisms of spread and ways to control certain species of noxious weeds on western rangelands. A vegetation diversity program under the direction of the USGS/BRD continued making progress on the development of new techniques for restoration of habitat damaged by exotic invading weeds and wildfire. Example studies of invading or harmful vegetation include research on the effects of Russian olive encroachment on native cottonwood forests along the Yellowstone River, the biological control of yellow starthistle, developing integrated control methods for leafy spurge, and understanding causes and problems related to the expansion of native western juniper into surrounding habitats.

Progress was made on abandoned mine lands and acid mine drainage research. Studies included the effects of abandoned mines on aquatic biota of the upper Animas River Watershed in Colorado. Other work involved development, refinement and demonstration of a new treatment process to restore water degraded by acid mine drainage with reduced cost and risk to the environment. Geologic and mineral assessments for the Dillon Field Office in southwestern Montana were completed. The assessments included mineral potential determinations and geochemical mineral-environmental studies. Other research accomplishments in 1998 include work on the Northwest Forest Plan (including development of the Cooperative Forest Ecosystem Research (CFER) program with Oregon State University, and studies of young forest stand biodiversity); studies of endangered species including the northern spotted owl (demography and monitoring techniques), the desert tortoise and black-footed ferret.

In 1999, research is continuing on many of the projects that were ongoing in 1998. The USGS will support BLM and other management bureau science needs by working to establish a Department of the Interior lands integrated natural resource inventory and monitoring program.

The results will provide the information needed to better structure a long-term program across a broad landscape, defining an effective and efficient process for inventory and monitoring and doing business across multiple DOI agencies, institutionalizing techniques to assess the Status and Trends of the Nation's natural resources. In addition, new research is anticipated on neotropical bird ecology and the effects of habitat fragmentation on bird populations, and plant populations.

USGS will be conducting a number of assessment activities in support of BLM's needs. These include:

- A Humboldt River Basin Assessment in Nevada, which includes geologic, biologic and hydrological elements.
- In southeastern California, a special mineral assessment for the northern and eastern portions of the Desert district, in areas designated as important wildlife and tortoise recovery areas.
- The Rocky Mountain Corridor mineral-environmental assessment project in Colorado, New Mexico and Montana.
- In Alaska, industrial minerals assessments and special assessments for Native land selections.

BLM is continuing research on a multi-year Immuno-contraceptive vaccine as a means of reducing wild horse reproduction rates in Nevada, and other western states with wild horse populations. Numerous desert tortoise studies are being done in the Southwest. As per Congressional direction, BLM and other Interior agencies are working closely with the Forest Service and the U.S. Geological Survey to establish a fire sciences capability supplementing the current small fire research efforts focused on site and species specific issues. The four principal purposes of the effort are: (1) to establish and implement a comprehensive approach for fuels mapping and inventory that includes the location and condition of fuels, the appropriate treatment frequency, and priorities for treatment; (2) to evaluate various treatment techniques for cost effectiveness, ecological consequences, and air quality impacts; (3) based on priorities and consistent with forest plan and land management plan direction, to develop long-range schedules that describe sequencing of treatments, as appropriate, such as commercial or pre-commercial thinning and prescribed burning; and (4) to establish and implement a protocol for monitoring and evaluating fuels treatment techniques in a manner that measures performance over time and that allows conclusions to be drawn about the effectiveness and consequences of fuels management activities.

In FY 2000, the BLM anticipates that research on many of the topics listed above will need to continue. Mineral environmental assessments are needed in Oregon, Nevada and Colorado for mineral potential, withdrawals and water quality initiatives. As part of the Intra-agency Abandoned Mine Lands Watershed Initiative, location and site characterizations studies will be needed in the Lemhi and Challis Field Offices of Idaho, and the Las Vegas Field Office of Nevada.